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HISTORY

—OF—

BUTLER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

—
EMBRACING

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES; ABORIGINES AND EXPLORERS; PUBLIC LANDS
AND SURVEYS; PIONEERS; EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT
GROWTH; ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION; POLITICAL
AFFAIRS; THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS; THE PRESS;
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LAWS; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS;
AGRICULTURE; THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE; MILITARY HIS-
TORY; THE BUTLER OIL AND GAS FIELDS; SKETCHES
OF BOROUGH, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES; RE-
LIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND MATE-
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PREFACE.



ONE hundred years ago the territory lying north and west of the Allegheny river was a wilderness, inhabited principally by wild beasts and Indians. The solitude of nature was yet unbroken by the advancing tide of civilization, and the wisest statesman did not dream of the wonderful changes which the progress of a century has produced. The first bands of adventurous and resolute pioneers that penetrated the forests of Butler county with the intention of permanent settlement, found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the deer bounded by unmolested and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodsman's axe or the sharp ring of his rifle. The few Indian villages within the confines of the county soon disappeared; the primitive forests gave way to cultivated fields, and the persevering industry and courage of the first settlers were at last rewarded in the peaceful possession of happy homes and the blessings of a civilized community.

The material that comes within the legitimate scope of a history of Butler county, may appear commonplace when compared with that embodied in State or National history; nevertheless, the faithful gathering and compilation of facts relating to the Aboriginal and pre-American period, the coming of the white race to occupy the soil, and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the pioneers while engaged in advancing the standards of civilization, together with the material growth and social development of the county, was a work of no small magnitude. It involved the examination of many official documents and reports found in the archives of the State; the consultation of numerous authorities; the careful sifting of the county and borough records; the perusal of scores of newspaper files wherein passing events were chronicled, and the interviewing of descendants of the pioneers in every part of the county.

The preparation of this exhaustive work was under the personal supervision of R. C. Brown, Esq., senior member of the firm, whose long experience in this line of historical effort was a guarantee of its faithful execution.

He was assisted in his labors by Messrs. M. A. Leeson and John Meagher, of Chicago, and John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the last being the author of the very complete history of Butler borough embraced in Chapters XXI, XXII and XXIII. The biographical sketch of Gen. Richard Butler, in Chapter VI, in whose honor the county and seat of justice were named, was contributed by Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, who also furnished the print from which we engraved the title page portrait of that distinguished patriot.

The several chapters of personal and family biography are among the most important features of the work. The data for these sketches were obtained from the individuals and families to whom they relate, and contain a vast fund of valuable information concerning the ancestry and history of Butler county people. In nearly every instance the sketch was submitted to the subject or family for correction, and if errors are found in these sketches the responsibility rests upon those who were given every reasonable opportunity to correct them.

It would be impossible to mention here every one who has rendered aid in the preparation of this volume. The assistance given us by Col. John M. Sullivan, Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, Hon. John H. Negley, Charles Duffy, Esq., Hon. Thomas Robinson, Dr. A. M. Neyman, John Humphrey, Esq., Andrew W. McCollough, Esq., Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. George W. Fleeger, H. Julius Klingler, Esq., Henry C. Heineman, Esq., Prof. Ebenezer Mackey, W. H. Lusk, Esq., and G. D. Swain, Esq., is, however, worthy of special mention. The kindly advice and generous sympathy of these gentlemen were freely extended to us from the inception to the close of our labors. Appropriate acknowledgments are also due and gladly tendered to the press of Butler county for access to newspaper files and words of encouragement; to county, borough and township officials for courtesies shown; to the descendants of the pioneers for information furnished; to the pastors and officers of churches and societies; to professional and business men throughout the county; and in general to every one who has contributed in any manner to the success of the work.

We undertook the publication of this history after consulting leading citizens in every part of the county, and have spared neither time nor labor nor money to make it an authentic and reliable source of information the settlement, growth and development of this section of the State. We believe we have more than fulfilled every promise made in our prospectus, and confidently await the approbation of our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Walter Lowrie

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CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

INTRODUCTION—DERIVATION OF NAME—BOUNDARIES—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE—AREA—ELEVATIONS—STREAMS—SALT WELLS—"SOAP MINES"—OIL AND GAS WELLS—COAL DEPOSITS—FOREST GROWTH—ORCHARD TREES—CHARACTER OF SOILS—ANIMALS AND BIRDS—A HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—FLOODS AND STREAMS.

BEFORE the appearance of the white man within its boundaries, Butler county was a savage-peopled wilderness, its history enshrouded in the mists of an impenetrable past. The red man fished along its streams, hunted through its woods, wooed and won his dusky bride, battled with his tribal enemies, and sank into his forest-shaded grave, leaving "behind no monuments for good," to furnish a reason for his living. Beneath his feet was a fertile and productive soil, yet he cultivated it not, save in scattered patches here and there; deeper down lay untold wealth, yet he sought not for it. He ate, slept, hunted, fought and died, and left the wilderness as he found it. His trophies of valor were the scalps of his enemies; his principal amusement, the war dance around the burning captive at the stake; his religion, a belief in a great spirit, seen and heard in all the manifestations of nature; his temples of worship, the forests, and his heaven, the "Happy Hunting Ground" of the hereafter.

And yet he had a beautiful home here among these hills and vales, with everything needful to make life comfortable and worth living within easy reach. He lived, but he lived a useless life, until the time when the white man, penetrating those sylvan solitudes, brought him face to face with the fact that his career as lord of the forest and stream was drawing to a close, and that before the march of the resistless civilization that was advancing to possess his hunting grounds, he was destined not only to recede, but to disappear from the earth forever.

And when the white man came to claim this land for himself and his posterity, until the remotest time, what did he find in answer to the glowing tales that had lured him hither? He found

"The hills,

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty—and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green."

It was a scene of picturesque beauty rarely to be met with. Unbroken forests crowned the hills and the valleys, and Nature, undisturbed for ages, had wrought upon and beneath the surface, in preparation for the time when the hand of industry should cause the one to bloom as a garden and the other to give up its stores of untold wealth.

The work of transforming this wilderness into cultivated fields, dotting its surface with prosperous towns and villages, and causing its hills to resound with the mingled music of many industries, was begun when the first pioneer felled the first forest tree, and cleared for himself a place on which to erect the first cabin. The Butler county of to-day, with its prosperous and progressive population; its comfortable, cultured, and happy homes; its crowded schools and colleges; its stately public buildings; its temples of trade and commerce; its hundreds of factories and workshops; its diversified and growing industries, and its pregnant promises of a greater and grander future, are the enduring monuments of the sturdy men who laid the foundations of its greatness in the forests of a hundred years ago.

Butler county was named after Gen. Richard Butler, a complete and carefully-compiled biographical sketch of whom appears in Chapter VI. It is bounded by Venango county on the north, Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer counties on the west, Allegheny county on the south, and Armstrong county on the east. Its geographical center is in latitude 40 degs., 45 mins. north, and longitude 2 degs., 47 mins., 30 secs. west of Washington, D. C. Its area is 814 square miles, or 529,960 acres, divided into thirty-three townships, and resubdivided into fifty-seven election precincts.

The surface of the county is broken by hills and valleys, the latter forming the courses of its numerous streams. The elevations are decided, being higher in the northern than in the southern districts. Butler Junction, a railroad station near the southwest corner of the county, is 768.7 feet, and Emlenton Station, near the northwest corner, 905.1 feet above ocean level. Within Butler county the following levels have been ascertained, the measurements at railroad depots being track levels: Southeast of Butler are, Buffalo, 766.4; Harbison, 801.66; Monroe, 840; Sarvers, 1,026.8; Saxonburg, 1,200.9; Delano, 1,224.2; Dilks, 1,307; Great Belt, 1,260; Herman, 1,300.6; Brinker, 1,301.6; Sunset, 1,317.1, and Butler, 1,008.

Northeast of Butler are Millerstown, 1,195 to 1,210 feet; St. Joe, 1,400; Carbon Centre, 1,170; Greece City, 1,286; Modoc, 1,277; Argyle, 1,161; Petrolia, 1,175; Central Point, 1,184; Karns City, 1,204; Stone House, 1,089; Hart's well on Say farm, in Parker township, 1,407; Martinsburg, 1,104; point near Lawrenceburg, 1,096; Fairview, 1,247; point near Middletown, 1,420; Columbia Hill, in Allegheny township, 1,471, and hill near the southwest corner of Donegal township, 1,430 feet.

North of Butler borough the levels are Unionville, 1,330; West Sunbury, 1,400; North Washington, 1,500; Farmington, 1,520; Anandale, 1,490; Venango summit, near Eau Claire, 1,554; point near Annisville, 1,530, and Murrinsville, 1,440.

Northwest and west of Butler borough are Prospect, 1,330; Portersville,

1,360; West Liberty, 1,190; Centreville, 1,300; northwest corner of Mercer township, 1,450; center of Slippery Rock township, 1,300; middle of west line of Brady township, 1,470; angle of west line of Worth township, 1,350; Muddy Creek Center, 1,375; and Harrisville, 1,340.

When it is considered that Lake Erie is 573 feet above ocean level; Allegheny, on Sycamore street, 741.40 feet; Kittanning, at curb outside Central House, 809.94, and the track at Tarentum depot, 778 feet, the relation of Butler county levels to Lake Erie and lower Allegheny valley levels may be known. Nature does nothing on a small scale. In casting this interesting division of Pennsylvania she made no mistake. If speculation may be indulged in with any show of reason, it may be said that the Allegheny and the Beaver rivers once flowed from 500 to 800 feet above their present levels, and the Connoquenessing, Slippery Rock and other local creeks, from 800 to 1,200 feet. In the lowering of the river and creek bottoms to depths far below the present beds, mighty agencies were at work. Instead of being mere conveyancers of clays, they were hewers of rock, cleaving great ravines in the high plateaus, and preparing a way for the bergs or ice mountains which rolled over this section, pulverizing the massive sandstone and grinding the hard lime-rock into boulders. The terraces and canons tell very plainly how this system of valley-making was carried out, while the drill brings to light the methods of filling up, which raised the river and creek bottoms to their present levels.

The drainage of the county is one of its most remarkable physical features. The divide or watershed may be said to extend from its northeastern township almost to its southern tier of townships, making a decisive ridge between the Allegheny on the east and the Beaver on the west. Bear creek and its tributaries, Buffalo and Little Buffalo and their feeders, Bull creek and its branches, all flow from the summits of Butler county, with a decided inclination to join the parent Allegheny: while Slippery Rock and Muddy creeks, with their feeders, leave the county on the other side, with equal determination to enter the Beaver. The head-waters of the Connoquenessing, which is an Indian word meaning "For a long way straight," * are located in Concord township. It flows southwest through Oakland, Centre and Butler townships, receives *en route* the waters of Bonny Brook and several other small streams, and thence enters Penn township, where it is fed by Thorn creek. It then pursues its winding way westward, receiving the waters of Glade run and Breakneck creek from the south, and those of Powder Mill run and Little Connoquenessing from the north. It leaves the county about midway of the western boundary of Jackson township. The change in the channel of the Connoquenessing below Butler, and the formation of Vogeley's island are enterprises credited to Judge John Bredin. Its valley is an object-lesson in geology, for here may be seen narrow and wide alluvial bottoms, narrow passes and varied outcrops of the sand and lime-rock of this division of the State.

The Allegheny river touches the county at its northeastern and southeastern corners. The name given to this river by the Shawnee Indians, was "Paliwathorika": by the Delawares, "Alligawi-sipu," or the river of the Allegans: by

* Herkewelder.

the Senecas, "Hoheu," written "Oheo" and "Ohio," by the French, who also called it the "La Belle Riviere." Though it touches two corners of the county, mention of the beautiful stream is seldom heard in Butler, so that the stranger, unacquainted with local topography, might think it as far away as the Susquehanna. It was into its valley that the early French explorers came in 1749. After the advent of the steamboat it became an important commercial highway. The pioneer steamboat was the "William D. Duncan," whose first appearance, waking the echoes with its screeching whistle and its puffing engines, announced the advent of a new era to the people along the banks and drew curious crowds at every landing place.

The geological structure of the county is fairly well exhibited in the chapter devoted to a history of the Butler oil field. In some places the earth has been bored for over 4,000 feet, as in the test well on the Smith farm, in Winfield township, and, in very many places, for over 1,500 feet. A salt well was driven in 1811-12, to a depth of seventy feet, by Thomas Collins, near the road leading from Butler to Millerstown, on what was known as "the Lick," on the James Karns farm. An out-crop of coal near by made the location desirable for salt works, and there, for years, the salt manufacturing industry was carried on. What is now known as petroleum, then bore the Indian name of Seneca oil; because the Indians and pioneers sold it as a panacea for all ills. The flow of oil in this well was very limited, yet sufficient to give its flavor to the brine and even to the salt produced from the brine.

The salt well drilled in 1824, by Webster Wilson, reached a depth of 339 feet; although a heavy flow of brine was struck at the 240 feet level. The location of this well, 2,600 feet above the confluence of Yellow creek and the Connoquenessing, in Lancaster township, was, for years, a salt manufacturing center. The record of this old well is given, to show the conformation of that part of the county. Conductor hole, five feet; shale and slate, forty-two feet and four inches; lignite, one foot and four inches; coal, three feet and six inches; fire-clay, two feet and four inches; hard sandstone, nine feet and six inches; black slate, six feet and six inches; slate, streaked with coal, eight feet; hard, bluish, white sandstone, eighty-seven feet and eight inches; coal (150 feet from opening), three feet; shale, ten feet and four inches; hard sandrock, with salt water at bottom, nineteen feet and six inches; black slate, three feet; white sandstone, nine feet; coal and slate, at 192 feet from opening, two feet and three inches; hard sandstone, nineteen feet; dark slate and coal, three feet; white flinty sandstone, of the upper Connoquenessing variety, forty-six feet and six inches; coal, two feet and six inches; shale, fifteen feet; coal, at 225 feet from opening, five feet; fire-clay, three feet; and hard and soft shale, forty feet. The measurements represent the thickness of the strata named. The absence of ferriferous limestone may be accounted for by its being cut out by the hard bluish, white sandstone, which occupies its place—the ninth in the series as recorded.

In drilling the old salt well at Harmony, a vein of good coal was found forty-five feet below what is known as the Darlington or Upper Kittanning coal location.

About the year 1832, John Negley invested about \$8,000 in a salt well at Butler. The site selected was a point on the south bank of the creek, nearly 200

feet west of the Main street bridge and east of the mill-dam. There he drilled to a depth of 800 feet, or until salt-water was found, and there established a salt factory on the pan system. Coal for fuel was taken from the bank on the hill above. The hole was not more than two and one-half inches in diameter. Foot power was used in working the drill, and eighty ten-foot hickory rods took the place of the rope or cable. Mr. Negley brought from Pittsburg, at great expense, pumps, pans and other operating material. The pumps were worked by horse-power and the work of salt manufacture introduced. Some salt was produced; but the supply of brine being insufficient, the industry was abandoned. During the three years the work of drilling was in progress, the tools were stuck at intervals. On one occasion, while Israel Overalls, an expert, was fishing for them, the chain fell, and the hook catching Overall's hand, injured him severely. Had the well been bored 300 feet deeper, as subsequent borings have shown, an inexhaustible supply of salt water would have been found.

In 1857 the Orr salt well in Buffalo township was sunk, but the flow of brine was small. In 1858 it was bored 100 feet deeper, when a vein of water, equal to twenty gallons per minute, was struck.

The "Soap Mines" of this county have been referred to, time and time again, by dealers in tradition. Such a deposit never existed here; but the idea of one was suggested, when petroleum was found near Fairview, many years ago. It appears that in excavating for a salt well, the workmen found oil and declared it to be soft soap. Since that time they have learned something of petroleum, though they cannot yet tell by what process it is manufactured in Nature's laboratory.

The eccentricities of this oil field have proved that geologists know nothing, comparatively, of the origin of this oil or of the gas reservoirs with which it is associated. For twenty-five years the geologist and codger of this oil field have been predicting the exhaustion of oil and gas, notwithstanding the constant contradiction of their predictions by the discoveries of new deposits. Oil and natural gas are inseparable companions. Where one exists so does the other. Like coal deposits, they give out in time, and as new mines must be opened to supply the demand for coal, so new wells must be drilled to supply that for oil and gas. Since the beginning of production in the Butler field, wonderful exhibitions of the vagaries of the two fluids have been witnessed. The pioneer wells, in the Parker township field, were drilled to the "third" or Venango county sand. Outside the Martinsburg region, several sands have been discovered such as the "Fourth," the "Bradford," the "Gordon," the "Snee" and the "Hundred-foot," and extraordinary depths have been reported.

Here is a case in point. Early in May, 1886, the Fisher Oil Company drilled a well on the Riott farm, near Herman, to a depth of 2,650 feet, with the object of tapping the Gordon sand, as found in Washington county. At a depth of 2,400 feet, or 140 feet below the fourth sand, the Bradford sand was struck. At 2,641 feet the shell of what would correspond with the Gordon sand was struck, but neither oil nor gas responded to the drill. The 3,500 feet well on the Criswell farm, and the 4,000 feet well in Winfield township,—both referred to in the chapter devoted to the oil field,—may be considered supplementary exhibitions.

The Ganz sand of Washington county is the same as that exposed at Tidioute, the dip toward the southwest being about eighteen feet to the mile. In the Bald Ridge field the third and fourth sands come together, and in the other sections stranger phenomena are observed.

From 1855, when F. G. May, of New York city, and Hugh McKee, of Butler, explored the cannel coal districts of the county, down to the present, much of all that has been learned relating to them finds a place in this volume. Enough to say here that coal, from the lustrous Lower Kittanning to the most slaty specimen of Upper Freeport, may be found in Butler county in abundance, and that no township is wanting in this valuable mineral.

Ochre was found along the Connoquenessing at an early day, the frame house erected by Walter Lowrie, where the jail now stands, being painted with this yellow clay, ground in oil.

The iron ore deposits, which were once a source of wealth to this county, may be said to have been worked out. Like the coal banks, they are considered in the histories of the townships.

With the exception of the southeastern townships, a tract in Parker township and a few groves in other townships, the pine and hemlock are absent. Oak, elm, chestnut, walnut, ash, hickory, maple and other hard-wood trees are found in every township. In the matter of orchards, the peach tree holds first place and the apple tree second. Though there is no section of the United States better fitted for vine culture, but little attention is given thereto.

It has been said, with a large measure of truth, that of the 814 square miles of territory in this county, fully 700 will give a fair reward to the labor of the husbandman. The soil is largely decomposed rocks or detritus of what geologists call,—the "Barren Measures," yielding a stiff or sandy clay; but, in the broad valleys, as in the Harmony and Zelienople country, where the lower strata of rocks have been converted into clay, a stronger soil is found. For all agricultural purposes, the soils derived from the "Barren Measures" are almost as desirable as those from the lower coal measures, and, as the population increases, and the demand for homes grows, will be equally valuable, whether on hill-top or in valley. The want of lime in these soils is a drawback, of course; but Nature has placed within the reach of industry great beds of feriferous and crinoidal lime-rock, which await the burner to be prepared as a fertilizing agency.

The list of mammals known here embraces fully 100 species, and of bird fauna, 330 species, of which 115 were natives. The panther was the lion of the Butler wilderness, whose scream was as familiar to the pioneers as the bark of the dog is to the people of the present. Though it is said that the last "painter" in Pennsylvania was killed in 1856, there are numerous contradictions. The bear grew to gigantic stature here; the wolf attained his greatest strength, and the fox his greatest cunning. It was the paradise of hunters, who found along the deer-licks enjoyment and profit. In 1872 the last of the otter tribe vanished from Bear creek. The bounty laws tended toward the extermination of the wild mammals, and the greed of hunters led to the annihilation of the deer and elk.

In the matter of birds, they are still with us. Only in November, 1881, a golden eagle, measuring seven feet, was captured in Penn township, by Elijah T.

Phillips. The owl, hawk and other predatory birds, including the English sparrow, are too numerous.

Snakes and vipers are no longer terrors here, for a whole lifetime may be passed in this county without seeing or hearing of a rattlesnake or moccasin.

From an archaeological point of view, the district is not without interest. On the sites of old Indian towns, along the old trails and even in places where no signs of Indian habitations were found, arrow-heads, skinning chisels and other reminders of the original occupants are occasionally brought to light. In 1893, a butternut tree and butternuts were found petrified within a rock, in the outcrop south of the Connoquenessing, opposite Butler borough. When that tree was covered with the sand, or when the sand was converted into rock, are secrets of Nature, which invite the scientist to reveal and make them known.

This section of the State has been singularly free from scourges, such as epidemics, floods and storms. In pioneer days malarial diseases were reported, but few deaths resulted. Later days show disease in one form or another, attacking special localities, the cause being attributed generally to impure water. High waters in the creeks of the county have not been unusual, but the damage was generally confined to bridges and to buildings in the low lands. The flood, which carried away a large portion of Petrolia, was the most disastrous one known within the historic period. The drouths of 1854 and of the summer of 1894 were the most serious in the history of the county, entailing heavy losses upon the farmers, and rendering water exceedingly scarce by the drying up of many of the streams. A long series of beautiful and bountiful seasons followed the drouth of 1854. The tornado which carried away a part of Coaltown, the rainstorm of June 21, 1872, and a storm which damaged a few houses in Butler, are the only disastrous visitations of the elements worthy of mention. In 1832 the locusts ravaged the county and again in 1849 they threatened the crops, but disappeared during the last week in June of that year. With ordinary attention to sanitary rules, there is no reason why man should not attain his highest physical state here. With perfect drainage, pure water, air uncontaminated by smoke, favorable altitude and an equable, genial climate, nothing less than excesses or hereditary constitutional defects, can rob a man of the long life which the natural conditions of this county insure.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINES AND EXPLORERS.

INDIAN TOWNS, CAMPS AND TRAILS—RED VISITORS TO THIS LOCALITY AFTER ITS SETTLEMENT—INDIAN CHIEFS—FRENCH EXPLORERS, AND THEIR OCCUPATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY THROUGH BUTLER COUNTY IN 1753—POST'S VISIT TO THE INDIAN TOWNS OF THIS SECTION—CAPTAIN BRADY'S BATTLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE MAHONING—MASSY HARBISON'S STORY—HER CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

THE trails and villages of the Indians, within the boundaries of Butler county, may be said to have been the only evidences of Indian occupation found here by the pioneers of 1796. The story of the purchase of the Indian country is told in the next chapter. The Senecas were the occupants of this part of the State so far as history speaks; but, at the time when the tide of immigration halted on the left or east bank of the Allegheny, several tribes claimed the country, such as the remnant of the Delawares, with the Shawanese, Munceys and Senecas. During the Revolution they were allies of the British, and most terrible ones too. Under the leadership of that Tory Scotch-Irishman, Simon Girty, they brought death into many a promising settlement and spread terror throughout all the frontier villages.

The Indian towns of what is now Butler county, as shown on the map of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, published in 1875 by that society, were Cushcushking, on the the stream now known as Wolf creek, in Slippery Rock township; Kaskaskunk, west of the hamlet of Holyoke in Centre township, on the Franklin township line, and Sakouk or Saconk, on the west line of Alexander's district, where it intersects the Connoquenessing, near Harmony. Another Indian town named Sakonk or Saconk stood near the mouth of Beaver river; Logstown was located on the north or east bank of the Ohio, a few miles southwest of the southwest corner of this county; while Shannopin Town stood across the Allegheny river, opposite the Indian town of Allegheny. On the map named there is no trace of an Indian trail in Butler county made, not even from Cushcushking to the town where Mercer now stands, or to that where is now New Castle, or to Saconk on the Connoquenessing. Leading east from Kittanning was a trail; while north, along the river bank to the site of Franklin, and west from Fort Machault, on the site of the present town of Franklin, were well beaten paths. The Kushkushkee, mentioned by Post, is no doubt the Cushcushking of the Historical Society. In 1758 it was divided into four separate towns, and in the four were ninety houses or cabins, 200 braves and a large number of women and children.

While the map referred to shows the principal villages of the aborigines in Butler county, it does not give the smaller towns, such as that in Forward town-

ship, near Buhl's mill, the camp on the Simmers farm in Buffalo township, the camp on the Forrester farm in Franklin township, or the Indian village above Martinsburg, which was tenanted by a small band down to 1796, when they left their cornfields and hunting-ground forever. The Indian town which occupied a large area near Mechanicsburg, in Worth township, and the Indian cornfields, which were cultivated on the site of the present town of Harrisville, down to 1796, are not shown on the map, nor is mention of them, or of the trails in Cranberry, Jackson and Buffalo townships, made in the Colonial or State documents. They all existed, however, and, as related, were the property of the Cornplanter tribe and sundry nomads down to the period when the pioneers came to occupy the lands.

In 1796, while John Gibson and William Ferguson were en route to Butler county, they discovered a canoe full of Indians on the river, near Brady's Bend. William Ferguson bore the red-skins little love, for more than one of his relations had been murdered by the savages. Now he had an opportunity presented for revenge, and, availing himself of it, fired on the party. It is said he killed one savage and then fled toward Butler county. The following year John, Alexander, James and Hugh Gibson settled permanently on land selected the previous year. Soon after their arrival, as Hugh (then a boy of fifteen years) was alone, two giant Indians appeared at the cabin. The boy was somewhat scared, but the Indians merely asked for something to eat, and when their hunger was satisfied with some cucumbers and cake furnished by young Gibson, one signified his pleasure by smiting his breast and exclaiming: "Ugh! Indian strong now."

Indeed, it was customary for the Cornplanters to visit Butler on their annual hunt down to 1818. Here they could always rely upon well-stocked preserves; for the forest was full of deer, bear and other large game. As the animals would fall, the wild hunters would dress them carefully, and then hang them high up beyond the reach of wolves and in places where the bear would not venture. In later years straggling Indians from the Seneca Reservation visited the county, but from 1843, when the savage Mohawk, murdered the Wigton family, down to 1893, the representatives of the aborigines avoided Butler.

In the summer of 1893, six Indians appeared at the farm of J. H. Wigton, in Brady township, and asked permission to search for relics which they claimed had been left there by their ancestors. They were remnants of the Delaware tribe. Their request being granted, they began digging with spade and mattock, working away far into the night, and taking only time to eat and sleep by turns. They were watched, as first, with some curiosity, but as they seemed to find nothing, they were left to themselves. They dug ten large holes about twelve feet deep and the same in diameter. One night about two weeks after they partially filled up several of the holes they had dug, leaving others as they had finished them, and disappeared from the neighborhood. They gave no information to anyone, and left nothing to indicate whether they found what they were after. These excavations were made on the same property, and near the spot where Sam Mohawk killed the Wigton family fifty-one years ago.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Indians on the Allegheny river were well

known to the French soldiery in 1753-59, the names of but a few have been carried into American history. Custaloga, and Kiashuta or Guyasutha, the Hunter, were the great chiefs here in the middle of the Eighteenth century. In 1753, Washington met the first on French creek, and was accompanied thither by the latter. Both, after proving recreant to the French, became earnest supporters of the British, and during the Revolution led many a bloody foray into the American settlements. At this distance, in time, we may look back, measure their character and sympathize with one of them, who wrote or suggested the following lines :

I will go to my tent and lie down in despair,
I will paint me with black and will sever my hair,
I will sit on the shore, when the hurricane blows,
And reveal to the God of the tempest my woes.
I will weep for a season on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead.
But they died not of hunger or lingering decay,
The hand of the white man hath swept them away.

FRENCH EXPLORERS.

The French were the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, as they also were of the Mississippi and Ohio valley. In 1749 Governor Gallissionere, of Canada, organized an expedition, which he placed under the command of Captain Pierre Joseph Celoron, Sieur de Blainville, a fearless and energetic officer. It came from Canada via Lakes Erie and Chautauqua, and Conewango creek, to the Allegheny river, thence down that stream to the Ohio. Celoron took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XV., King of France, and buried leaden plates at certain points as evidences of possession, should that fact be disputed. A prominent member of the command was Rev. Joseph Peter de Bonsecamp, a Jesuit mathematician and scientist, who filled the position of chaplain and geographer to the expedition. In passing down the Allegheny the expedition crossed the northeast and southeast corners of what is now Butler county, and, therefore, takes rank as the first Caucasian exploration of this part of the State.

Four years after, in 1753, the French erected Fort Presque Isle, on the site of Erie, and Fort Le Boeuf, on the site of Waterford, both of which they garrisoned, and also took possession of a deserted trading post near the mouth of French creek, on the site of Franklin, previously occupied by John Frazier, who combined the business of Indian trader with that of general repairer of fire arms for the savages. Upon the crest of this cabin Captain Chabert de Joncaire, a half-breed French officer, placed the flag of France, and here he made his headquarters until the erection of Fort Machault (called by the English Venango), in the spring of 1754.

These actions aroused the jealousy of the English, and Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, afterwards immortalized in American history, to learn from the French commandant his intentions, and to protest against the French occupying this valley, to which the English laid claim. Early in 1754 the Governor of Virginia sent a small force to the confluence of the

Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and commenced the erection of a fort for the purpose of heading off the French; but the latter descended the Allegheny; drove away the English, and completed what they had begun, naming the fort, Duquesne. This was the beginning of the long and bloody contest known as the French and Indian War, which closed in 1759, with the expulsion of the French from Western Pennsylvania.

The country was then nominally occupied by the English until the great Pontiac conspiracy of 1763, which caused widespread havoc and wiped out the three forts north of Fort Pitt. The last mentioned was garrisoned by the English until the Revolution, when the Americans became masters of the country and the English flag went down in ignominious defeat.

WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY.

The journey of Washington to the post at Venango, and Fort Le Boeuf, in 1753, was undertaken by order of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia. At Wills creek he engaged the services of Barney Curran and John McGuire, Indian traders, and of Henry Stewart and William Jenkins, servitors. They, with Jacob Vanbraam, a French interpreter, hired at Fredericksburg, and Christopher Gist, hired at Williamsburg, formed the party on arrival at Logstown. On setting out for Venango, November 30, 1753, John Davidson, an Indian interpreter, the "Half-King" or Tanacharison, Jeskakake, White Thunder and the Hunter were added to the party. On December 4, Washington arrived near the mouth of French creek, after a trip of seventy miles, and was received by Captain Joncaire, a French half-breed, with proverbial French courtesy. To transact business, however, the captain referred him to the commander of Fort Le Boeuf, sixty miles up French creek, and detailed the commissary officer, La Force, and three private soldiers to accompany his party thither. On December 11, the expedition arrived at the upper fort, and, on the 12th, he was introduced to Legardeur de St. Pierre, a Knight of the Order of St. Louis. Later in the day, Captain Reparti, from Fort Presque Isle, arrived, when the commander and Reparti received the message and then retired. Washington made calculations of the size and strength of the fort, its advantages and disadvantages, and his mission being finished on the 14th, he sent his weak horses forward, in care of Curran, to Venango; but, having to wait for Half-King and other savages, he did not leave until the 16th, when the party entered canoes *en route* to Venango, where they arrived December 22. There another difficulty was experienced in getting the Indians away, but he succeeded in moving the expedition. Owing to the feeble condition of the horses, he ordered that the men pack the provisions, and leaving the outfit in charge of Vanbraam, set out with Gist, on December 26th, to make the journey to Logstown through the wilderness. On the 27th the two travelers passed Murdering Town, whence they agreed to proceed through the forest to the Indian town of Shannopin, near the forks of the Ohio. Shortly after they were fired upon by an Indian at point-blank range; but the shot missed its mark and the Indian was made prisoner. They held him until nine o'clock that night, then released him, and fearing pursuit walked all night without halting and

continued to push forward rapidly, so that they arrived at a point two miles above Shannopin before sundown on the 28th. The river was found to be but partially frozen; so that Washington and his fellow-traveler were compelled to make a raft. Completing a rude craft in a short time, they embarked; but the ice threatening to crush the rough frame, Washington set the pole so as to swing the raft out of the ice flow, when the current swung the raft, casting the unwary navigator into the cold, deep water. He saved himself by grasping the raft and then aided Gist in an effort to make a landing. The feat appeared impossible, so they determined to abandon the idea for the night and seek safety on a small island. There Gist's fingers and a few of his toes were frozen, while Washington himself suffered from his immersion and the extreme cold. The morning brought relief, for the ice-bound river offered the travelers a road to the Indian town.

In Gist's journal, the circumstances attending the encounter with the Indian are detailed, and the haste exercised, in flying from the scene, are referred to. Gist states that they arrived at the head of Piney creek on the morning of December 28. To-day he would describe the place as Pine creek, Franklin township, Allegheny county, while, to the place where the Indian fired on him, he would apply the name—"Evans City,"—and to the Indian village of Sakonk, where the young savage probably resided, he would give the name—Eidenau; for, in pioneer days, a deserted Indian town stood in the valley not far from the mill of the present time. The trail from Logstown to Venango intersected the Shannopin and Venango trail, and, it is reasonably certain, that Washington's party struck the Shannopin-Venango trail at or near Zelenople, and proceeded northeast by the Indian town of Cushcushking, on the creek, near the corner of Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties.

FREDERICK POST'S VISIT.

The Moravian missionary and political messenger, Frederick Post, sent among the Indians in 1758, to detach them from their friendly relations with the French, commenced his journal July 15, 1758. His topographical references connect him with this county; but it is evident that he did not always distinguish between the headquarters town of the savages and their hunting towns of the same name. In the spelling of names, too, he never observed regularity; so that his intention must be often taken for the deed. The character of his mission may be learned from a minute made at Fort Machault, called by the English Venango, August 8, 1758, which reads as follows:

8th.—This morning I hunted for my horse, round the fort, within ten yards of it. The Lord heard my prayer, and I passed unknown till we had mounted our horses to go off, when two Frenchmen came to take leave of the Indians, and were much surprised at seeing me, but said nothing.

His companion, making the we, was Pesquetum, or Pisquetumen, who was as anxious as Post himself to flee from Venango. They intended to visit Cushcushking, in the Slippery Rock district; but on August 10, learned from an English trader, whom they met, that they were within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne. On the 12th, they came to the Connoquenessing (written in the journal Conaquanashon), where was an old Indian town, and there heard that

Cushcushking (written Kosh-Kosh-Kung and Kushkushkee) was fifteen miles distant. In approaching the town, Post sent his Indian companion, with four strings of wampum, to announce his arrival and to deliver the following message :

Brother, thy brethren are come a great way, and want to see thee at thy fire, to smoke that good tobacco, which our grandfathers used to smoke. Turn thy eyes once more upon that road, by which I came. I bring the words of great consequence from the Governor and people of Pennsylvania and from the King of England. Now, I desire thee to call all the kings and captains from all the towns, that none may be missing. I do not desire that my words may be hid or spoken under cover. I want to speak loud that all the Indians may hear me. I hope thou will bring me on the road and lead me into the town. I blind the French that they may not see me, and stop their ears that they may not hear the great news I bring.

This strange message from a preacher of the gospel was received by the assembled chiefs. Meantime, Shawanese from the Wyoming valley, came on the scene. They knew Post well, and when messengers from King Beaver came to lead the visitor to the village, the preacher knew that his political mission would prove successful. King Beaver lodged Post and his friends in a large house, and then sixty young savages called on their guests. Beaver arrived immediately, and addressing them, said :

Boys, harken! We sat here without ever expecting again to see our brethren, the English; but now one of them is brought before you, that you may see your brethren, the English, with your own eyes, and I wish you to take it into consideration.

Then addressing Post, he said :

Brother, I am very glad to see you. I never thought we should have the opportunity to see one another more, but now I am very glad, and thank God, who has brought you to us." In response, the crafty white man said: "Brother, I rejoice in my heart. I thank God, who has brought me to you. I bring you joyful news from the Governor and people of Pennsylvania and from your children, the Friends; and, as I have words of great consequence, I will leave them before you, when all the kings and captains are called together from the other towns. I wish there may not be a man of them missing; but that they may be all here to hear.

In the evening Beaver called again on the preacher to say that a council ordered the men to be summoned, but that they could not assemble before five days. Later ten chiefs came into the house and sat by Post's fire until midnight. On the 13th, which was Sunday, Post does not appear to have transacted business. On the 14th, however, he resumed his mission, received many savages, witnessed fifteen French mechanics building houses for the very people who were now promising aid to the enemies of their benefactors; but he never hesitated to push his advantage. Indeed, Delaware George was so interested in the welfare of Post and the people he represented, that the cunning Indian declared he could not sleep o' nights, and Post pretended to believe him. Delaware Daniel prepared a banquet on August 15th for the guest, to which all the chiefs (thirteen in number) were invited. The tenor of the after-dinner speeches was: "We have thought a great deal since you have been here — we have never thought so much before." That night there was a dance before Post's fire, the men dancing first, the women next. The festivities continued until the wee sma' hours, when the dawn of the 16th brought a renewal of their talks.

On the 17th of August, a space intended for holding the council, in the cen-

ter of the town, was cleared and preparations were made for the assembling of the braves. About noon two messengers (Kuckquetackton and Killbuck) from the Duquesne savages arrived, accompanied by a French captain and fifteen soldiers. The messengers wished Post to go at once to Duquesne, where representatives of eight nations wished to speak with him. They stated that if the English would quit war, they desired to live on terms of amity; but until Post would give assurances of this desire, the two Indian chiefs gave him a sample of the contempt with which the Indian nations would treat him. One offered his little finger to Post, while the other refused to shake hands, and the meeting was so formal that King Beaver took the preacher to his own big wigwam. On August 18th, the five days having expired, Beaver spoke to his visitors as follows:

Brother, you have been here now five days by our fire. We have sent to all the kings and captains, desiring them to come to our fire and hear the good news you brought. Yesterday, they sent two captains to acquaint us they were glad to hear our English brother was come among us, and were desirous to hear the good news he brought; and since there are a great many nations that want to see our brother, they have invited us to their fire, that they may hear us all. Now, brother, we have but one great fire; so brother by this string we will take you in our arms and deliver you into the arms of the other kings, and when we have called all the other nations there, we will hear the good news you have brought.

King Shingas and Delaware George also made speeches and night closed in before the meeting dissolved. Affairs on August 19th took the same form as in the past; but the demand of the Governor for hostages was combated, the Indians saying they believed he thought they had no brains. On the 20th, Post, accompanied by twenty-five mounted men and fifteen men on foot, set out from Kushkushkee for Sakonk. On their arrival in the afternoon, Post was received with hostile demonstrations, but the Indians coming forward, spoke for him, and the displeasure of the inhabitants subsided. On the evening of the 21st fifteen savages from Kushkushkee arrived at Sakonk, bringing the number of male Indians present up to 120. On the 22nd twenty savages of the Shawanese and Mingo tribes appeared, who informed Post that he was wanted at Duquesne, and to be ready to set out the following day. Next day the preacher offered no objections to their demand. Their travels on the 23rd brought the party to Logstown, whence they proceeded on the 24th to Duquesne. At many of these meetings one or more French officers would be present; but though suspecting the object of Post's mission, did not once outrage French courtesy by ordering him off. In fact he reposed so much faith in French honor that on the 27th he was back at Sakonk *en route* to Kushkushkee. King Shingas and nineteen other savages accompanied him, and, through their aid, Post arrived at the Indian town that night. Shortly after arriving, on the night of the 29th, a party of nine Tawa Indians passed through the town *en route* to the French fort. The 30th and 31st of August were given up to feasting; but on September 1st the savages began to consider the proposals for alliance with the English, submitted by Post. When they told him that the English wanted their lands, he called God to witness that such an idea was never entertained by his employers, saying further:

Brothers, as for my part, I have not one foot of land, nor do I desire to have any; and if I had any land, I had rather give it to you than take any from you. Yes, brothers,

if I die you will get a little more land from me, for I shall then no longer walk on that ground which God has made. * * * My brothers, I know you have been wrongly persuaded by many wicked people, for you must know there are a great many Papists in the country, who appear like gentlemen and have sent many Irish among you, who have put bad notions in your heads and strengthened you against your brothers, the English.

Post said many things that September day which the Indian chiefs knew to be without foundation, but which they overlooked in their desire to be able to deceive the English, as they had been and were then deceiving the French. On September 3rd, a treaty of friendship with the English was signed by the following named councillors and captains: King Beaver, Captain Peter, Awakanomin, Delaware George, Macomal, Cushawmekwy, Pisquetumen, Killbuck, Keyheynapalin, Tasucamin, Popauce, John Hickomen, Washaocautaut, and Cochquacaukehlton.

The astute ambassador of the English left Kushkushkee in the afternoon of September 8th, Post, Pisquetumen and Tom Hickman, making ten miles before night fell upon the forest. On the 9th, "the Lord" helped them out of a mire, but in other respects it was disagreeable for the travelers. Post reported at Fort Augusta, September 22, 1758, with a long story of Indian treachery, narrow escapes, etc., etc. He called Pisquetumen "a perfidious scoundrel," who was a source of trouble to the ambassador himself, as well as to the French soldiers and Indians.

CAPTAIN BRADY.

The adventures of Captain Brady, so well described in 1832 by McCabe, of Indiana, cover a large territory, embracing Butler county. Some story-tellers have made this county the scene of one of his daring exploits, though the site of Kent, Ohio, was the point where he made his great leap for life. That he was often in the forests of Butler in 1780 and 1781, must be conceded, for during the period that General Brodhead commanded at Fort Pitt, Brady was the great scout of that period, who was depended upon to undertake hazardous enterprises against the Indians. The affair on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Mahoning, near Orrsville, was one of such enterprises. It appears that Brodhead dispatched a force, under competent officers, to punish the Indians who massacred the settlers at Sewickly. Brady, at the request of the officers, was not permitted to accompany the troops; but he craved permission to go in another direction, with a small party, in search of the marauders.

Taking five men and his favorite Indian, and crossing the Allegheny, at Fort Pitt, this little party proceeded up the river to the mouth of the Big Mahoning, where he discovered the canoes of a war party drawn up on its western bank. Retiring down the river, where in the darkness he made a raft, he crossed to the Kittanning side, then went up the creek and found that the savages had crossed to the northeastern bank. Three or four miles up the stream, Brady and his scouts waded to that side, kindled a fire, dried their clothes, and inspected their arms. This done, they proceeded toward the Indian camp, which they found on the second terrace. A stallion captured at Sewickly, which grazed quietly near the camp and near the position of the scouts, was visited at short intervals by his

captor, but the visits soon ceased and the Indians settled down to pass the night in rest. Before darkness fell upon the scene, Brady advanced cautiously, approaching the wary savages so closely, that one rose up suspecting danger near; but the alarm was not given and the band now rested in seeming security.

When the sun peeped in among the trees next morning the Indians were alert, some calculating the number of scalps taken at Sewickly, others the goods and provisions taken from the settlement. In the midst of their enjoyment seven rifle shots rung out on the morning air, five Indians bit the dust, and Brady's war cry drove the others to flight. One, who was wounded, left a trace of blood to lead the victors for a time, but the trail was lost until Brady's Indian gave the cry of a young wolf twice, when the unfortunate savage answered it. He soon learned it was a decoy and fled into a windfall, where pursuit was useless. He died there, for three weeks later the fearless Brady was led to the spot by the ravens which were feeding on the dead Indian.

The scouts returned to Pittsburg with the canoes and property of the savages and the stallion. The party of soldiers also returned with the story that the Indians escaped from them. Brady's prowess was vindicated, and the jealous officers and soldiers never again pretended that they could play the same part as the scouts.

MASSY HARBISON'S STORY.

The story of Massy Harbison's abduction by the Indians and her escape from their camp, at the salt lick, two miles above the present town of Butler, is one which has been and ever will be interesting and instructive. The hatred inculcated in the Indian by the English colonists, returned upon the teachers, and led the savages to perpetrate upon the Caucasian invaders cruelties more horrible, because less refined, than the Caucasian heaped upon the Indian. The *lex talionis* was applied by the aborigines and the invaders alike; so that it is not a matter for surprise to learn that women and children, of each race, fell victims to the marauders of the red and white tribes. The story is summarized from the graphic narrative of John Winter, as given in a history of Western Pennsylvania, published at Pittsburg in 1850, which was compiled by "A Gentleman of the Bar." Massy Harbison was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and was a daughter of Edward White, a soldier of the Revolution. Her husband, John Harbison, served under St. Clair, and was present in Ohio when the Indians defeated the Americans in November, 1791. Returning to his home on the Kiskiminetas, near Freeport, and not far from the southeast corner of Butler county, he nursed his wounds until March 22, 1792, when he was detailed on the spy service. The Indians did not take kindly to this system, and evidently resolved to take such action as would confine the male settlers to their villages beyond or east of the Allegheny. In May, 1792, this resolution was put into effect, when bands of Indians were detailed to make reprisals and scare the settlers. On May 15, while the heroine of this story was at the spring, she heard a sound like the bleating of a lamb or fawn, and felt that the savages were in the neighborhood of the block-house on the Kiskiminetas. On May 22nd, at dawn, two spies—Davis and Sutton—who were staying at the Harbison cabin, went over to the fort; but returning and finding the woman and her children asleep, fastened the door and retired.



Jr^o Pugh



Her awakening was rude in the extreme. The cabin was full of savages, each carrying a gun in the left and a tomahawk in the right hand. They were pulling her out of the bed by the feet, when she embraced her infant and freeing herself, jumped to the floor. A petticoat, which she was about putting on, was taken from her, and the two feather beds, on which her two children slept, were taken out and emptied by the visitors. The work of plunder was then commenced; but the woman, holding the infant in her arms and leading one little toddler of five years, left the cabin, leaving a third child of three summers among the Indians.

Once outside, she looked toward the fort for help, but seeing a man named Wolf in danger of being cut-off from the fort by the savages, she shouted an alarm and Wolf escaped with a shattered arm. An Indian approached to kill her, another covered her mouth with his hand, while a third was about to strike, when the first parried the blow and claimed the woman as his squaw. The commissary and his servant, who slept in the store, near the fort, hearing the firing, appeared; but seeing the Indians, fled, leaving the servant to be killed. The fire opened upon the savages drove them to cover, while those round the Harbison cabin, finding out from their captive the strength of the white force, counseled retreat. She thought to conciliate her captors by giving this information, but instead she aggravated them and they flogged her with their wiping sticks, driving her along with her infant and eldest child. The other boy, crying within the cabin, refused to leave, when a merciless savage caught him by the feet, beat the child's head against the threshold, then stabbed and scalped him. The mother, witnessing this tragedy, cried out in anguish, but the Indians struck her on the head and face until she was silenced. Proceeding forty to sixty rods, they halted to divide the plunder taken that morning, there being thirty-two in the party, two of them being white men. Forty rods farther on, they caught two of John Curry's horses, and detailed two of the party to lead the captives into the wilderness, while thirty of them went in the direction of Puckety. At the brow of the bank, leading down to the Allegheny, the woman, still carrying her infant, threw herself from the horse and walked down; while the Indian, who had her boy in charge kept on his way until the horse fell, when the Indian, boy and horse rolled pell-mell to the foot of the hill. The boy was picked up by the Indian, who had Mrs. Harbison in charge, and carried to the bank of the river. There, being unable to make the animals swim across, they abandoned the idea, and placing the captives in canoes, pushed off for the island between the Kiskiminetas and the Buffalo. Landing on the point of that island, the boy complained of being hurt and also lamented for his brother, whose murder he witnessed. The Indians determined on his death, and ordering the mother forward, carried this determination into execution. Mrs. Harbison describing this second murder, says:

The other then took his tomahawk from his side and, with this instrument of death, killed and scalped him. When I beheld this second scene of inhuman butchery, I fell to the ground senseless, with my infant in my arms, it being under, and its little hands in the hair of my head. How long I remained in this state, I know not. The first thing I remember was my raising my head from the ground and feeling myself exceedingly overcome with sleep. I cast my eyes around and saw the scalp of my dear little boy, fresh and bleeding from his head, in the hand of one of the savages, and sunk down to earth again, upon my infant. The first thing I remembered after witnessing this spec-

tacle of woe, was these severe blows I was receiving from the hands of the savages, though I was unconscious of the injury I was receiving. After a severe castigation they assisted me in getting up and supported me when up.

Proceeding across the island to the shallows in the river, they drove the woman before them into the water and led her across, the water then being up to to her breast. In crossing Big Buffalo creek, they also assisted her, and on their march across the country, via the present village of Sarversville and borough of Butler, treated her with more care than they were accustomed to bestow on women,—the three attempts to make her carry a large powder-horn, and the terrible grimaces of one of the savages, when she cast it away for the third time, being the only incidents of the journey. The first Indian, who claimed her as his squaw, now formed the rear guard, as if he suspected his brother savage would kill the determined woman, and in this order the party proceeded to a canon a short distance above the present site of Butler, where they arrived before dark. At this point was an Indian cabin, constructed of chestnut bark, supported on stakes. From it pathways led in every direction and it had all the appearances of being a regular camping-ground of the warriors. The woman and infant were not permitted to share its shelter, but were led a short distance up a rivulet, where a blanket was spread and she was ordered to rest. Then pinioning her, so as to permit the care of the infant, they stood by like sentinels until the weary creature slept.

Her first night in captivity ended on the morning of May 23, 1792. She saw one Indian leave to keep watch on their trail of the 22nd and the other (who claimed her) preparing a hoop on which to stretch the scalp of her murdered boy. At noon the sentry reappeared, and he who remained with the captive woman and infant went out on the trail. The new guard examined his share of the plunder in presence of the woman, and she saw him take from her pocket-book ten dollars in silver and a half-guinea in gold. He repeated his kindness of the day before by giving her some dry venison, which she broke and gave to her child, being herself unable to eat, owing to the soreness of her cheeks from the blows received on the 22nd. The next night they moved their prisoners to another place in the canon, and, on the morning of the 24th, with great caution, began guard on the trail as on the previous day. The Indian watch now fell asleep, and, a little after noon, seeing a chance to escape, Mrs. Harbison grasped a pillow-case, a short gown, a handkerchief and a child's frock, lying among the plunder, and fled with her infant into the forest.

Knowing, as she did, the character of her new guardians, she traveled away from the Kiskiminetas country, crossed a hill and then followed a course south-east. Two miles from the place where she first crossed the Connoquenessing, she struck the river, and followed the stream until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when she changed her course toward the Big Buffalo. On the summit of a hill she rested until sunset, and there made a bed of leaves on which to sleep. The 25th of May witnessed her progress toward the Allegheny river, and when night came on, hope inspired her. She tried to gather leaves for her bed; but each time she laid her infant down he would cry, and knowing what this would convey to the quick Indian ear, she held the child and listened. She heard

the steps of a man on her trail and looked around for a hiding place. A fallen tree rewarded her search and into its branches she crept, finding shelter under its spreading limbs. Immediately, in the dim light, she beheld an Indian, who advanced to the spot where the infant cried, halted, grounded his gun and listened. She heard the wiping stick strike against the gun and feared that her infant would give the signal for her recapture. For two hours she saw that savage and heard the beating of her own heart, and then the ting-a-ling of a bell and the cry of a night-owl. They were signals to retire, which the savage answered by a piercing yell and then ran forward to join his friends.

No one who has not experienced a hair-breadth escape can conjure up the solid wall of hope for safety which this scene engendered in the mother's heart. She waited not for the morning to leave that spot; but set out, exhausted as she was, to gain the fort or die. A mile or two away she halted until the morning of the 26th, when she resumed the journey and crossed Pine creek. Some new-made moccasin tracks alarmed her, but as the travelers were in advance of her, she held the trail for three miles, to a hunters' camp, where the fires were still burning. Leaving the path, she crossed a ridge and came upon another trail, when she beheld three deer approaching her in full chase. The animals turned to look back, when there was a gun-shot and a stampede of deer hounds. In this emergency, Mrs. Harbison sought a hiding-place behind a log, and even while there, was threatened with death as sure as that of the Indian; for, as she placed her hand on the ground to raise herself, there was a bed of rattlesnakes, with a huge rattler capping the pile, ready to strike the innocent and unwilling intruder on their domain. She ventured forth again, this time changing her course to the left; arrived at the headwaters of Squaw run, and traveled down that stream until night compelled her to halt. The rain now poured down, and to protect her child she placed him on her lap, and, then bending forward until her head touched the tree, guarded off the rain from the little one.

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It was with difficulty she arose on the morning of the 27th to resume her journey. A mile away she arrived before an untenanted cabin and thought of entering it to die; but the sound of a cow-bell arrested her attention and this sound she followed until she halted opposite the fort on Six Mile island. Three men stood on the river bank, to whom she called for help. Not knowing who the woman was, and fearing a decoy, they wished to learn more and she telling them, they sent James Crosier over in a canoe, while they covered his advance with their rifles. Crosier, landing on the right bank of the river, did not know his old neighbor, and asked, "Who in the name of God are you?" He soon learned and hastened to transport the wretched woman to the settlement. She was carried from the canoe to the Cortus cabin, while her infant was placed in equally friendly hands. The arrival of Major McCollough on the scene saved the woman's life at the hands of her friends. The heat of a great fire for the famished and the mountains of food for the starving,—all provided with the best intentions,—were set aside by the Major, who ordered her removal to a cooler place, and insisted that only whey of buttermilk be given to her. He was the physician and attendant, while Sarah Carter and Mary Ann Crozier acted as surgeons on the occasion, removing the thorns from her feet and limbs. Six days in the wilderness, as a

captive of the Indians first and then as a refugee, changed the young mother into a haggard, aged woman. Naked, starving and hunted, she was truly a daughter of a Revolutionary hero, for she met and braved Indian vengeance and suffered everything but death at the hands of her captors. The hunters who were after the deer, seen by the woman, were James Anderson and John Thompson, belonging to the detail known as spies. Had her thoughts not been disturbed by the rattlesnakes, she would have discovered them to be friends and escaped a day which felt like eternity. Mrs. Harbison subsequently settled in Buffalo township, Butler county, where some of her descendants still live.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

GRANT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO WILLIAM PENN—PENN'S PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS—INDIAN WARS—ATTACK ON KITTANNING—THE STATE ACQUIRES TITLE—FORT STANWIX TREATIES—DEPRECIATION LANDS—DONATION LANDS—STRUCK LANDS—EARLY SURVEYS—LAND LAWS—SYSTEMS OF SELECTION—INDIAN UPRISING—DEFEAT AND SUBMISSION—PIONEER SETTLERS—LAND TITLE DISPUTES—ATTEMPTED EVICTIONS—SHOOTING OF ABRAHAM MAXWELL—RESORT TO ARBITRATION—COURT DECISIONS—REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

THE grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, made March 4, 1681, by Charles II., King of England, was a new way of paying old debts. It appears that in 1674 Penn became trustee of the western half of New Jersey. During his incumbency of that office he filed a claim against the King for 16,000 pounds due to the estate of his father, Admiral Penn, and received, *in lieu* of sterling money, the territory now forming Pennsylvania. While receiving this grant from Charles II., Penn felt that the donor and the grantee were acting unjustly, and, particularly, that Charles had no more right to make such a present to the son of his creditor than would the Indians had they sailed across the ocean, occupied England, driven her inhabitants into the sea, and made a partition of the lands of Great Britain. The commercial conscience, however, swallowed remorse, and the founder of this great commonwealth bought from the aborigines in 1686 a tract of their most valued hunting grounds for a trifle.

Red Jacket, in his speech at Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, in 1829, outlined very clearly the manner in which the lands were taken possession of by the Caucasian.

Brothers, said he, as soon as the war with Great Britain was over, the United States began to part the Indians' land among themselves. Pennsylvania took a good slice, and so with the rest. I acknowledge that Pennsylvania acted more fair toward us than any of the other States. * * * Brethren, permit me to kneel down and beseech you

to let us remain on our own land,—have a little patience—the Great Spirit is removing us out of your way very fast; wait yet a little while and we shall all be dead! Then you can get the Indians' land for nothing,—nobody will be here to dispute it with you.

As years grew apace the Indians realized the plans of the invaders and determined to hold in check the advances of the white race. They expressed themselves plainly, but the aggressive people of trade and commerce disregarded the warning, and, in pushing forward their commercial civilization, brought the Indians to bay.

The first organized attack made by the English-speaking colonists on the Indians, in the vicinity of Butler county, was that on Kittanning in September, 1756, by 307 soldiers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong. The Indian town was burned, and with it many Indian women and children. The colonists lost seventeen killed, thirteen wounded and nineteen missing. The list of killed embraces the following names: John McCormick, John Leason,* James Power, John Kelly, Patrick Mullen, Carny Maginnis, John McCartney, Denis Kilpatrick, Brian Corrigan, Theo. Thompson, John Baker, James Higgins, Edward O'Brien, James Anderson, Holdcraft Stringer, James Hogg and William Walsh. The wounded were James Carrothers, James Strickland, Thomas Foster, Richard Fitzgibbons, W. Findley, Robert Robinson, John Farrell, Thomas Champlin, Charles O'Niel, Ephraim Bratton, James Potter and Andrew Douglass. Among the white captives at Kittanning were Ann McCord, Martha Thorn, Barbara Hicks, Catherine Smith, Margaret Hood, Thomas Girty and Sarah Kelly, together with a woman and three children.

This tragedy is recorded not only to bring the scene of action closer to this county, but also, to point out that the *personæ dramatis* had changed wonderfully in less than three-quarters of a century. The new-comers from the counties of Northern Ireland, had no thought for the original occupiers, and, as proved by their determined opposition to Penn's surveyors and rent collectors in the Gettysburg country, did not respect the claims of the Penns, where such claims interfered with their own interests. Strong and warlike and without mercy in war, they marched forward to occupy the land and began the commencement of the end at the neighboring town of Kittanning. Then followed treaties, which were broken by the whites whenever it was to their interest to do so, while the Indians were held to a strict compliance with them.

The Fort Stanwix treaty of 1768 was such an affair. The colony or proprietary then got a show of title eastward to the Allegheny, south of Kittanning. In 1778 the title became vested in the State of Pennsylvania, and from that period to 1794, the war was between her citizens and the Indians. The second treaty of Fort Stanwix, made in 1784, embraced the lands now included in Butler, Venango, Armstrong (in part), Clarion, Allegheny (in part), Forest, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron, McKean, Potter, Lawrence, Mercer, Jefferson, Warren, Crawford and parts of Tioga, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming and Bradford counties.

The Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and the Cornplanter band of Senecas, through the chiefs of the Six Nations, were induced to sign the treaty by Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee and Richard Butler, the commissioners sent to effect the deal. Red Jacket opposed the treaty in a stirring

speech, but Cornplanter espoused the cause of the commissioners, because the power of the Six Nations was not equal to that of the Young Republic, which had just sheathed the sword after winning independence from the mother country.

Prior to that year, however, the State had set its eye on the lands, and actually issued bills of credit, secured by these lands, to bankers and soldiers for moneys advanced by the first, and for moneys earned on the battle-field by the second. The bills dwindled in value, creating loss and annoyance, until April, 1781, when the legislature fixed a scale of depreciation, ranging from one and one-half to seventy-five per centum, for each month from 1777 to the date of the act. Certificates were issued according to the new scale, which were negotiable in the land offices of the Commonwealth or transferable, but in all cases the face value was payable in land. The legal title of such evidences of indebtedness was "Depreciation Certificates."

The Act of March 12, 1783, authorized the location and survey of a large tract of land for which holders were at liberty to offer these warrants in payment. That act is substantially as follows:

That for the more speedy and effectual complying with the intention of the law aforesaid, there be and hereby is, located and laid off, a certain tract of land as follows: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio river; thence up the said river to Fort Pitt; thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Mogulboughtiton creek; thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State; thence south by said boundary to the place of beginning, reserving to the use of the State 3,000 acres in an oblong of not less than one mile in depth from the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and extending up and down the said rivers from opposite Fort Pitt as far as may be necessary to include the same, and the further quantity of 3,000 acres, on the Ohio, on both sides of Beaver creek, including Fort McIntosh, all which remaining tract of land is hereby appropriated as a further fund for the purpose of redeeming the certificates aforesaid.

The surveyor-general was authorized to lay out these lands in lots of not less than 200 acres or more than 350 acres. That officer assigned the territory to seven deputies—the Depreciation Lands within this county being surveyed by Elder, Cunningham, Jones, Douglas, Nicholson, Alexander and Bredin, after whom the districts are respectively named, but only the northern part of Bredin's survey being in the county. The northern line of these surveys passes through the villages of North Oakland, Holyoke and Portersville, being about four miles and three-quarters north of the court-house and a short distance north of Prospect borough, and the tract embraced the whole county south of that line.

The Donation Lands, surveyed under the Act of March 12, 1783, embraced the territory within the following described boundaries: From the mouth of the Mahoning creek up the Allegheny to the mouth of Conewango creek; up that creek to the New York State line; thence west to the northwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence south along the western line of this State to the place due west of the point of beginning, and thence east along the northern line of the Depreciation Lands to the mouth of Mahoning creek.

This Act of March, 1783, was passed to fulfill the pledges contained in the Act of March 7, 1780, providing lands for officers and men of the Continental Line,

regularly mustered in and out of the Army of the Revolution. On March 24, 1785, surveyors were authorized to lay this large tract out in lots of 500, 300, 250, and 200 acres. Officers ranking from captain to major-general and two-thirds of the number of lieutenant-colonels were to receive the 500 acre lots; while the 300 acre lots were intended for surgeons, surgeon's mates, chaplains, majors, ensigns and one-third of the lieutenant-colonels; the 250 acre lots for non-commissioned officers from the rank of quarter-master sergeant to that of sergeant-major, and the 200 acre lots for lieutenants, corporals, drummers, musicians and private soldiers.

A system of drawing lots was introduced, in which a major-general could draw four tickets, a brigadier three, and a colonel two for the largest lots. A lieutenant-colonel could draw one ticket for 500 acres, and one for 250 acres; a surgeon, a chaplain or a major, two 300 acre lots; a captain, one 500 acre lot; a lieutenant, two 200 acre lots; an ensign or surgeon's mate, one 300 acre lot; a sergeant-major, sergeant or quarter-master sergeant, one 250 acre lot, and a musician, corporal or private, one 200 acre lot. Each class of lots was placed in a wheel, on the system of the modern Louisiana Lottery, and the holders of certificates or warrants could participate in the drawing. A later act provided for the exploration of the two classes of lands. Gen. William Irvine was appointed inspector, and, on his report, the bad lands in the Second Donation District, were withdrawn from the several wheels and the land covered by such numbers became known as the "Struck District." The Donation Lands embraced all that section of the county north of the Depreciation Lands, in Franklin, Muddy Creek, Brady, Clay, and Worth townships, which formed the First Donation District, and in Clay, Washington, Cherry, Slippery Rock and Brady townships, which formed the Second Donation District.

The "Struck Lands" may be said to comprise all that part of the county not included in the two principal classes—since discovered to be a great oil and gas field—all of which were sold under the law of 1792, together with the "triangle" in Erie county, acquired in 1792, and the unassigned lands in the Depreciation and Donation districts. The price of such lands was placed at seven pounds and ten shillings for every hundred acres, subject to a six per cent allowance for roads to be surveyed, but no tract was to exceed 400 acres. The whole plan was based on the idea of actual settlement and improvement, such as is now enforced in homesteading United States lands.

To the Indians all this appeared unjust. They saw one white man trying to rob his neighbor, the speculator trying to defraud the State, and themselves beaten in this commercial jugglery. Goaded on by the English to vengeance, and by their own ideas of right and justice, the Indians took up arms against their persecutors and border warfare resulted. Military expeditions, battles and numerous skirmishes between the soldiery, the settlers and Indians followed, until August, 1795, when Gen. Anthony Wayne reduced the remnant of the western tribes to submission and made a path for the whites to every acre of land in the wilderness.

It was impossible for the pioneers who located warrants here under the old acts or bought lands under the Act of 1792, to effect a settlement in this county prior

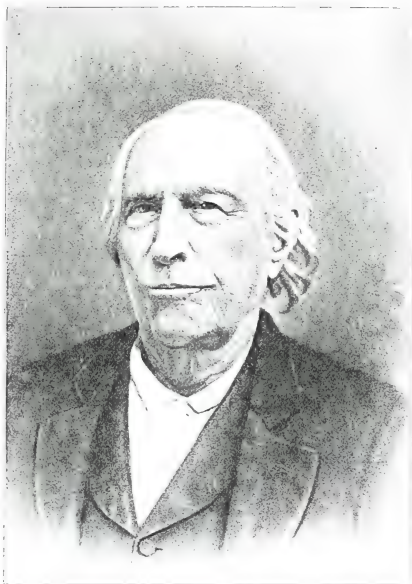
to the proclamation of Wayne's treaty, and the homestead or improvement sections of that act were nullified by the circumstances of the case; so that it was not difficult for the speculator to step in and nullify the law, even as effectually as the Indians did prior to August, 1795, and keep on in this course until 1805, when the United States court, through Chief Justice Marshall, gave judgment on the main question, and special acts of the legislature settled the many little points in controversy growing out of the varied interpretations of the act of 1792.

Robert Morris, who was a most active spirit in Revolutionary days, purchased 311 warrants, or orders for surveys, in Cunningham's district, issued to men who served in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army. The area, covered by such warrants embraced almost 90,000 acres, including the site of the present borough of Butler. In other counties this wholesale system of land purchase was carried on, until loaded down with real estate the patriot lost all, and from 1796 to 1802 was in a debtor's prison. He died on May 8, 1806.

At sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, in 1807, Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland, purchased 107 warrants, which covered many tracts on which the pioneers had made permanent improvements, and the real troubles between the contending speculators and the occupiers began, to continue unabated until the oppressed settlers determined to take justice into their own hands.

In 1815 the Duffy farm, adjoining the borough of Butler on the west, was the scene of a little drama which had no small influence in settling the agrarian question. The land was part of the Morris tract, he leasing his title on the purchase of a warrant credited to Christian Stake. In the sale of the Morris estate, Stephen Lowrey became the owner of the tract, and claimed it in 1815. Prior to that year, however, Abraham Maxwell located upon it, erected his cabin and cleared some land. All this was done on the advice of the pioneer lawyer, General William Ayres. Early in 1814 Samuel Robb rented the farm from Maxwell, and was in possession when a suit in ejectment against both was entered by Lowrey in the United States court. Judgment for the plaintiff followed, and Deputy-Marshal Parchment was dispatched to obtain possession of the property. Robb assured him that he would not surrender his leasehold easily, and the news of the trouble spread throughout the settlement.

The officer did not then attempt to use violence, but later, in October, 1815, he organized a posse to aid him in carrying the law into execution. This posse assembled at the old tavern, now the site of the Willard Hotel, with Stephen Lowrey in their midst. There also were the sturdy farmers gathered. Both parties were well armed. The officers and the law they represented were not popular, the claims of Lowrey were discountenanced and the settlers were determined not to pay a second time for their homes. The marshal's party left, taking the creek road to the Robb cabin,—the farmers adopted another route, and the scene was transferred from the old tavern to the historic cabin on the Maxwell improvement. Parchment was met at the door by Robb, who refused him admission. Then the contestants entered into a logical explanation of their views, Lowrey and Maxwell being the principal speakers. They conversed apart from the crowd, near the rail fence, which ran from the cabin to the road, with Maxwell's back to the fence.



Very Respectfully,

David Douglas



While thus engaged the report of a rifle rang out on the sharp morning air, and instantly Maxwell fell backwards, crying out "I'm shot, I'm shot." Stephen Lowrey was accused of being the instigator of this crime, and the wrath of the farmers was fanned to the point of desperation. Maxwell was carried by his friends into the cabin, and messengers hurried to the village for Doctor Miller. Threats were launched against the landlord and his party, which his protestations of innocence of the crime and his sincere expressions of sorrow, could not quell. The marshal and posse retreated guardedly and disappeared. Doctor Agnew, of Pittsburg, arrived that evening to attend to the wounded man, and, at the end of two months, Maxwell was removed from the scene of the first agrarian drama in Butler county to his own cabin.

From October, 1815, to July, 1818, the speculators resorted to compromise and arbitration rather than to law. On July 9, 1818, Dunning McNair, of Glade Mills, then called Woodville, gave notice, through *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star*, that as Col. Stephen Lowrey made sales and received money for lands in Cunningham's district, which were the property of Robert Morris and said McNair, now the latter gives advice to buyers to deal directly with him, as he cannot conceive by what authority Mr. Lowrey had power to interfere. This notice was continued unanswered until March 17, 1819, when Stephen Lowrey published "A friendly and salutary caution" in the same paper. He invited all persons interested to call upon him in the town of Butler, when he would show them in whom the title to the lands was really vested.

Under the Acts of 1792, 1795 and 1799, the lands reverted to the State, and the time for applying for Donation lands was extended to 1810. Meantime the members of the board of property, misconstruing an Act of April, 1802, placed tickets for the bad-lands in the wheel from which the soldiers drew. Under the act of reversion, Andrew McKee bought 200 acres in the Second Donation District, for which a patent was issued February 8, 1804. Enoch Varnum claimed the greater part of the tract, as a settler and improver of 1797, and the State Supreme court decided in his favor some time prior to 1823. The legislature accepted the law; but, in justice to McKee, who held a patent from the State, an indemnity was granted. Thus the claim of the actual settler was recognized and the error of the board of property corrected.

For almost sixty years this question of squatter sovereignty slept, until the oil fields were opened, when it was revived in several localities, the case growing out of the ownership of the Purviance lands at Renfrew, being one of the most stirring agrarian cases since 1815, when the scene on the present Charles Duffy farm was enacted.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS.

INTRODUCTION—CHARACTER OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE CABIN HOME—EARLY HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS—PIONEERS PREVIOUS TO 1796—TAXABLES OF 1803—RAPID GROWTH—STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

A HUNDRED eventful years have come and gone since the first permanent settlement was made within the limits of Butler county. The adventurous and daring men and the no less brave and daring women who laid the foundations of the present populous and prosperous county in the heart of a great wilderness, have all passed away. They are sleeping in honored graves, amid the scenes that witnessed their fearless discharge of duty, and their patient endurance of privations incident to frontier life. A few of their sons and daughters are yet living, to recall the experiences of those early days, and in their reminiscent moods, trace the events of the intervening years, and, by contrast with the present, show the wonderful changes that have taken place. These remarkable men and women, "who have come down to us from a former generation," may be said to be the only connecting links between the pioneer days and the present, unless it be the graves in which the pioneers themselves are sleeping. The material witnesses or landmarks, such as the old cabin homes, the log school house, the log church and the early mill, have crumbled into ruins, or have been removed to make a place for more modern structures. The tidal wave of progress has swept them away forever, their memory even growing dimmer with each receding year.

The deeds of daring of the men and women who endured so much, in the face of savage foes and forest dangers, to create homes for themselves and their posterity have not been and will not be forgotten or permitted to perish from the memories of men so long as time shall last. They were the stalwart and sturdy sons, and the fearless daughters of many lands, who, loving liberty as they loved life itself, sought its fullest and freest enjoyment on the western frontier of the young Republic of the New World. While many came from foreign lands—from Ireland, from Scotland, from France, from Holland, from Germany and from other countries east of the Atlantic, not a few were from the older settled portions of this and other States. These latter, belonging to a class that has constantly grown larger instead of less, were afflicted with earth hunger. They wanted more room and more land than they could secure in their old homes. They felt too crowded, even in sparsely settled districts, and preferred forest solitudes and pioneer perils to the comforts and security of organized society.

It was thus, from over the ocean and from the Eastern States and older counties of the State itself, that Butler county was first settled. Sturdy men with strong arms and stout hearts felled her forests. Brave women, faithful to every

duty of wife and mother, endured the loneliness of the wilderness, and met the many perils and dangers of every-day life, with a fortitude and heroism deserving of immortal remembrance. The sons and daughters they reared, amid the hard conditions that surrounded them, have proven worthy of an ancestry so noted for manly independence, sturdy self-reliance, unremitting industry and incorruptible integrity.

The home of the pioneer was the rude log cabin erected in the midst of the forest. Beneath its roof he found shelter for himself and family. His neighbors and friends and the wayfaring stranger always found the latch-string of the door ready to their hands on the outside, and a warm-hearted and free-handed welcome and a generous hospitality awaiting them on the inside. For the protection of his home against the prowling beasts of the forest and the marauding Indian, the settler relied upon his trusty rifle. The latter was also called into almost daily service in providing meat for his table.

These sturdy settlers led simple, wholesome and neighborly lives. They knew nothing of the complex formalities of the social intercourse of to-day, nor would it have been possible for them to have observed them if they had. They nevertheless lived happily and were constantly helpful to one another. The "ceaseless round of toil" was varied, now and then, by wedding festivities, dances, neighborhood frolics, hunting parties, house-raising and other social gatherings calculated to break the monotony of their lives, bring them into closer friendship, and foster the neighborly spirit so necessary where neighbors were so few and so far apart.

The log cabin was, almost without exception, constructed of round, unhewn logs. Necessity made the pioneer his own carpenter and builder, and his tools were usually limited to a spade, an ax and a hatchet. With these he built as best he could. Occasionally some settler, better circumstanced than his neighbors, would take the time and go to the expense of building a cabin out of hewn logs and covering it with a shingle roof; but the cruder structure must be accepted as the typical pioneer home. It was usually one story high and contained but one room. Sometimes, when the family was numerous, a "loft" or attic was added, used for sleeping purposes and reached by a ladder. The roof, covered with clapboards, was supported by pole rafters. The interstices between the logs were filled with small "chunks" of wood, and then plastered within and without with mud mixed with straw. The windows were square holes cut in the side of the cabin, greased paper being used to admit the light instead of glass. The heavy doors were of hewn puncheons and were swung on wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with a buckskin latch-string on the outside, answered from the rising to the retiring of the family, when the door was "barred" on the inside for the night by a heavy cross-piece fitted into latch-like receptacles on either side. Stoves were unknown. A capacious stone fire place, with its huge back log to protect the chimney, which ran up outside the wall, and was made of cross pieces of wood daubed with mud, furnished a cheerful fire both for heating and cooking purposes. The bedstead was a home-made affair fitted into the walls in a corner of the cabin, and the chairs used were puncheon benches with holes bored near the ends into which the supporting legs were fitted.

These primitive dwellings like their builders, have passed away, yet associated with them in the minds of the venerable living, are many happy memories. They were the homes of their infancy, their childhood, their youth, their young manhood and their young womanhood, the scenes of their childish sports, their love-making and their weddings. Beneath their roofs many a loved son or daughter saw the light of this world for the first time, and many a venerable and age-worn parent or grandparent, wife or mother, husband or father, and many a brother or sister, or beloved child, sank into that dreamless sleep which we call death. What wonder, then, that those, who with whitened locks, bowed heads and tottering steps are drawing near the grave, should cherish in tender memory the cabin homes of their childhood, and live over again in reminiscent tales the days that have gone from their lives forever.

It was not until after the close of the Revolutionary War, and the revival of the migratory and land-hunting spirit among the people of the older counties, as well as a renewal of immigration from foreign lands, that the section of the State north of Allegheny county, and west of the Allegheny river, began to attract the attention of the settler. Although the land was not open for settlement until 1795, adventurous spirits made their appearance within the boundaries of Butler county as early as 1790. This advance guard, composed mainly of hunters and trappers, whose purpose seems to have been to "spy out the land," cannot be regarded as the actual pioneer settlers of the county. Their usual custom was to come here at the beginning of the hunting season, remain through it, and at its close return to their homes to market the products secured by trap and gun.

The Seneca Indians, who had a village in the county near Slippery Rock creek, at this time, were friendly to the whites, and the early hunters and trappers were kindly received by them. The Delawares and Shawnees, however, who were hostile, opposed the westward march of civilization, and made it dangerous for settlers to venture into the county until after the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. Nevertheless, a few of the more daring, principally the old hunters and trappers, took the risk of coming here between 1792 and 1796, but it was not until the latter year that the settlement of the county may be said to have been begun in earnest.

The first men who came into the county with the purpose of becoming permanent settlers were David Studebaker and Abraham Snyder of Westmoreland county. They crossed the Allegheny river at Logan's ferry in the autumn of 1790; camped for the night on the site of Butler borough, and then proceeded to an Indian village, on the Slippery Rock, about two miles north of the present site of Mechanicsburg. Here they were entertained by the Indians, with whom they remained about three months, spending the time in hunting and fishing, and in exploring the country. They then returned to their home, and reported what they had seen and experienced during their absence. In 1792 David Studebaker again came to Butler county, bringing with him his youngest sister as house-keeper. They took possession of the little cabin, erected during his former visit, and became permanent settlers. After a time, the young girl, unable to longer endure the loneliness of the forest, begged to be taken home. Her brother complied with the request and brought back an older sister to take her place. His

father, Joseph Studebaker, who in early boyhood was taken captive by the Indians and held by them for nine years, and who afterwards served as a Revolutionary soldier under Washington, joined him later.

James Glover, a native of Essex county, New Jersey, and a Revolutionary soldier, having served through that struggle, "from the first to the close," at the beginning in the New Jersey and later in the Pennsylvania Line, is credited with coming into the county in 1792, and, in the fall of that year, erecting a hunter's cabin near a deer lick in what is now Adams township. This cabin he occupied during the hunting seasons, until 1795, when he made a clearing around it. In 1796 he entered 400 acres of land, built a better cabin, became a permanent settler, and remained in the county until his death, in 1844, in the ninety-first year of his age. Glover, who was a blacksmith, and who had rendered valuable service while in the Continental Army, as an armorer, settled in Pittsburg after the close of the war, where he worked at his trade. A few years later he purchased a farm across the river, in what is now the very heart of Allegheny, and took up his residence upon it. About 1815 or 1816 he leased this farm—the ownership, of which he retained after coming to this county—in perpetuity for \$75 a year. This and a few other leases of a similar character, caused the legislature to afterwards pass a law prohibiting leases in perpetuity.

Peter McKinney, another Revolutionary soldier and noted hunter, so his descendants claim—built his cabin in what is now Forward township, in 1792. It is said that in his youth he came with his parents from Ireland, both of whom died in this country, leaving him an orphan, and that, after their death, he was apprenticed to a man named Turnbull. He served in the Pennsylvania Line, during the Revolutionary War, as a drummer and fifer, and afterwards saw service during the Indian troubles. He was married at Braddock Field, Westmoreland county, in 1791, to Mary Shorts, who came with him to Butler county in 1792. The cabin home of the young couple was built on what is now known as the Dambach farm. His daughter Elizabeth, born March 23, 1792, is said to have been the first white child born in the county. His wife died in 1839, and his own death occurred in 1844. In 1839, he erected a tavern on the site of Petersville, in Connoquenessing township. In 1849 the town was laid out by his sons, William S. and C. A. McKinney, and named in his honor.

David Armstrong, accompanied by his son, George, and his daughter, Rebecca, came here in 1794, from Westmoreland county, making the journey on horseback. They made their temporary home in a tent or wigwam until fall, when the father and daughter returned to Westmoreland county. The following spring, the entire family came to Butler county and settled in Worth township, on the land held for them during the winter by the son, George.

In 1792, Patrick Harvey, guided by John Harbison, the Indian scout or spy, came into the county, and selected a farm in Clinton township, marking its boundaries by blazing the forest trees. He then returned to Westmoreland county. In 1793 he went into Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and selected a farm, on which his cousin, John Patton, afterward settled. In the spring of 1794 he returned to Butler county, and settled on the land selected in 1792. In May, 1795, he brought his family to their new home, where, a year

later, his third child, Martha, was born. His wife died in 1831, his own death occurring in 1849.

A pioneer named Daniels, came into the county in 1794, built a cabin and cultivated a small garden in Marion township, on the land afterwards owned by Robert Vanderlin. He lived on the products of his garden and the chase until scared away by the Indians, before the arrival of other settlers.

John Girty, said to be a brother of the notorious Simon Girty, was one of the first settlers in Connoquenessing township. He selected land about a mile south of Whitestown. His mother, a brother and two sisters came here with him. One of his sisters married a man named Gibson, but died about 1801, and was one of the first persons buried in Mt. Nebo cemetery. Though nothing discreditable could be traced to them, the members of the family were not in good repute. The mother was thought to be a witch and feared as such. Ann Girty, the younger daughter, was shot, while standing in the cabin door, by someone unknown. With the exception of Mrs. Gibson, the members of the family were denied interment in Mt. Nebo cemetery, and "were buried in unmarked graves in the deep woods."

In 1793 William and John Elliott, accompanied by John Dennison and one or two others, came into the county from Wilkinsburg, as land hunters. William Elliott, in order to secure more than the limit of 400 acres, selected tracts to the amount of 1,400 acres and located the other members of his party upon them to hold them for him. He afterward gave each of them a certain number of acres as per previous agreement. In this manner he was able to report 808 acres for assessment in 1803.

On the night of January 10, 1793, James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer, and William Hultz, hunters from east of the Alleghanies, who had come into the county by way of Logan's ferry, below Tarentum, camped in the forests of Middlesex township. Next day, after engraving their names on trees, to mark the place of their encampment, they returned to their homes. A year later the entire party came again to Middlesex township, selected land on and around the site of their former visit, built cabins thereon and became settlers. Between the time of their first visit and their return, however, Thomas Martin, George Hays and James Fulton, had come into the township, selected land and settled thereon, thus becoming the first settlers of Middlesex.

In 1795 Samuel and Thomas Cross, Jacob and John Pisor and Henry Stinefort settled in Worth township. In 1794 James Hemphill, a noted hunter, with Rudolph Barnhart came into the county, and a year later with Adam and John Hemphill, Jacob Barnhart, Sr., and Jacob Barnhart, Jr., made settlements in Donegal and Fairview townships, on and around the site of Millerstown. Samuel Wallace became the pioneer settler of Fairview township in 1795, locating with his family on Bear creek. Robert Elliott, in the same year, selected land and settled in Buffalo township. In this year, also, George Bell settled in the vicinity of "Bells Knob;" Archibald Kelly built his cabin in Parker township and Edward Graham located on land in Concord township.

To these may be added James McKee and William Kearns, who settled in Butler township; Daniel and William McConnel, William McNees and Benja-

min Jack, pioneers of Worth; John McCandless and Aaron Moore, early settlers of Franklin; Dunning McNair, a land speculator of Connoquenessing; John Ekin, another pioneer of the same township; Silas Miller, an early settler and well known hunter, and William Thompson, an early settler of Middlesex; John Parker, the pioneer of Parker township, and Eli Scholar, an early settler of Lancaster township, all of whom are credited with coming in 1795.

The foregoing, while embracing the names of the more prominent settlers between the years of 1792 and 1795, does not contain those of all who came into the county up to that date. A more complete list of those who came after 1795 and up to and after 1800, will be found in the chapters devoted to the various townships and boroughs, to which the attention of the reader is directed.

TAXABLES OF 1803.

Perhaps the best information obtainable relative to the number of inhabitants here at the time of the organization of the county, as well as the real and personal property possessed by them, is to be found in the list of taxables of 1803, copied from the first duplicate tax book of the county. It gives the returns of the assessors of the four original townships of Buffalo, Connoquenessing, Middlesex and Slippery Rock, and is as follows:

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES & BREKEN	VALUE 1803	TAX
Joseph Andrew.....	600	2	1	\$ 224	\$ 67
Robert Allison (weaver).....	400	2	1	436	1 31
George Bell.....	400	1	..	274	82
Jacob Barnhart, Sr.....	400	2	1	302	92
Rudolph Barnhart.....	200	1	..	207	62
Philip Barnhart.....	200	1	1	222	67
Jacob Barnhart.....	200	2	1	172	51
Jacob Bish.....	400	3	1	441	1 34
John Bonner.....	200	1	2	176	54
James Boward.....	400	3	1	557	1 73
Patrick Boyle.....	400	1	..	274	82
John Brown.....	250	1	..	287	77
Hugh Brown (saw-mill).....	..	..	..	..	78
William Brown.....	400	2	1	436	1 31
Archibald Black.....	400	1	2	304	91
John Burrows.....	200	1	..	208	62
Andrew Brown.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
Andrew Cruikshank, Sr.....	400	2	1	441	1 32
Andrew Cruikshank, Jr.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
John Clugston.....	400	..	1	286	86
Eleanor Coyle.....	400	2	2	330	99
John Coyle.....	200	1	..	141	42
Matthias Cypher (weaver).....	400	2	2	336	1 00
Mary Ann Cypher.....	400	..	..	266	80
John Craig.....	400	2	1	574	1 72
John Cumberland.....	125	1	4	163	49
James Craig.....	200	..	..	135	40
John Cooper.....	400	2	1	574	1 72
James Campbell.....	40	..	..	200	60
William Colmer.....	200	2	1	312	93
William Carr (blacksmith).....	270	1	2	386	1 17

* S. M., after a name, indicates a single man.

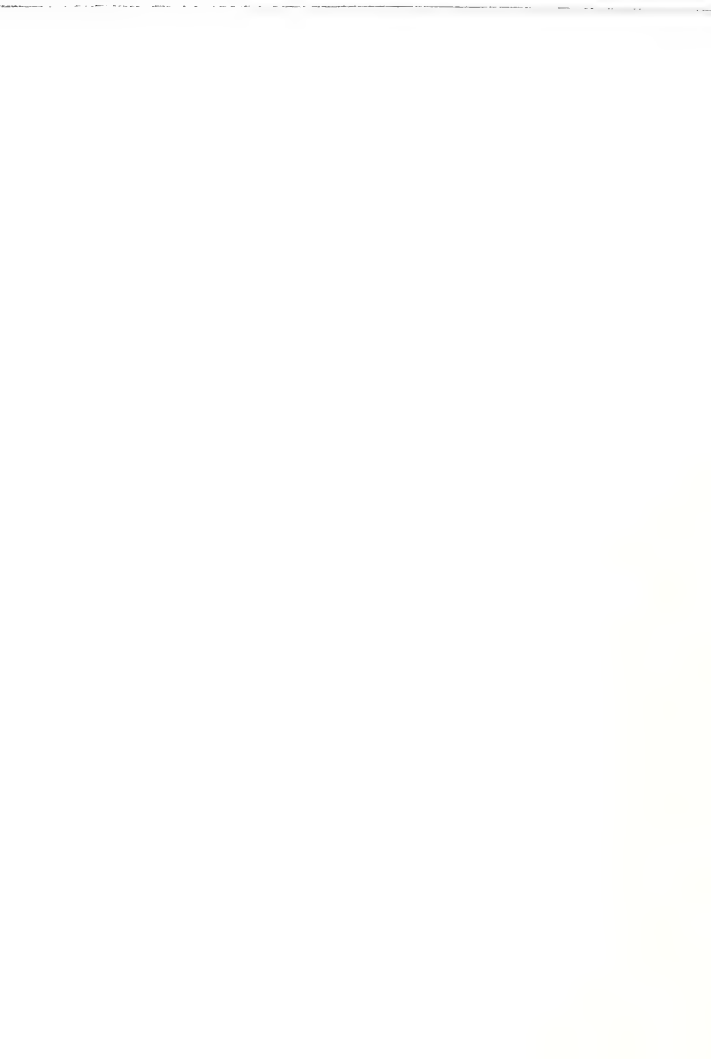
BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALU- TION	TAX
Thomas Cumberland, Jr.	...	1	1	\$ 28	\$ 9
Thomas Cumberland, Sr.	...	1	4	86	26
Archibald Christy	400	1	..	274	82
Michael Carvan	100	1	..	73	22
Peter Croosiks (weaver)	400	2	2	320	96
Hugh Dugan (S. M.)	400	..	..	400	1 95
Robert Dunseath	100	2	1	146	44
James Denny	...	..	..	..	..
Michael Dugan	400	2	2	293	88
Thomas Dugan	400	2	1	431	1 29
Dennis Dugan	400	2	1	432	1 29
Neil Dugan	400	..	..	266	80
Andrew Dugan	266	1	..	274	82
John Durneigh	200	2	1	174	53
George Dougherty	400	2	2	317	95
Neil Dougherty	400	1	2	304	91
John Duffy	400	1	..	274	82
John Empish	400	3	3	484	1 45
Joseph Esington	...	1	..	8	2
DeWitt Forringer	300	2	..	214	64
Michael Fair	400	1	..	273	82
John Fair	400	2	1	300	90
Edward Ferry	400	2	..	280	84
John Forquer	400	1	..	273	82
John Gillespie	400	1	2	432	1 30
Hugh Gillespie	600	1	1	416	1 25
John Gallagher	400	1	1	283	85
Peter Gallagher	400	2	1	300	90
Hugh Gallagher	400	..	..	266	80
Samuel Hall	400	2	1	439	1 32
Stephen Hall	400	2	1	439	1 32
William Hazlett	400	1	1	432	1 30
James Hazlett (S. M.)	...	..	..	..	75
James Hemphill (still)	400	1	1	444	2 08
Adam Hemphill	400	..	3	472	1 42
Robert Hanlen (S. M.)	400	..	..	266	1 55
John Hemphill (S. M.)	400	1	1	427	2 03
Moses Hanlen	400	1	2	303	91
William Hanlen, Sr.	400	..	..	266	80
Robert Harkins	200	1	..	273	82
William Hanley	400	2	2	310	93
Charles Hunter	400	1	..	273	82
Jacob Harshman (weaver)	400	..	1	286	86
Thomas Haggerty	200	1	2	171	51
Noble Hunter	600	1	1	416	1 25
Thomas Jackson	400	1	1	415	1 25
Caleb Jones (grist-mill)	200	1	..	473	1 07
Leonard Keller (weaver)	100	1	1	97	29
Samuel Kinkaid	400	2	2	474	1 42
John Kirkpatrick	400	1	..	408	1 22
Patrick Lafferty	200	1	1	227	62
Andrew McKim (tannery)	400	1	1	298	89
David Morehead (weaver)	400	2	1	160	48
William Moore	400	3	2	467	1 40
John McGinley	300	1	2	232	69
Patrick McBride	400	1	..	273	82
Charles McCue	400	3	..	287	86
Patrick McLaughlin	300	1	2	247	74
John McCollough (pottery)	400	2	2	464	1 39
Neil Murray	200	1	1	160	48
Daniel McCue	200	1	..	188	59
Paul McDermott	400	1	3	457	1 37



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BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HENSES ORIGIN	VALU- TION	TAX
Widow Murdock.....	400	1	..	\$ 273	\$ 82
Samuel Milligan (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
James Milligan.....	400	2	2	320	96
Hugh McElroy.....	400	..	2	280	86
Neil McLafferty.....	100	1	..	88	26
Mannus McFadden.....	200	..	..	135	40
John McGee.....	400	3	..	287	86
John Nickerson.....	50	..	1	60	18
Dominick O'Cull.....	400	1	2	293	87
John Orner.....	200	1	..	140	42
Patrick O'Farren.....	400	1	2	319	96
Dennis O'Donnell (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Connell O'Donnell.....	..	..	..	..	..
Arthur O'Donnell.....	400	2	2	302	90
Jacob Peters (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
William Ray.....	150	1	1	176	53
Leonard Reep.....	400	1	1	423	1 27
Amos Rowland.....	250	1	2	292	87
William Redick (S. M.).....	175	..	1	253	76
George Robertson, or Samuel Riddle.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
William Rooke.....	400	1	2	293	88
Connell Rogers (tailor).....	400	1	2	437	1 31
Benjamin Sawyer (grist-mill).....	400	2	..	460	1 38
Charles Sweeney.....	400	2	1	300	90
Jeremiah Smith.....	400	2	3	471	1 42
Hugh Smith (S. M.).....	400	..	2	430	2 04
Arthur Smith (S. M.).....	400	..	..	266	1 55
Robert Smith (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Jeremiah Smith (S. M.) carpenter.....	..	..	..	..	75
John Snyder.....	400	1	2	304	91
Henry Sanderson.....	400	1	1	284	85
George Stewart.....	400	1	1	290	87
Stephen Stewart.....	400	1	1	290	87
William Storey.....	..	1	2	58	17
James Storey (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Leonard Silvez (blacksmith).....	200	1	..	207	62
John Silvez.....	200	..	1	220	65
Peter Silvez (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Jacob Silvez.....	400	2	..	416	1 22
Alexander Storey.....	400	4	2	482	1 44
Matthew Smith.....	400	3	2	454	1 36
Henry Smith.....	100	1	..	141	42
Henry Tower (tannery).....	40	2	..	56	17
Frederick Wiles.....	400	1	2	309	93
Samuel Wallace.....	200	2	3	272	81
William Wilson.....	400	3	1	444	1 33
James Walker.....	400	1	1	424	1 27
Alexander Wayle (weaver).....	400	1	1	294	88
Thomas Winters.....	200	1	..	141	42
John Winters.....	400	1	2	314	94
John Wallace (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75

The owners of Depreciation Land in Elder's district are given as follows:
A. B. Peters, Claudius Batur, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Kennedy, John Martin, Alexander McDowell, Jones Phillips, John Irwin, James Tetbault, Hugh Scott, Elijah Weed, John Wilkins, Jr., and William Todd.

CONNOQUEENESS TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUA- TION	TAX
James Anderson.....	1400	4	2	\$1880	\$5 64
John Akins.....	400	3	..	440	1 32
Eliakim Anderson.....	100	1	2	210	63
James Anderson.....	200	2	1	240	72
Andrew Allsworth.....	..	1	..	10	3
William Armstrong (S. M.).....	..	..	1	30	84
Robert Boggs.....	400	..	3	475	1 42
George Bowers.....	400	3	1	650	1 95
John Bayles.....	..	2	..	20	6
Robert Brown.....	400	4	1	680	2 04
George Boyd (S. M.).....	400	1	1	230	1 44
John Barr.....	400	4	..	440	1 32
Joseph Brown.....	400	1	..	410	1 23
Alexander Bryson.....	400	1	1	630	1 89
Aaron Barnes.....	..	1	1	30	9
James Burnside.....	200	1	1	340	1 02
Wm. Boyce.....	100	1	..	60	18
James Boyd.....	250	1	..	260	78
John Brooks.....	400	1	2	250	75
Moses Bolton (gristmill).....	800	2	1	880	2 64
Thomas Brandon.....	100	2	1	150	45
John Beighley.....	400	5	2	720	2 16
Henry Beighley.....	400	1	2	350	1 05
Peter Beighley.....	350	2	1	400	1 20
William Bolton.....	300	2	1	390	1 17
Abner Coates.....	300	2	1	480	1 46
Joseph Chambers (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John Collins.....	..	2	2	60	18
William Crowe.....	280	2	1	165	49
John Crowe (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John Chambers.....	200	1	..	110	33
Thomas Cozens.....	400	1	..	210	63
John Compton.....	200	1	..	310	93
James Cratty (S. M.).....	..	2	1	40	87
Thomas Christie.....	300	4	1	370	1 11
Marvin Christie (S. M.).....	400	..	1	430	2 04
James Christie.....	200	1	..	310	93
William Campbell.....	300	2	2	350	1 05
June Cratty.....	400	..	..	200	60
William Cratty.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
John Cratty (distillery).....	400	2	1	280	84
William Carter.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel Carter.....	400	2	..	420	1 26
Jeremiah Callahan.....	..	..	1	20	6
James Critchlow.....	200	2	2	380	1 14
William Critchlow.....	200	2	1	350	1 05
John Critchlow.....	400	3	1	460	1 38
Philip Covert.....	100	..	..	100	30
Morris Covert.....	200	..	..	100	30
James Casey.....	400	..	1	410	1 22
William Criswell.....	400	1	1	440	1 32
Levanus Cook.....	100	1	2	220	66
John Carson.....	150	3	..	265	79
Stephen Crawford.....	400	2	1	440	1 32
Joseph Crawford.....	350	..	1	200	60
Lins Chambers.....	422	..	..	632	1 90
Samuel Duncan (distillery and mill).....	400	6	2	1235	3 70
James Dunlap.....	200	1	1	230	69
Henry Dure.....	..	1	1	40	12
Benjamin Davis.....	400	4	1	240	78
Isaac Davis.....	400	..	..	200	60
William Davis.....	800	2	1	850	NO TAX

CONNOQUESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HOGS OR OVEN	VALUE TUN	TAX
John Dunn.....	200	4	..	250	75
Francis Dairy.....	172	2	2	166	56
John Dairy (S. M.).....	400	..	1	230	1 44
Peggy Davidson.....	400	1	1	240	72
James Davidson (S. M.).....	..	..	2	30	84
James Davidson.....	400	4	..	440	1 32
Thomas Dodds.....	400	3	..	440	1 32
William Dodds.....	250	3	..	415	1 24
William Dick.....	..	1	..	10	3
John Dick.....	400	2	..	450	2 10
Henry Evans, Esq.....	400	1	2	570	1 70
Isaac Evans.....	400	1	1	230	69
William Evers.....	400	..	..	200	61
Patrick Fitzsimmons (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
William Forrester.....	500	12	1	700	2 37
Anne Freeman.....	200	3	3	390	1 17
William Freeman (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Barnard Fezell.....	330	3	6	535	1 60
John Graham.....	400	2	1	440	1 32
Daniel Graham.....	400	2	..	420	1 26
Daniel Graham's heirs.....	400	1	1	420	1 26
Malcolm Graham.....	400	1	1	630	1 89
Daniel Graham.....	800	1	..	810	2 43
Angus Graham.....	300	1	1	340	1 02
Matthew Graham.....	400	1	1	230	69
William Graham.....	200	1	1	140	42
Benjamin Garvin.....	400	3	2	270	81
Alexander Garvin.....	400	..	..	200	60
John Gallagher.....	400	3	1	250	75
John Glass.....	200	2	1	140	42
Adam Gilliland (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
David Gilliland (G. and S. Mill).....	400	4	..	1460	4 38
Hugh Gilliland.....	400	1	1	230	69
Thomas Gilliland.....	400	1	1	440	1 32
Barnabas Gilliland.....	..	1	2	50	15
Andrew Gilliland.....	300	1	1	490	1 67
James Glover.....	400	4	..	440	1 32
John Gunn.....	400	1	1	225	37 1/2
Thomas Gray.....	400	3	2	480	1 44
Israel Gibson.....	244	..	..	244	73
Thomas Girty (S. M.).....	400	1	1	440	2 67
Robert Hays (distillery).....	400	2	2	700	2 10
John Hughes.....	..	1	1	30	9
James Hughes.....	..	..	3	40	12
John Hindman.....	200	1	..	310	93
Joseph Hudson.....	400	2	..	220	66
John Haines (G. M.).....	400	..	..	600	1 80
James Irvine.....	100	1	1	80	24
Daniel John.....	400	2	2	270	81
Adam Johnston, Sr.....	400	1	1	440	1 32
Adam Johnston, Jr.....	200	1	1	130	39
William Johnston.....	400	1	2	470	1 41
James Johnston.....	400	..	..	200	60
Benjamin Johnston.....	400	1	2	250	75
Capt. William Johnston.....	600	1	1	643	1 82
John Kerr (S. M.).....	..	..	..	300	1 65
Peter Kiester.....	400	1	..	210	63
Lawrence King.....	200	2	1	350	1 05
William Kilgore.....	100	1	..	110	32
William Kirker.....	200	1	..	110	33
Thomas Lyon.....	400	..	1	220	66
Joseph Little.....	200	3	..	250	69

CONNOQUEENESS TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUA- TION	TAX
William List.....	400	1	1	\$ 240	\$ 72
Thomas Longley.....	100	1	..	60	18
Henry Loffer.....	200	..	..	200	60
William Lerken.....	200	..	..	100	30
James Magee.....	400	2	1	640	1 92
William McCandless (tailor.).....	400	1	..	410	1 23
William McCandless (distillery.).....	400	4	1	570	1 71
Robert McCandless.....	400	1	2	450	1 35
Charles McGinnis.....	100	3	1	200	60
Charles McGinnis (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John McDonald, Jr.....	400	2	..	420	1 26
William McDonald (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Colin McDonald.....	400	1	..	610	1 83
John McDonald (S. M.).....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel McDonald.....	400	2	2	470	2 16
Abdiel McClure.....	370	2	2	910	2 73
Andrew McClure.....	180	1	..	85	25
John McClure (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Joseph McFarron.....	..	2	1	50	15
William McLeod.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Norman McLeod.....	..	3	..	30	9
John McLeod.....	400	..	..	200	60
John McLeod (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Agnes McLeod (S. M.).....	400	..	1	420	2 01
Mordecai McLeod.....	400	..	..	200	60
Mordecai McLeod.....	400	2	..	620	1 86
Archibald McAllister.....	..	..	1	..	9
Joseph Means.....	200	..	2	130	39
Thomas Meaus.....	400	1	1	430	1 29
Michael Martin.....	300	4	..	200	60
William Martin.....	..	1	..	10	3
William Martin.....	400	3	2	680	2 04
Robert Martin (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John Martin (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Daniel Martin.....	400	1	1	430	1 39
Samuel Magers.....	200	1	2	350	1 05
James Magers.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Daniel McDowell.....	350	1	2	390	1 17
Nicholas Muhleisen.....	400	3	2	470	1 41
Dunning McNair.....	200	..	..	200	60
Benjamin McLaughlin.....	300	1	1	330	99
Thomas McCahan.....	..	2	..	20	6
Andrew McGowan.....	400	1	1	630	1 89
James McCahan.....	400	1	..	210	63
Robert Miller (S. M.).....	400	..	..	400	1 95
John Minnis.....	300	2	..	170	51
James Minnis (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
William Minnis (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Henry Montooth.....	520	5	1	600	1 80
Aaron Moore.....	400	1	..	610	1 83
David Moore.....	200	..	2	330	99
Samuel McCall.....	..	1	..	..	3
James McGrew.....	400	2	2	450	1 35
Peter McKinney.....	400	1	..	410	1 23
Alexander McNickle.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Rosa Meeker.....	350	4	1	235	70
Jesse Nash.....	400	3	2	890	2 59
James Nash.....	180	..	..	125	37
William Nethercoat.....	500	1	..	510	1 53
William Neelis.....	100	1	..	110	33
Thomas Nesbit (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John O'Hara.....	300	1	..	310	93

CONNOQUEENESS TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR- GENSEN	VALU- ATION	TAX
William Pyle (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
James Parks	800	...	...	400	1 20
Matthew Parks	400	12	2	260	78
James Plummer	400	12	2	470	1 41
John Pope (S. M.)	400	...	...	200	1 35
Washington Porter	400	2	1	725	2 17
Thomas Porter	260	1	...	210	63
Clark Rathbun	400	1	2	280	75
Thomas Rathbun	400	...	...	400	1 20
James Ramsey	400	1	1	230	69
Alexander Ramsey	400	1	1	630	1 89
John Richardson	400	1	3	270	81
Robert Reynolds	400	1	...	210	63
Joseph Roberts	100	1	1	80	26
Casper Rerl	400	...	...	400	1 20
Charles Sullivan	300	4	...	350	1 05
James Stewart	...	1	...	10	3
Robert Stewart	400	...	...	600	1 80
Robert Stewart	216	2	1	374	1 12
Robert Stewart, Jr.	400	2	1	440	1 32
Samuel Stewart	...	1	...	10	3
Joshua Stoolfier (S. M.)	400	...	...	400	1 95
George Stoolfier	...	4	1	70	21
Samuel Shannon	150	1	1	190	57
Samuel Shannon (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
George Shannon (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
John Shannon	300	3	1	350	1 05
Robert Shannon	400	4	1	460	1 38
Thomas Shannon	100	1	2	220	66
Thomas Scott	230	5	2	445	1 33
James Shockney (S. M.)	300	...	...	150	1 20
Joseph Sims (S. M.)	200	1	1	330	49
Peter Sheaffer (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
Henry Sheaffer	400	...	2	400	1 38
John Saltzman	400	4	1	480	1 44
Conrad Snyder	350	2	1	400	1 20
William Skillen	400	2	1	240	72
Samuel Skillen	400	3	2	680	2 04
Robert Shorts	200	1	2	250	75
William Shorts (S. M.)	400	1	1	430	2 04
Tobias Stephenson	200	1	1	130	39
Nathaniel Stephenson	400	1	2	650	1 95
John Spear	400	...	...	200	60
William Steen	400	1	...	210	63
Francis Sandford	400	...	...	200	60
John Thompson (B. G.)	400	...	...	400	1 20
John Thompson (Muddy Cr.)	400	...	2	670	2 01
Andrew Thompson	...	2	2	80	24
William Thompson	400	2	...	420	1 26
James Thompson (S. M.)	400	...	3	460	2 13
Matthew Thompson (S. M.)	50	1	...	85	1 06
George Uddo	200	1	2	300	90
John Wilkins, Jr.	1090	...	...	1300	4 17
Matthew White (tannery)	400	3	1	750	2 25
John Welsh	...	2	1	40	12
Henry Welsh (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
Thomas Wilson	400	3	...	230	69
Louis Wilson	400	1	3	685	2 05
James Wilson (S. M.)	200	...	...	200	1 35
William Wilson (S. M.)	...	...	...	...	75
Andrew Wilson	400	1	1	230	69
Alexander Wilson	200	1	...	210	63

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
Edward White.....	400	2	2	\$ 460	\$1 38
John Walker.....	400	1	1	630	1 89
Robert Walker.....	600	..	..	900	2 75
Louis Walker.....	400	2	1	250	70
John Wigton.....	350	4	..	390	1 17
James Wallace.....	350	2	1	390	1 17

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Alexander.....	200	..	2	\$ 316	\$ 95
William Andrew.....	200	1	..	207	62
John Anderson.....	..	1	1	18	5
John Anderson.....	150	1	1	128	38
Allen Anderson.....	300	1	2	438	1 31
Francis Anderson.....	100	..	..	100	30
Stephen Allen.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
Thomas Allen.....	400	1	1	299	89
John Adams.....	400	4	1	452	1 36
Thankful Aggas.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Allison.....	200	..	..	266	80
David Boyle (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Francis Boyle.....	200	..	..	200	60
Thomas Burbridge.....	300	1	1	413	1 24
Paris Bratton.....	400	1	..	410	1 23
James Borland.....	200	..	1	220	66
Henry Baumgardner.....	400	2	1	567	1 70
Jacob Beighley.....	400	2	1	463	1 34
Jacob Brown.....	400	1	2	304	91
John Byers.....	400	2	1	436	1 31
John Brackney.....	400	2	2	465	1 42
John Burkhart.....	300	..	..	300	90
George Brown.....	200	1	1	222	66
Samuel Barber.....	150	..	..	150	45
James Brown.....	100	1	1	128	38
Jacob Burkhart.....	200	..	2	330	99
William Brown.....	200	2	1	234	70½
Stephen Brewer.....	200	1	2	238	1 46
Robert Best.....	400	1	2	427	1 28
Alexander Best.....	200	1	..	208	62
James Burns (S. M.).....	200	1	..	273	1 37
Edward Burns (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Adam Bortmass.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
Abraham Brinker.....	..	1	2	68	20
John Bayles.....	400	1	2	304	91½
Samuel Bracy.....	400	..	1	276	83
William Conway.....	400	2	2	436	1 31½
Hugh Conway, Sr.	100	2	..	116	35
John Conway (S. M.).....	400	..	1	553	2 41
Hugh Conway, Jr. (S. M.).....	200	..	1	225	1 48
Samuel Cunningham (grist and sawmill).....	1000	..	..	1983	6 70
Mary Cunningham.....	300	1	..	408	1 22½
John Cunningham (S. M.).....	500	2	3	754	2 26
Hamilton Cunningham (S. M. and distillery).....	..	..	1	60	18
Archibald Cunningham (S. M.).....	400	2	2	496	2 26
Agnes Cunningham.....	400	1	..	273	82
Andrew Cunningham (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
James Carson.....	200	1	..	273	82
Robert Carson.....	200	..	1	278	83½

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP--CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORNED OXEN	VALUE TAXES	TAX
John Carson.....	200	..	..	266	\$ 80
Isaac Curry.....	400	2	1	432	1 30
Alexander Campbell.....	200	1	..	209	63
John Clows.....	400	1	..	274	82
Samuel Copeland.....	206	..	2	222	66
John Campbell.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Alexander Campbell.....	50	..	..	33	10
John Cowden (S. M.).....	300	..	..	400	1 05
John Carothers.....	100	1	2	138	41
Thomas Carothers.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Andrew Christy.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Andrew Christy.....	400	2	1	426	1 28
Alexander Cochran.....	400	1	..	408	1 22
Samuel Cook.....	300	..	..	300	90
Henry Casner.....	400	..	..	200	50
Charles Duffy.....	400	1	1	285	85
Thomas Dunning (distillery).....	400	1	2	473	1 42
Samuel Dunbar.....	400	1	..	541	1 62
John Dunbar.....	..	1	1	47	14
Thomas Dougal.....	400	..	..	266	80
John David.....	400	1	2	299	90
John David.....	200	2	2	352	1 06
Daniel Dougherty.....	100	1	1	294	78
James Douglas (distillery).....	300	1	1	260	78
John Douglas.....	200	..	..	133	40
Thomas Dickey.....	400	..	..	266	80
David Duke (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	78
John Elliott.....	200	..	..	200	60
Robert Elliott.....	366	2	2	543	1 63
William Elliott.....	200	1	2	238	71
David Erwin.....	..	1	1	27	8
Robert Erwin.....	400	1	1	296	88
Joseph Evans.....	400	..	2	291	87
Francis Fryer.....	400	2	1	446	1 34
William Freeman.....	400	1	..	541	62
Peter Fryer (S. M.).....	400	..	..	533	2 33
Abraham Fryer.....	400	1	2	601	1 80
James Fulton.....	400	3	..	602	1 81
Jacob Flick.....	100	1	2	132	40
Christian Fleeger.....	300	2	2	449	1 35
James Findley.....	400	3	1	569	1 71
Samuel Findley, Esq.....	300	2	2	391	1 17
David Findley.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Ferguson.....	400	..	1	296	87
Patrick Fitzsimmons (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Robert Graham.....	400	1	1	580	1 74
Patrick Graham.....	300	..	1	429	1 26
Robert Graham.....	300	..	1	440	1 32
Philip Grinder.....	400	1	..	410	1 23
Hugh Gibbs.....	400	1	2	601	1 80
James Gilchrist.....	..	1	2	58	17
Jane Gibson.....	200	..	..	200	60
St. Clair Gibson.....	300	1	..	207	62
John Griffin.....	400	1	..	407	1 22
James Gilliland.....	400	1	..	274	82
James Guñy.....	400	1	2	591	1 77
Arthur Gardner.....	200	..	..	200	60
James Gardner (S. M.).....	400	..	..	400	1 95
Hugh Gallagher.....	400	..	..	266	80
Joseph Gold.....	400	1	..	274	82
John Galbraith.....	300	2	2	446	1 33
John Green.....	..	1	..	8	2

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUA- TION	TAX
Thomas Horton.....	400	1	1	\$ 282	\$ 85
George Hays.....	100	2	..	116	35
James Hays (S. M.)	200	..	..	200	1 35
Patrick Harvey.....	400	2	1	426	1 28
Alexander Hamilton.....	400	2	2	486	1 46
Philip Hartman.....	400	2	2	398	1 19
James Harbison.....	350	1	2	519	1 36
William Harbison.....	250	2	2	398	1 19
James Hoge.....	150	1	..	158	47
William Hultz.....	300	1	2	504	1 50
George Hutchison, Esq.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
William Hutchison.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
Alexander Hutchison.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
Bernard Hagens.....	400	1	..	273	82
Henry Hunter.....	100	1	1	133	40
David Harper.....	200	2	2	260	78
Peter Henry.....	400	2	2	444	1 33
Robert Hamilton.....	400	1	2	158	47
Edward Higgins.....	..	1	2	28	8
Robert Harkins.....	200	..	..	200	1 35
Robert Johnstson.....	400	1	..	275	82
Jacob Jones.....	400	1	2	433	1 30
Henry Kennedy.....	180	1	1	237	71
Martin Kennedy.....	100	2	1	124	37
James Kennedy.....	100	2	..	84	25
John Kennedy, Sr.....	400	1	2	292	88
John Kennedy.....	400	1	..	273	82
William Kennedy.....	300	1	..	308	92
Ambrose Kennedy.....	400	2	..	572	1 71
William Kennedy.....	..	1	..	8	2 ³
Robert Kennedy.....	200	..	1	153	46
John Keller.....	200	..	..	266	80
Francis Kearns.....	200	2	2	322	96
David Kerr.....	..	2	2	74	22
James Kerr.....	..	2	..	16	5
John Lyon.....	400	2	2	597	1 79
Robert Linn.....	400	3	3	461	1 38
Jacob Linhart.....	400	3	2	476	1 43
Walter Lindsey.....	400	2	..	414	1 24
Isaac Lefevre.....	400	..	..	266	80
James Moore.....	400	2	1	434	1 30
Garret Moore.....	400	..	..	266	1 55
James Moore (S. M., distillery).....	400	..	2	565	2 44
James McBride.....	400	2	1	312	92
John McBride, Esq.....	370	5	4	663	1 99
William Martin, Jr.....	400	..	..	266	80
William Martin.....	400	1	3	600	1 80
James Martin.....	..	1	..	8	2
Thomas Martin.....	400	1	1	283	85
Richard Martin.....	400	1	..	328	98
Robert Maxwell.....	300	..	1	266	80
James Maxwell (S. M.)	400	1	1	420	2 01
James McCurdy (S. M.)	200	..	..	200	1 35
John McCurdy.....	400	..	2	430	1 29
John Morrow.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
John McJunkin (S. M.) .....	..	..	..	..	75
James McJunkin (S. M.)	400	2	1	446	2 09
David McJunkin (S. M.)	400	..	1	430	2 04
David McJunkin.....	400	2	1	567	1 70
Joshua McElfish.....	..	1	2	58	17
Agnes Matthews.....	400	2	1	426	1 28
Richard Miller.....	200	3	1	320	96

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR CATTLE	VALUATION	TAX
James Miller.....	200	..	..	260	\$ 80
Silas Miller.....	300	..	2	460	2 13
Thomas McCleary.....	200	1	..	274	82
John McCleary.....	200	..	..	266	80
George McCandless.....	400	3	1	454	1 36
William McCandless.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
James McCandless.....	400	2	4	505	1 51
John McCandless.....	400	4	2	492	1 48
Dunning McNair.....	200	..	..	266	80
Thomas McKee.....	270	2	..	286	80
James McKee (S. M.).....	400	..	2	460	2 13
John McGowan, Sr.....	..	1	1	23	7
John McGowan.....	400	1	..	274	82
John McQuiston.....	400	3	3	474	1 42
William McDonald.....	400	1	1	293	88
Andrew McCaslin.....	200	2	1	307	92
Robert McGinnis.....	300	3	..	314	94
John McGinnis.....	50	..	..	33	10
Robert McCall.....	400	1	..	273	82
Bernard McGee.....	200	2	1	302	90
Hugh McGee (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Joseph Means.....	..	1	..	8	23
James McCollum.....	400	1	3	501	1 77
James McLaughlin.....	400	2	1	297	89
John Moser (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John Moser, Sr.....	400	2	1	436	1 31
George McGaffey.....	400	1	..	274	82
John McCool.....	100	1	..	140	42
Jacob Negley.....	400	..	..	266	80
William Neyman (gristmill).....	500	4	2	688	2 06
William Neyman, Jr.....	200	..	..	138	40
John Neyman.....	200	..	..	266	80
Elizabeth Neyman.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Martha Neal.....	200	..	..	200	60
Abram Ozenbaugh.....	400	1	..	274	82
John Parks.....	400	..	..	266	80
James Parks.....	..	1	1	27	8
James Patterson.....	400	1	2	430	1 29
William Patterson.....	200	1	2	237	71
Robert Patterson.....	400	1	..	274	82
David Patterson.....	400	1	2	292	87
John Pierce.....	400	3	2	587	1 76
Valentine Primer (sawmill).....	500	1	..	401	1 23
Peter Peterson, Jr. (S. M.).....	400	..	..	266	80
Garret Peterson (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Daniel Pierce.....	212	2	2	331	90
Amos Pierce.....	300	..	2	335	1 00
John Powell.....	400	1	1	427	1 28
Jacob Plants.....	400	1	..	274	82
Robert Patton.....	250	1	..	175	52
John Pryor.....	400	..	2	396	89
George Potter.....	100	1	..	75	22
James Phillips (S. M.).....	400	..	..	266	1 53
John Pew (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
John Potts.....	300	..	..	400	1 20
Edward Quinn.....	300	2	1	428	1 28
John Quinn (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Samuel Rippey, Esq. (distillery).....	400	1	3	691	2 07
Hugh Riddle.....	400	1	1	294	88
Samuel Riddle (Bear Creek).....	400	..	..	400	1 20
Robert Riddle.....	400	1	2	314	94
Samuel Riddle.....	200	1	..	208	62

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALUA- TION	TAX
James Ray, Esq.....	200	1	..	\$ 273	\$ 88
John Ray.....	400	1	1	428	1 28
James Ray.....	400	1	1	293	88
Benjamin Rimbey (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Jacob Rudolph.....	400	1	3	438	1 31
Adam Rodebaugh.....	400	2	2	466	1 40
John Reed (S. M.).....	400	..	..	266	1 55
William Rarden.....	196	2	2	204	61
George Rex.....	400	..	..	266	80
Samuel Robb.....	400	1	2	431	1 29
Hamilton Robb.....	400	..	..	266	80
John Robb.....	400	2	..	280	84
John Ranker.....	100	..	1	145	43
Henry Rust.....	400	..	..	266	80
David Russell.....	400	2	2	588	1 76
Samuel Russell.....	400	..	..	400	1 20
James Russel, Sr.....	300	..	1	330	99
James Russell, Jr.....	400	1	1	430	1 29
Philip Russell.....	..	1	1	28	8
Thomas Smith.....	200	2	3	332	1 00
Jep Smith.....	400	1	..	273	82
James Smith.....	400	..	..	266	80
James Scott, Sr.....	400	1	3	575	1 72
George Scott (S. M.).....	400	..	..	266	1 66
James Scott, Jr.....	400	1	1	298	89
Jacob Sumney.....	400	3	2	576	1 73
Patrick Sageron.....	400	2	..	414	1 24
Adam Shanor (distillery).....	400	..	..	430	1 29
Archibald St. Clair (distillery).....	400	1	3	512	1 54
John Streater.....	400	1	..	408	1 22
William Stoughton.....	400	2	2	360	1 08
John Stoughton.....	100	2	2	144	43
John Spear.....	400	1	..	408	1 22
Mary Steel.....	370	1	..	378	1 13
John Steel (S. M.).....	..	..	1	22	7
George Stinchcomb.....	400	2	2	322	97
James Stewart (distillery).....	400	2	1	466	1 40
John Stewart.....	400	..	..	266	80
Robert Stewart.....	170	2	1	226	68
David Sutton.....	300	2	2	446	1 34
Daniel Sutton (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Joseph Sutton (distillery).....	..	1	1	60	18
Philip Sutton (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Jeremiah Sutton, Sr.....	400	1	..	407	1 22
Joseph Sutton.....	..	..	1	25	7
Platt Sutton.....	..	1	1	32	10
Jeremiah Sutton, Jr.....	400	1	2	407	1 34
John Shryock.....	400	1	2	304	91
Henry Sefton.....	200	..	2	296	89
Andrew Strawick.....	400	1	..	273	82
Benjamin Thomas.....	400	..	1	286	86
William Thompson.....	100	3	1	134	40
Moses Thompson (S. M.).....	400	..	1	286	1 61
Anthony Thompson.....	400	2	3	459	1 38
John Thompson (weaver).....	400	1	1	290	87
John Thompson (blacksmith).....	400	1	1	438	1 31
John Thompson.....	400	..	..	266	80
William Thompson (S. M.).....	400	1	1	304	1 66
John Thompson (Con. Creek).....	400	..	2	430	2 04
Hugh Thompson.....	..	1	1	17	5
Martin Thompson.....	400	..	..	266	80
William Trimble (S. M.).....	400	1	2	426	2 03

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME.	ACRES	COWS	HORSES & OXEN	VALU- ATION	TAX
Thomas Trimble.....	100	2	..	\$ 114	\$ 34
Adam Turney.....	400	1	..	408	1 22
James Turk, Jr. (S. M.).....	400	..	..	533	2 35
Andrew Turk (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
James Turk, Sr.....	..	2	1	39	12
John Turk.....	400	1	2	570	1 71
John Thorn (tanner).....	400	1	..	443	1 33
Robert Thorn (S. M.).....	400	1	..	410	1 98
John Thorn.....	400	..	1	206	80
John Tannehill.....	100	..	..	66	20
George Timblin.....	400	2	..	414	1 24
Joseph Timblin.....	400	..	2	425	1 27
John Wonderly.....	400	1	2	638	1 31
John Wallace.....	400	..	..	533	1 59
Robert Wallace.....	200	1	2	313	94
Felty Whitehead.....	400	2	2	676	1 43
Francis Warmcastle.....	400	1	1	438	1 31
William Wilson.....	400	1	..	540	1 62
James Wilson.....	200	1	1	182	53
Benjamin Wallace.....	200	2	1	297	80
William White.....	200	3	1	254	76
Thomas Watson.....	200	1	..	208	62
John Woodcock.....	400	1	1	417	1 25
Matthew Wigfield.....	200	2	2	322	97
William Wright (B. C.).....	300	..	..	300	90
Alexander Wright.....	400	..	..	206	80
William Wasson.....	600	3	2	720	2 16
Hugh Wasson.....	400	2	2	460	1 36
Francis Whitmire.....	400	1	2	298	89

The reputed owners of lands in Cunningham's district of this township were Edward Burd, C. Bartur, Robert Blackwell, Daniel Benezette, John Cunningham, James Cunningham, D. Campbell's heirs, Ebenezer Denny, George Eddy, James Galbreath, Ferdinand Gordon, John Hollingsworth, Benjamin Horner, or Francis Johnson, Joseph Kiser, or Henry Miller, Andrew Kennedy, George Plummer, Joseph Wirt and John Wilson.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES & OXEN	VALU- ATION	TAX
Peggy Adams.....	..	1	..	\$ 4	\$ 4
Thomas Adams.....	200	1	..	64	58
John Adams.....	300	1	2	110	1 00
William Adams (2 mills).....	400	1	3	200	1 80
James Allsworth (S. M.).....	400	..	..	120	1 83
John Allen.....	200	2	2	84	76
William Ammery.....	91	1	1	48	43
George Armstrong (S. M.).....	200	..	..	40	1 11
John Atwell, Sr.....	200	2	2	84	76
Robert Atwell.....	400	1	..	124	1 12
John T. Atwell.....	400	..	1	128	1 15
David Armstrong (2 mills).....	400	1	2	280	1 80
Joseph Bleakney.....	400	3	..	92	83
John Burrows.....	130	1	2	60	54
Samuel Barron.....	200	3	1	80	72
James Buchanan (S. M.).....	150	..	2	76	1 43

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR OXEN	VALU- TION.	TAX
Nelly Barnett.....	100	..	..	\$ 20	\$ 18
Ebenezer Beatty.....	400	3	..	132	1 18
Alexander Brown.....	200	1	..	64	54
Ebenezer Brown.....	400	..	..	120	1 08
John Brown.....	..	1	1	12	11
James Bell.....	200	1	2	80	72
Rebecca Bell.....	100	1	2	54	49
John Bell.....	400	2	2	184	1 66
William Black.....	400	2	2	104	94
Robert Black.....	..	1	1	12	11
Samuel Black.....	400	3	..	132	1 18
Patrick Baker.....	200	1	..	44	40
John Blair.....	400	1	2	96	86
Ezekiel Brady (blacksmith).....	24	1	1	26	22
Andrew Cook.....	400	2	1	145	1 30
Peter Cook (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Stephen Cooper.....	50	..	1	23	21
Zebulon Cooper.....	400	2	..	128	1 15
Nathaniel Cooper.....	100	2	2	44	39
William Conn (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Robert Conn.....	400	3	1	140	1 26
John Campbell.....	130	3	..	36	32
Samuel Campbell.....	400	3	2	108	97
Ann Campbell.....	400	4	2	153	1 37
James Campbell.....	200	1	1	92	82
Andrew Campbell.....	400	..	..	80	72
Thomas Coulter (sawmill).....	250	4	1	109	98
Abigail Coulter.....	..	1	1	12	10
James Coulter (tannery).....	100	2	2	50	45
Samuel Coulter.....	300	2	1	106	92
Luke Covert.....	150	2	2	71	64
John Crawford, Sr.....	800	3	2	248	2 23
John Crawford.....	400	1	1	132	1 18
George Crawford.....	400	..	..	100	90
John Carrothers (tannery).....	400	1	..	134	1 21
James Chambers.....	400	1	1	132	1 18
John Chambers (S. M.).....	200	..	..	60	1 29
Adam Curry.....	400	2	..	128	1 15
James Cosby.....	400	1	1	132	1 19
William Collins.....	400	..	1	128	1 15
John Conley.....	300	1	1	102	92
Robert Cochran, Sr.....	150	2	..	72	60
Robert Cunningham.....	400	3	..	102	92
Edward Canaan.....	400	1	2	140	1 26
John Courtney (S. M.).....	300	..	..	60	1 29
David Christy.....	250	1	..	104	93
John Christy, Jr.....	180	1	1	48	43
Abraham Carnahan.....	400	1	1	92	82
Edward Cole.....	200	1	1	72	65
Thomas Clark.....	400	1	2	180	1 62
George Daubenspeck.....	200	2	1	76	68
Philip Daubenspeck.....	200	1	..	52	46
Alexander Donoghey.....	300	3	1	136	1 22
John Dickey.....	200	3	..	72	64
Alexander Dunlap.....	200	..	1	168	2 26
William Downing.....	..	4	..	16	14
James Downing.....	200	..	1	68	61
William Dixon.....	400	3	..	132	1 19
Edward Douglass (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
James Douglass (S. M.).....	200	1	2	80	1 47
George Dobson.....	200	1	1	82	73
Sarah Eaneaz.....	400	..	..	120	1 08
Joseph Enard.....	400	2	..	128	1 15

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP--CONTINUED.

NAME.	A. P. C.	COM.	HOUSES OR OXEN	VALU- TION.	TAX.
Henry Evans.....	200	1	2	\$ 100	\$.90
John Evans (grist mill).....	400	2	1	136	1 22
John Elliott.....	400	3	4	204	1 84
William Elliott.....	408	4	2	195	1 75
James Elder.....	400	2	2	144	1 30
William Ferguson.....	...	3	...	12	11
Adam Funk.....	400	4	1	184	1 65
Benjamin Fletcher.....	300	3	...	72	64
Harris French.....	400	1	1	132	1 18
Archibald Fowler.....	384	4	...	93	84
Alexander Gilchrist.....	...	2	...	8	7
William Graham (S. M.).....	...	...	...	...	75
Edward Graham, Jr.....	200	...	...	80	72
Edward Graham, Sr.....	200	1	2	100	90
Thomas Graham (S. M.).....	200	...	...	80	1 47
Samuel Graham.....	200	1	1	72	63
William Gaweal.....	...	2	2	24	22
Benjamin Grossman.....	...	2	1	16	14
Michael Geiger.....	400	...	...	80	72
Joseph Gilmore.....	400	2	1	136	1 97
Alexander Grant.....	400	2	1	76	68
James Gibson.....	400	2	...	138	1 15
Levi Gibson (distillery).....	400	4	1	150	1 35
Thomas Humphrey.....	200	2	1	76	68
Robert Hindman.....	200	1	1	72	64
John Hindman (S. M.).....	200	3	...	81	1 48
William Hutchison.....	228	3	2	96	86
William Holland.....	400	1	...	84	76
Charles Hilliard.....	400	...	...	80	72
Guy Hilliard (S. M.).....	400	...	...	80	1 47
Guy Hilliard, Sr.....	350	1	1	82	73
Francis Hilliard (S. M.).....	...	...	...	...	75
Alexander Hilliard (S. M.).....	100	...	...	80	1 47
Jacob Hilliard.....	200	4	1	92	82
James Hagerty.....	400	1	1	72	64
William Hogan (S. M.).....	400	...	...	80	1 72
James Hogan.....	400	...	1	168	1 51
John Hockenberry.....	150	...	1	58	52
Andrew Hawk.....	...	1	1	12	11
James Hale (S. M.).....	...	...	...	...	75
William Hall.....	400	...	...	80	72
Ephraim Harris.....	300	3	3	156	1 46
James Hardy.....	400	2	...	128	1 15
Hugh Henderson.....	100	...	...	40	36
John Hinds (S. M.).....	...	...	...	...	75
Samuel Irwin.....	400	2	2	192	94
Robert Jordan.....	200	1	...	44	39
William Jack.....	400	2	1	160	90
Benjamin Jack.....	388	1	1	174	1 57
John Jordan.....	400	1	...	164	1 48
Reuben Jarvis.....	100	1	...	34	31
Richard Jarvis.....	400	...	1	128	1 15
John Jameson.....	400	2	2	148	1 33
Robert Jameson.....	400	...	...	120	1 08
Thomas Jolly.....	300	2	1	76	68
Joseph Kennedy.....	283	4	1	84	49
Michael Kelly.....	400	2	...	88	86
Archibald Kelly.....	200	3	...	72	65
Jonathan Kelly (blacksmith).....	200	1	1	98	88
Joseph Kelly.....	2 2	4	1	44	76
James Knox.....	400	...	...	120	1 08
Frederick Keiffer.....	15	3	...	16	14

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAMES	ACRES	COWS	HORSES OR ONEN	VALUA- TION	TAX
Peter Kimes.....	100	2	2	\$ 54	\$ 49
Robert Leason.....	100	..	1	38	34
John Lavere.....	100	..	1	38	34
Daniel Lavere.....	200	1	2	80	72
Andrew Lavere.....	400	1	..	124	1 12
Robert Logan.....	400	1	2	100	90
John Logue.....	200	..	1	48	43
John Lowrie.....	800	3	1	210	1 89
John Lineberger (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Abner McMahon.....	150	1	2	50	45
William McCollough (S. M.).....	..	..	..	132	1 18
Duncan McSparrin.....	400	1	1	..	75
Archibald McSparrin (S. M.).....	..	..	..	132	1 19
Patrick McAnnally.....	400	3	..	..	..
Alexander McDonald.....	..	2	1	16	14
John Moore.....	400	..	..	120	1 08
Samuel Meals (blacksmith).....	300	3	1	116	1 04
George Meals.....	..	..	1	8	82
Samuel Meals, Jr. (S. M.).....	..	..	..	..	75
Jacob Mechling.....	200	1	2	80	72
David Mortimer (S. M.).....	400	..	..	80	1 47
William Morrow.....	150	2	1	46	41
Daniel McDade.....	200	..	..	56	50
John McNees.....	..	..	..	..	75
William McNees.....	400	2	2	144	1 29
James McNees.....	200	2	2	104	94
John Martin, Sr.....	400	3	1	140	1 26
John Martin, Jr. (S. M.).....	400	..	..	120	1 83
Charles Martin.....	..	4	1	24	22
Frederick Miller.....	400	..	..	160	1 44
John Miller.....	..	1	..	4	4
Jonathan Morris.....	400	1	..	84	76
Charles McCoy (distillery).....	400	4	1	144	1 30
Phillip McCoy.....	400	..	1	136	1 22
Hugh Murrin (distillery).....	400	3	1	106	95
James Murrin (S. M.).....	400	..	..	80	1 47
James Moorhead.....	200	1	2	100	90
Samuel McMurray.....	200	2	2	64	58
William McLaughlin.....	400	..	..	120	1 08
Gabriel McKimmons.....	300	1	..	64	51
Henry Murphy.....	400	1	..	84	76
Walter Mahan.....	300	..	..	90	81
William McMichael (S. M.).....	300	..	..	70	1 38
Daniel McConnell.....	400	2	2	184	1 66
Charles C. McWright (tailor).....	..	..	..	..	80
Thomas Neate.....	400	..	..	120	1 08
Rebecca Newell.....	400	2	..	88	79
Charles Pollock.....	400	2	1	96	86
James Pollock (S. M.).....	400	1	..	84	1 50
Samuel Porterfield.....	400	2	..	138	1 24
Robert Porter.....	400	1	..	64	57
Andrew Porter.....	400	..	..	160	1 44
Jacob Pisor.....	400	1	1	132	1 18
John Pisor (S. M., distillery).....	400	1	1	140	2 01
John Parker, Esq. (one slave).....	400	5	2	212	1 91
Washington Parker (S. M.).....	200	1	..	64	1 33
William Parker (S. M.).....	400	..	..	80	1 47
George Parker.....	400	3	1	100	90
Thomas Patterson.....	400	1	1	152	1 19
Isaac Reep.....	400	1	2	100	90
James Reed.....	400	..	..	80	72
Robert Reed (tannery).....	400	2	1	194	1 75

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

NAME	ACRES	COWS	HORSES, OR AXEN	VALUATION	TAX
John Rosenberry	400	1	84	75	
Alex Ramsey	400	1	92	83	
John Robertson	150	1	50	48	
John Reddick	400	3	194	175	
James Shields	400	2	128	115	
John Shields	300	1	112	101	
James Say	100	2	48	43	
Elisha Smith	400	3	148	133	
Joseph Smith (distillery)	400	1	148	133	
John Smith	100	2	64	58	
James Smith	400	1	68	61	
James Simpson	400	3	140	126	
Henry Steintorf	400	1	124	112	
John Shever	100	1	34	31	
Michael Shakely	400	1	140	126	
John Stevenson	400	1	94	85	
Robert Sutton	400	2	76	68	
Avad Sutton (S. M.)	400	1	80	72	
Robert Storey (S. M.)	400	1	4	70	
Christian Smethers	200	4	84	75	
John Sullinger	170	1	142	38	
Andrew Stewart	300	3	80	72	
Samuel Sloan	250	3	96	86	
James Scott	200	3	70	63	
Joseph Studebaker	400	2	128	115	
David Studebaker (S. M.)	400	1	128	100	
Philip Snyder	200	1	72	64	
Melzer Tannehill	250	2	126	111	
John Taggart	400	1	100	90	
William Turner	400	1	92	83	
James Turner	300	1	68	61	
John Truby	400	2	96	86	
Joseph Tom	400	2	184	168	
Robert Taylor	400	1	80	72	
Peter Traxler (S. M.)	400	2	88	79	
James Vincent	400	1	124	111	
Enoch Varnum	400	2	136	122	
John Vanderlin	400	2	136	122	
John Vandyke	200	2	76	68	
Richard Vandyke	200	1	68	61	
Van Huston	250	1	87	78	
Abraham Walter	100	1	30	102	
David Walter (S. M.)	400	1	84	75	
John Wilkins	200	1	40	36	
John Wilson, Jr.	400	1	98	88	
Capt. William Wilson	400	2	144	130	
Louis Wilson	400	1	80	72	
James White	200	1	60	54	
Joseph Wiley	200	1	64	58	
Alexander Wiley	350	1	109	98	
Robert Waddle	100	2	184	166	
Thomas Waddle	100	1	12	11	
William Waddle, Sr.	250	1	87	78	
James Waddle (S. M.)	400	1	88	79	
George Ward	400	2	184	166	
John Walsh	200	2	90	81	
Alexander Young (distillery)	200	2	90	81	

After 1803 the county settled up very rapidly, so that by 1806 there were no less than 1,644 taxables within her limits, and by 1810, when the first census was taken, the population was 7,346.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the population of the county by townships and boroughs at each decennial census since its organization:

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Adams township.....						866	873	1,156	1,817
Allegheny township.....						881	890	2,287	1,224
Brady township.....						701	600	772	729
Buffalo township.....	375	532	1,012	1,820	2,751	1,205	1,495	1,263	1,131
Butler borough.....			580	861	1,148	1,399	1,935	3,163	8,734
Butler township.....	453	472	768	1,389	2,622	1,198	984	1,007	1,297
Centre township.....	742	972	1,322	1,834	1,495	829	843	980	1,005
Centreville borough.....							366	418	448
Cherry township.....				625	970	907	903	1,161	1,433
Clay township.....						1,039	1,062	1,036	1,076
Clearfield township.....	288	515	617	1,103	1,924	869	847	1,056	841
Clinton township.....						1,021	1,132	1,048	918
Concord township.....						855	926	1,654	1,138
Connoquenessing township.....	1,284	977	1,944	2,602	2,518	1,098	1,051	1,190	1,593
Cranberry township.....	543	765	1,046	1,822	2,236	931	945	983	909
Donegal township.....	671	960	1,035	1,615	1,174	999	852	2,156	1,617
Evans City borough.....									637
Fairview borough.....								333	303
Fairview township.....					1,078	1,101	1,078	3,930	1,996
Forward township.....						1,020	1,025	1,133	1,724
Franklin township.....					1,119	860	1,047	1,047	900
Harmony borough.....							414	497	585
Harrisville borough.....							352	386	386
Jackson township.....						1,117	1,137	1,267	1,154
Jefferson township.....						1,457	1,234	1,214	1,600
Karns City borough.....								701	427
Lancaster township.....						1,130	1,053	1,070	946
Marion township.....						789	850	1,086	965
Mercer township.....	588	641	771	1,233	1,296	545	478	985	697
Middlesex township.....	538	1,010	1,231	1,692	2,259	1,034	1,010	1,100	1,078
Millerstown borough.....							407	1,108	1,162
Muddy Creek township.....	395	868	1,317	1,998	1,142	1,094	972	790	755
Oakland township.....						919	926	1,039	1,198
Parker township.....	399	639	945	1,364	769	1,170	1,309	2,516	1,710
Penn township.....						914	837	1,131	1,814
Petrolia borough.....								1,186	546
Portersville borough.....							198	216	190
Prospect borough.....							271	362	343
Saxonburg borough.....							295	319	258
Slippery Rock township.....	658	865	1,541	1,507	1,490	993	879	1,007	1,247
Summit township.....						939	1,304	1,266	1,287
Venango township.....	377	353	499	822	1,473	836	902	1,322	1,147
Washington township.....					1,003	993	996	1,287	1,351
West-Sunbury borough.....							216	243	238
Winfield township.....						1,134	1,121	1,092	1,087
Worth township.....						928	893	1,076	939
Zellenople borough.....							387	497	639

The population of the following villages in 1880 was: Coyleville, 5; Evansburg, 68; Eldorado, 53; Forrestville, 233; Greece City, 142; Hilliard, 116; Mechanicsburg, 52; Middletown, 94; Modoc, 127; Martinsburg, 287; North Washington, 147; Petersburg, 90; Sarversville, 37; Troutman, 320; Unionville, 44; West Liberty, 63, and Whitestown, 90. In 1890 many of these villages had almost disappeared, though a few of them show an increase; but they are included in the census of their respective townships. Evans City, originally called Evansburg, exhibits the most decided growth of any of the smaller towns, its population jumping from 68, in 1880, to 637 in 1890, while its present estimated population is about 1,000.

The total population of Butler county by decades is as follows: 1800, 3,916; 1810, 7,346; 1820, 10,193; 1830, 14,683; 1840, 22,371; 1850, 30,346; 1860, 35,594; 1870, 36,510; 1880, 52,536, and 1890, 55,339.



Yours truly
H. C. Campbell



CHAPTER V.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

PROVING A CLAIM—PETITIONS OF BARRON AND MCKEE—ADVENTURES OF THE WIDOW AGGAS—MRS. O'DONNELL'S DEVOTION—PEGGY WALKER'S ESCAPE—PIONEER BURIALS—PIONEER WEDDING FESTIVITIES—THE BACHELORS' TAX—EARLY TAVERN LICENSES—NEGRO AND WHITE SLAVES—THE "FOURTH" AND "TRAINING DAY"—CRADLE OF MORMONISM—RETAIL MARKETS, 1804 TO 1830—THE ARGONAUTS—WOOD RANGERS—EARLY HUNTERS AND THEIR REWARDS—HUNTS OF 1820 AND 1828—THE LAST GRAND HUNT—FARMING AND MILLING METHODS.

IN a chapter of this character many pages might be devoted to portrayal of pioneer manners and customs. Here, however, some of the principal points in pioneer life will be noticed, as a sequel to the preceding chapter, wherein the names, connected with the development of this county, find a place. These reminiscences were obtained from contemporary records found in the court-house or in the newspaper offices. Among them is introduced the last great hunt, which, though occurring less than thirty years ago, is looked upon as the close of pioneer meetings, and in itself brings up the names of the sons of men, who in earlier days ranged the forests of this district, as self-reliant, expert hunters of the pioneer stamp.

In the chapter on land titles is told the story of the purchase of Butler county from the Indians and the agrarian troubles subsequent to 1803. The following statement made before Henry Evans and Samuel Cunningham, justices of the peace for Butler county, December 12, 1801, shows the manner in which settlers acquired land in some districts:

William Barron, of Butler county, farmer, applies for a tract of three hundred acres of land situate on the Glade run, a branch of Slippery Rock creek, being what is called commonly, "The Stripe," adjoining to land settled by Thomas Carothers and David Findley and to the Donation District, on which tract of land by the said William Barron applied for, he hath caused an actual settlement and improvement to be made.

In a further statement he says that in May, 1797, he erected a cabin, deadened the trees on three acres and cleared two acres. By 1801 six acres were cleared and a cabin sixteen feet square was in existence. All went to show that he had complied with the land grant laws of the Commonwealth and that his application for a patent was made in good faith and not as a speculator or the agent of a speculator.

In 1823 the legislature settled the difficulties growing out of claims to lands in the Struck District of Butler county, when the petition of Andrew McKee was considered. It appears that the act of March 7, 1780, promised to officers and privates of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolutionary War certain lands to be divided according to the rank of grantees. The acts of March 12, 1873,

and of March 24, 1785, provided for the location and survey of such lands, and Brigadier-General Irvine was appointed to make a topographical survey. He reported that the most eastern part of the Second Donation District, commonly called the "Struck District," was unfit for cultivation, and hence tickets for such lands were not placed in the "wheel."

The story of the Widow Aggas, bringing her family into this county in 1796, a short time after the Indians killed her husband, in Westmoreland county, is by no means an extreme picture of the dangers and troubles to which the pioneers were exposed. With her sons, Sylvanus, aged eleven years, and Abner, aged ten years, she entered the forest of what is now Centre township and early in the afternoon camped near a spring, where she intended to make a home. Later that day she went further into the forest in search of a better location, but losing her way among the hills, the brave woman became dazed and laid down exhausted to wait for the morning light. Next day was passed in a fruitless search for the encampment of the family, and night coming on she sought refuge from the wolves and a place of rest in the forks of a monarch oak. On the morning of the third day she discovered a trail, and shortly after met a few of her new neighbors, who assured her that her boys were safe and pointed out the way which would lead her to them.

Another instance of the courage and fortitude of pioneer women is to be found in the experience of Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, who lost her husband shortly after their settlement in Clearfield township. With extraordinary courage she took up the work of making a farm in the wilderness, and, at the same time, supported and educated the young pioneers, who were left to her as a pledge of a husband's love.

The early settlers had more than obstacles to deal with. The Indian, the wolf and the bear were not the only enemies to be guarded against, for the panther was still a ranger of the woods and the most terrible enemy of the new inhabitants. The scene of Peggy Walker's escape from the "painter" is not far from the location of the Armstrongs' first cabin on Wolf creek. Returning from that cabin about sundown one day in 1805, she heard the animal's scream. The horse on which the girl was mounted bounded forward and the race for life began. Often the panther came close enough to make the spring which he was sure would land him on his prey; but the good horse being swift and sure and the rider well trained in forest travel, escaped the angry brute, which gave up the chase when only within gunshot of her home.

As the marriage in pioneer times was a signal for rejoicings and merriment, so death was one for sorrow and solemnity. The funeral in the wilderness, whether the mourners marched toward the cemetery round the church at Sugar Creek, or westward to Mount Nebo, was a moving picture of sincere grief. Simplicity marked the whole ceremony of burial. No plumed hearse was there, not even a wagon on which the plain coffin might be placed. When the pioneer Thorn died, a large tree was cut down and hollowed out in canoe or "dug-out" fashion, the body was then placed in the cavity, a slab nailed on top, and the crude casket hauled to the grave-yard after the fashion of a sleigh. This funeral was the extreme of pioneer simplicity.

The youth of pioneer days were as anxious to enter matrimonial life as these of our own times, and the weddings were great attractions. There were no distinctions of class and few of fortune. The neighbors gathered to celebrate with natural joy the nuptials of their young friends. The dance continued just so long as any desired to step jauntily about to the music of the district fiddler, in square sets or jigs or in three or four-handed reels. The jigs were characterized by the "cutting-out" game, that is, when either of the dancers desired to rest, one would take his place in the set without disturbing the others. If seats were scarce, as they were often, every young man, not on the floor, was expected to offer his knees as a seat for a girl, and this offer was accepted with the same courtesy that would be observed to-day in leading a fair one to her chair. The "infair" took place the next night and was enjoyed equally with the wedding festivities. During the years, when single men were taxed seventy-five cents per annum, they would often marry to win exoneration. There is, at least, one case of this character related in the chapter on organization and administration. The marriage of Walter Lowrie, in 1808, is recorded as follows:

This is to certify that on the fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, before me, Samuel Cunningham, one of the justices of the peace of Butler county, Walter Lowrie of the county aforesaid, and Amelia McPherrin of the same county, were legally joined in marriage, each of them being of competent age, and declaring themselves free respectively from prior engagements or other lawful impediments. In witness whereof, as well as the said Walter and Amelia, as I, the said Samuel Cunningham and others, the witnesses present, have hereunto subscribed our names the day and year aforesaid: Samuel Cunningham, Walter Lowrie, Amelia Lowrie, Samuel Williamson, Andrew Williamson, Samuel Dickison, John Nelson, Benjamin White, Elizabeth White, John Negley, William Martin, John Spear, Joseph Hudson and Hannah Hall.

In *The Repository* of June 18, 1828, is a notice of the marriage of James Nicholl, aged sixty years, with Elizabeth Snow, aged twenty years, both of Parker township. The poet of *The Repository* added the following lines:

The groom of three score summer suns
Has braved the heat and sultry wind,
But now ere scorching August comes,
With naught but Snow can comfort find.

The persons recommended for tavern licenses in 1804, were William Ayres and James Thompson of Butler borough, with John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown. In Connoquenessing township, were Guy Hilliard, Robert Boggs, Benjamin Garvin, James Amberson and Matthew White; David Sutton, of Middlesex; Robert Reed and Adam Funk, of Slippery Rock, and Daniel Fiedler of "Muller."

In 1805 Adam Funk applied for township leave to open a tavern at Butler: while William Brown, John Moser, George Bowers, Joseph McClelland, Abner Coats, James Thompson and Abraham Brinker also made similar applications. Thomas Lyon, of Middlesex; Matthew White, Robert Boggs, George Smith, James Amberson and William Freeman, of Connoquenessing; Samuel A. Rippey, of Slippery Rock; Benjamin Garvin, of Cranberry, and Robert Reed, of Mercer, were also applicants for license in 1805; and in 1806, Richard Maybury of Muddy

Creek; James Thompson, Michael Waterhouse and George Young, of Butler; Henry Evans, of Mercer, and John Cooper, of Donegal.

In June, 1807, Frederick Rapp was recommended for a license to keep tavern at Harmony. In 1809 Elisha Frost was permitted to keep tavern at Zelienople, and Jacob Mechling and William Martin in Butler; while in 1810, John Shryock asked for a license to keep tavern in Donegal.

In 1799, when Matthew White settled at Whitestown—where he had previously purchased 400 acres of land—he brought with him three slaves named George Mitchell, Pompey and Eleanor Troy, or “Black Nell.” They were really the property of Alexander White, of Franklin county, father of Matthew, who manumitted them prior to 1803, in fulfillment of a promise made during a serious illness. In order, however, that they might be cared for, he gave George Mitchell to his son, Matthew, Pompey to his son, James, later of Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and “Black Nell” to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Galbraith, the wife of Alexander Galbraith, of Centre township. Eleanor Troy, or “Black Nell,” who was listed in the assessment of 1821, in Centre township, as a female slave forty-five years old, died March 11, 1857. For over thirty years she was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, of Butler. She was buried on the Moses Thompson farm in Centre township, where a monument marks her grave.

In 1803 Captain Parker was assessed as the owner of one slave. In 1821 the widow Galbraith was assessed as the owner of a slave named John, valued at \$100. In the same year a slave named Lewis Martin, aged thirteen years, was valued for taxable purposes in Muddy Creek township. He was bound for six years. In this year, also, there were two male slaves in Connoquenessing township—one named Fulton, aged six years, and one named Thomas, aged five years; also a slave girl named Sylvia, aged fourteen years.

The apprentice of sixty years ago was made acquainted with experiences practically unknown to the boys of to-day. He was generally an orphan boy or the son of poor parents, and his apprenticeship, in many instances, approached actual slavery. He was often poorly clothed and fed, and so harshly treated as to be compelled to regain his liberty by running away. This he often did even when well treated. Sometimes his master made no further attempt at his recapture than to offer a reward, something like the following:

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 29th ult., an indented apprentice to the cabinet-making business, named John Rimbey, between nineteen and twenty years of age. He had on when he went away a new black fur hat, blue coat and corded pantaloons and striped vest. He also took with him a pair of black, thick cloth pantaloons and vest. The public is hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said apprentice, as the law shall be enforced against any person doing so.

BUTLER, NOVEMBER 4, 1828.

GEORGE MILLER.

Such rewards as one “gill of whisky” and \$000 were offered in January, 1829, by John Welsh and William Stewart, the first advertising for Robert Gold, a young tailor, and the latter for John Powell, a young printer.

The “Fourth” and “Training Day” were the fete days of early times. The militia held the country then, and on “Training Day” felt they were its sole

defenders, if not actual owners. Among the early celebrations was that of July 4, 1823, which was presided over at Butler by Capt. William Beatty. William Campbell, the secretary, read the Declaration. Fifteen general toasts and twenty-seven volunteer toasts were responded to at the banquet, held in the house of Col. Henry Evans. A second organization, presided over by Moses Sullivan, with John Bredin as secretary and reader, dined at David Scott's tavern and responded to thirty toasts. At the Harmony meeting twenty-two toasts were proposed during the banquet at Jacob Kelker's house. Such patriarchs as Peter Duffy, Moses Sullivan, Jacob Mechling, Hagerty, Neyman, Beatty and others emptied their glasses as each name or sentiment was given.

At a celebration held in Cranberry township, on another occasion, the militia received a toast in their honor with several cheers, the memory of Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Wayne and other heroes being likewise honored. At Prospect the local warriors observed the same rule.

Butler county may be called the cradle of Mormonism, in so far as the idea of a polygamic colony originated here with Joseph Smith, the Morimon prophet of Nauvoo, Illinois. In the "Twenties," Smith resided at Harmony, where he boarded at the house of Isaac Hale. On January 18, 1827, he married Emma, a daughter of Isaac Hale, the union occurring in opposition to the wishes of her father, who would not permit the wedding to take place within his cabin. The sly Joseph was engaged at that time in digging for hidden treasure at Harmony; so he alleged. That he conceived the idea of his community here is highly probable. Studying the plans of the Harmony Society, he saw that by observing the same business ideas and opposing the extreme of celibacy by the other extreme of polygamy, he could gather round him men and women to live under the laws of free love. To make the bonds closer, he conceived of a spiritual rule. In September his god gave him the book of Mormon, and, in December, 1827, he crossed from Pennsylvania into New York, found the "plates" which he had buried there and began the organization of the Mormon Society.

The prices of goods and provisions from 1804 to 1830, as they appear in the account-book of Gen. William Ayers, of Butler, now in possession of the commissioners of the county, is given as follows:

Paper of ink-powder at Thompsons.....	25	Six yards cotton cassimere @ 50c	\$ 3 00
Pantaloon, vestcoat and trimmings.....	7 67½	A pair of coarse woolen stockings	75
One-half yard of lining 20c, three-fourths yards of muslin.....	23c 43	Sixteen eggs and three chickens.	34
Black pair of hose from Crawfords	1 50	Cider, 1 barrel.....	5 00
Pair of socks.....	50	Two thousand brick at \$5.00 per M	10 00
Pair of pantaloons and cloth to make a surtout.....	7 72	Plasterer, per diem.....	75
One pound of tobacco.....	33	Building three chimnies and cellarwall.....	65 50
Thirteen doz. quills @ 4c.....	51	Bed-bolsters, tick and pillow, 25 lbs.....	7 81½
Two bull calves @ \$3.00.....	6 00	Wheat, per bushel.....	1 00
One pound of coffee (from Pittsburgh).....	44	Shoulder of bacon, 12 lbs. 10c....	1 20
		Eighty-seven lbs. of pork at 4½c.	3 91
		Hired man, per month.....	5 00

One pound of sugar (from Pitts-		Housekeeper per week.....	30 to 66c
burgh).....	25	Six bu. oats @ 20c and 30 bu. rye	
One and one-half doz. eggs.....	17	@ 37½c per bushel.....	\$ 8 25
One loaf of sugar, 7 lbs. 5 oz. @		Pair of shoes, made by C. Myers.	1 75
44c.....	3 23	Coarse blue and white handker-	
Wheelbarrow.....	4 00	chief.....	37½
Horse-collar.....	1 50	Two quarts of salt.....	25
One cow and three bushels of		Herrings, per doz.....	31
buckwheat.....	20 00	Lime, per bushel.....	18¾
Whisky, per gallon.....	50	One-half bushel of salt.....	1 25
Cord-wood, per cord.....	75	Butter, per lb.....	6½
Comb.....	50	Flour, 33 lbs.....	67
Blanket \$3.00, blanket \$6.50.....	9 50	Large kettle for hatters shop....	5 00
Hide of small steer.....	2 00	Five and one-half yards flannel	
Beef—14 lbs at 6c.....	84	for Mallissa Jones (colored ser-	
Tallow—4½ lbs. at 12½c.....	56½	vant).....	3 09½
Veal—7½ lbs. at 5c.....	37½	Tobacco, per lb.....	12½
Coal—50 bushels @ 5c.....	2 50	Nails, per lb.....	10
Bacon from Scotland, 72 lbs @		Pine tub.....	1 50
13½c.....	9 72	Bonnet and gingham for Mallissa	2 85
Grinding wheat for bread, per		Skein of sewing thread.....	6½
bushel.....	2½	A pair of Morocco boots.....	2 00
Three and one-half yards linsey		Paper of pins.....	2 25
@ 87½c.....	3 06½	Six yards of calico @ 37½.....	2 25

The California gold-fever "struck" this county in 1849 and continued until 1852. During the two years several stalwart fellows left the county for the Pacific slope. Many of them found profit and pleasure, a greater number disappointment, and a few death. Among the Argonauts who left in 1849 was William J. Beatty, son of Captain Beatty. He died near Coloma, California, February 1, 1850. Alexander Martin, another Argonaut, died there in April, 1850. In March, 1850, the following-named residents of Butler borough started for California: C. E. Purviance, P. De Park Taylor, Robert J. Jordan, J. Q. A. Kennedy, John Bredin (son of Maurice), Capt. A. M. Evans, John Young, Simon P. Young and Christian Bortmass. At the same time a detachment left Harrisville, under Capt. James Harris. In February, 1851, Captain Ziegler and friends returned from the golden country. On March 4, 1851, Peter Schenck returned and died here a day later. Peter Duffy left with a thorough outfit in 1849, and did not return until 1853. Jacob Ziegler remained fourteen months. William Russell, who died here in October, 1885, was one of the Argonauts of 1850. He resided in the Golden State for thirty years: while Martin McCandless, who left here in 1852, revisited his home in September, 1893, for the first time.

Within a year or so many of those who set out with such high hopes were glad to return to their friends here. Among the jokers of the company were the local poets, one of whom wrote as follows:

I've been to Californy
 With my wash-bowl on my knee;
 I've seen the tallest elephant
 That ever mortal see—
 He measures, from one tip to tip,
 About a million feet,
 And from the other tip to top,
 The critter can't be beat.

The right of petition and its accompanying right of remonstrance were freely exercised by the pioneers. The following is one of the earliest instances of the exercise of the former right. It was presented to the court of quarter sessions in November, 1804.

To the honourable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Butler, now composing a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county. The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the said county humbly sheweth, that the county labours under inconvenience for want of proper wood-rangers, and, therefore, pray your Honours to license two suitable persons for that purpose, agreeably to the 7th section of an Act of Assembly on that subject, passed the 9th day of May, 1724. And your petitioners as in duty bound will Pray, etc.

This petition was written by William Ayres and signed by the following named pioneers: Matthew White, John Negley, David Kerr, James Scott, William Campbell, David Dougal, John McCandless, Samuel Cunningham, William Dodds, Andrew Allsworth, John Woodcock, John Shannon, James Irvine, James Amberson, William Skellen, Barnet Gilliland, Jacob Mechling, Daniel McMichael, William Adams, Christopher McMichael and David McMichael. The indorsement shows that the court appointed David Sutton, Sr., and John Stewart to serve as wood-rangers for one year.

From the beginning of 1800 to December 2, 1803, the sum of \$494.03 was paid out on wolf orders. From April 5, 1825, to May 10, 1831, there were only \$412.97 paid out on warrants for wolf scalps. The names of the recipients of this money are given as follows: Philip Hilliard, David Say, John Ekas, John Pollock, Elisha Baker and John Woods, in 1825; Neal Strawick and William Thompson in 1826; David Cypher in 1827; Robert Sloan in 1828; Jacob Ekas and Elisha Hilliard in 1829; George W. Smith, William Thompson and William McQuiston in 1830, and Thomas Hagerty, Jr., in 1831.

John McNees, a celebrated hunter of the pioneer period, delivered five wolf-heads and five wolf puppies in 1820, receiving as bounty thirty-two and twenty-five dollars respectively. Joseph Embry received twenty-five dollars for five wolf puppies, Justices Scott and Galbraith certifying that they were captured within the county.

In 1821-22 such hunters as Manassas Gillespie, John Parker, David Garvin and Patrick Gillespie were paid bounties for the killing of old wolves and the capture of wolf puppies. The hunters who received bounties in May, 1823, for wolf scalps and wolf puppies were William Smith, William McPherrin, Jacob Slator, Robert Thompson and Joseph Embry.

The grand hunt of December 21, 1820, was organized for the purpose of destroying bears, wolves, deer and other wild animals, which preyed upon the farmers' live stock or fed upon their crops. Four great divisions were organized. The northern division, under Captain Beatty, assembled at John L. Maxwell's house; the western division, under William Purviance, assembled at Purviance's powder-mill; the southern division, under Capt. John Dunbar, assembled at the house of Peter Peterson, Sr., and the eastern division, under Capt. William Campbell, started from the court house. No spirituous liquor was allowed to be carried into the field. This hunt was very successfully carried out, and a large number of wild animals were destroyed.

The great wolf hunt of April, 1828, was suggested at a meeting of farmers held in James McMahon's house, in Venango township. The hunters were ordered to assemble early on April 25, at five places, under Gen. Thomas Graham, Col. Benjamin McJunkin, Capt. John Parker, John Jack and Thomas Kerr, and to close in on Elean or Barnett's cabin as a center. No spirituous liquors were allowed nor were fire arms permitted. Horns, bells and drums were called into play and the work of surrounding the wolves and other wild animals was begun and prosecuted successfully.

The grand circular hunt of March 26, 1829, was carried out in three divisions, all under Jacob Mechling. The center or closing-in point was at Negley's farm on the turnpike. No guns or liquor were permitted.

One of the last grand hunts in this county, and the first since 1863, took place October 30, 1866,—twenty-four men of the "Dan Boones," under Capt. Charles Duffy, being matched against thirty-one men of the "Davy Crocketts," under Capt. Edwin Lyon.

The roster of the "Dan Boones" contained the following names: Charles Duffy, captain; John McCandless, John Purviance, Frank Eyth, Joseph B. Mechling, John B. McQuistion, Joseph Elliot, W. A. Lowry, Frank Strawick, I. J. Cummings, Joseph L. Purvis, John Hutchison, Gottlieb Longbine, William Leckey, John Lemmon, William Stoops, James Collins, Col. Alexander Lowry, Dr. J. C. Redick, Daniel Johnson, Matthew Cunningham, Henry Reiger, George W. Fleeger, Maj. George W. Reed, Jacob Gible, Benjamin Huselton, George Gillespie, Isaac Ash, Thomas S. Hutchison, Daniel McDevitt, J. D. Albert, John Snyder, C. Hurley, Andrew Knouse, Mike Fair, V. Reiger, Jacob Knouse, Eli Patterson, Isaiah Albert, William Campbell, Thomas A. Hutchison, Jacob Shields, George Hutchison and Samuel Beatty.

The roll of the "Davy Crocketts," contained the following names: Edwin Lyon, captain; Abraham McCandless, D. H. Mackey, R. C. McAboy, George W. Ziegler, R. C. Sharp, Conrad Smith, Lynn McAboy, Joseph McCaskey, Col. John M. Thompson, Samuel Sykes, Jr., Lieut. Jerry Millinger, Harvey Colbert, R. M. McLure, Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, John Beatty, W. F. Hutchison, W. S. Purviance, T. H. Lyon, Samuel Johnson, William Derrimore, Simon Young, George Black, Milton Henry, Samuel Campbell, James Shanor, Simeon Nixon, Col. Thomas Bayne, William Mardorf, Christ Rider, Robert Stevenson, George Campbell, Dr. Samuel Graham, Dave Birch, Mike Emerick, John Hoffman, Daniel Heck, G. A. Mazerie, James Moser, William Ramsey, Aaron Henry, W. J. Young, Mathew Kline and Lewis Sparr.

Drs. Neyman, Bredin and Huselton were referees; E. Ferrero and E. McJunkin, clerks; Lewis Z. Mitchell, orator; Phillip Bickel, German orator; Ed. M. Bredin, historian; James Karns, herald; James Bredin, regular toaster; James Gilmore Campbell, toaster for the winners; Jacob Ziegler, toaster for the losers; Thomas Robinson and John Call, representatives of the press; Colonel Lowry, Judge Mechling, H. C. Heineman and Charles McCandless, carvers; Joseph Stehle, chief of music; Alderman Kelly, butler; Sheriff Brackenridge, sergeant-at-arms; John Scott, marshal; Maj. Richard Hughes, master of ceremonies; George W. Moore, wire-puller; Maj. C. E. Purviance, Harvey Osborn and H. J.

Klingler, committee on light; while the committee to report arrangements for celebration of July 4th, comprised Capt. E. L. Gillespie, Capt. George W. Fleeger and Capt. C. S. Barclay.

The number of officers and the variety of offices speak at once of the character of the banquet which followed the hunt. The marshal arranged the hungry hunters at table and the herald proclaimed the lists of game; the toaster for the losers led the winning captain to the head, while the toaster for the winners lead the losing captain to the foot of the banquet table: the chief of music blew his horn as occasion required; the historian granted permits for songs or yarns, and the butler took charge of punsters and arranged punishments. He also decided what were and were not intoxicating drinks, and laid-out—under the table—any one who introduced politics. Deaf men were exempt from joining in the merry laugh, and, in the matter of profane language, its use was only countenanced when uttered by the losing captain and the toast-master for the losers. Married participants in this affair were not permitted to receive messages from their wives, as the receipt of such messages was considered an obstacle to the hilarity of the festive meeting. The orators spoke until “choked-off,” and held the “Dans” and “Davys” spell-bound. At the close, when many were too “full for utterance,” the memory of the hunters, who died since the last great hunt of 1863, was received in silence, and the hunters of 1866, so far as they were able, quietly dispersed.

The “Crocketts” counted 3,715 head of game, or 119 head for each of the thirty-one members of that club in the field. The “Dan Boones” counted 2,985, or 124 3-10 head for each of the twenty-four members who went into the field, with their blue colors, under Captain Duffy. The colors of the “Crocketts” were orange, in many shades, and of the officers, red, white and blue in rosettes.

Two important items, in pioneer times, were farming and milling. Axes and hoes were clumsily made by the rough blacksmith. Grain and hay were stacked in the fields or yard or placed in crude log barns. Threshing was done with flails or the grain tramped out by oxen or horses, when it was winnowed through the meshes of a riddle; or in a calm, two persons would raise and maintain a breeze by a dexterous swinging movement of a double linen bed-sheet, while the third operator would winnow the threshed grain from a riddle. Corn and buckwheat were sometimes ground in hand-mills and sifted in sieves made from dressed perforated sheep or deer skin, drawn tightly over a wide oaken hoop. The nether or bed stone of the hand-mill was fixed to a bench, and the upper or runner stone revolved on a spindle by means of a pole, the upper end of which passed into an auger hole in a board fastened overhead, and the lower end was fitted into a hole drilled in the upper surface of the runner, near the periphery. The miller would seize the pole with one hand, sweeping it around, and with the other would feed the grain. A ruder device was simply a hollow in a tree stump, which would hold a peck of grain. A hard wooden pestle was then made to fit the hollow in the stump, and this was fastened by withes to the top of a sapling bent for a spring-pole. The operator would then place the grain to be ground in the mortar or hollow, and seizing the pestle with both hands, would thrust it into the mortar, crushing the grain. The spring-pole would raise the pestle when released from the hand, and leave it ready to be thrust again and again into the mortar

until the grinding process was completed. Of course there were grist mills as early as 1800, with mill-stones made of fine conglomerite rock, but many of the early farmers found it more convenient to rely upon the domestic hand-mill than to make a perilous journey through the forest to the nearest grist-mill and there, after taking their turn, according to custom, wait through the tedious processes then in vogue. In either case the flour was coarse, containing much of the gluten, phosphates and starch, lost by the modern process. It was a brain food, as well as a muscle-maker, and was particularly adapted to pioneer times.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

ERECTION OF COUNTY—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—NAMED AFTER GEN. RICHARD BUTLER—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—EARLY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—ASSESSORS AND TRUSTEES OF 1800—TAX LEVIES 1800 TO 1803—COMMISSION TO LOCATE COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION OF 1804—NEW TOWNSHIPS CREATED—EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE A NEW COUNTY—THE RE-SUBDIVISION OF 1854—VIEWERS ACCOUNT—MODIFICATION OF TOWNSHIP LINES—RENEWED EFFORTS TO FORM A NEW COUNTY.

BUTLER COUNTY was erected under authority of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 12, 1800. This act provided for its attachment to Allegheny county for administrative and judicial purposes, and described its boundaries as follows :

Beginning at a locust tree on the south side of Buffalo creek ; thence along the Allegheny line, due west, twenty-three miles, to Alexander's district ; thence due north twenty-three miles, along that line and Beaver county to a corner near the confluence of Muddy creek and Slippery Rock ; thence north, fifteen degrees east, fifteen miles along the Mercer county line to a white oak tree, in the Third Donation District ; thence due east, along the Venango county line to the Allegheny river ; thence due south along the Armstrong county line to the place of beginning.

The county was named after Gen. Richard Butler, the following sketch of whose life has been prepared expressly for this work by Dr. William H. Egle, State librarian. It is the only complete sketch of this noted pioneer and gallant soldier that has ever appeared in print, and well deserves a place of honor in the history of the county that bears his distinguished name :

" Richard Butler, the eldest child of Thomas and Eleanor Butler, emigrants from the North of Ireland, was probably born in what is now York county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1743, although most biographers state he was born in Ireland. He was educated at the school of Rev. Mr. Allison, Chester county, and studied the profession of law. He served as an ensign in Capt. James Hendrick's

company, of the First Pennsylvania battalion, in Col. Henry Bouquet's expedition of 1764, and there received his first experience in the military art. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle he entered the Pennsylvania Line as major of the Eighth regiment, commissioned July 20, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, ranking from August 28, 1776, and transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command, June 9, 1777, whom he afterwards succeeded, and distinguished himself on many occasions. This regiment was made up of picked men detached from the several regiments of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia Lines. He was considered by Washington and General Wayne one of the ablest partisan officers of the Revolution and most familiar with Indian life and affairs. It is said that he knew several Indian dialects, and had been requested by the commander-in-chief to compile an Indian vocabulary.

"When General Burgoyne advanced against General Gates, Washington sent Butler's Rifles from the banks of the Delaware to protect the flank and rear of Gates from the Indians under Brant; and after participating most efficiently and successfully in the battle of Saratoga, October, 1777, were ordered back to Washington's headquarters. The same regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and when Washington, in a dispatch to Congress, animadverted on the conduct of Gen. Charles Lee on that occasion, he also stated that 'Colonel Butler's was the only command which fired a gun.' He was promoted colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania, and under his command this regiment took a prominent and honorable share in the capture of Stony Point: and St. Clair to Reed, in a letter dated July 25, 1779, says: 'My friend, Colonel Butler, commanded one of the attacks and distinguished himself.'

"After the revolt in the Pennsylvania Line, the Ninth regiment generally re-enlisted under their old colonel and his captains in the Fifth Pennsylvania, who commanded it during the campaign under General Wayne in the south. Of his career in that department we have extant a characteristic letter to Gen William Irvine, published in the first volume of 'Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution.' Gen. Henry Lee, in his 'Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States,' alludes to the incidents referred to in that letter as follows:

While in his camp before Williamsburg the British general learned that we had some boats and stores on the Chickahominy river. Hither he detached Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, with his corps and the Yagers, to destroy them. This service was promptly performed: but the American general, having discovered from his exploring parties the march of Simcoe, detached on the 26th, Lieutenant-colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania Line, the renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga. The rifle corps, under Majors Call and Willis, and the cavalry, which did not in the whole exceed one hundred and twenty effectives, composed Butler's van. Major MacPherson of Pennsylvania led this corps, and having mounted some infantry behind the remnant of Armand's Dragoons, overtook Simcoe on his return near Spencer's plantation, six or seven miles above Williamsburg. The suddenness of MacPherson's attack threw the Yagers into confusion: but the Queen's Rangers quickly deployed, and advanced to the support of the Yagers.

Call and Willis had now got up to MacPherson's support with their riflemen, and the action became fierce. Lieutenant Lollar, at the head of a squadron of Simcoe's Hussars, fell on Armand's remnant and drove it out of line, making Lieutenant Breso and several privates prisoners. Following his blow, Lollar turned upon our riflemen, then pressing

upon the Queen's Rangers; and at the same moment, Captain Ogilvie, of the Legion Cavalry, who had been sent that morning from camp with his troop for the collection of forage, accidentally appeared on our left flank. The rifle corps fell back in confusion upon Butler, drawn up in the rear with his Continentals. Satisfied with the repulse of the assailing troops, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe began to retire; nor was he further pressed by Butler, as Cornwallis had moved with the main body, on hearing the first fire, to shield Simcoe.

"In October following, in view of Colonel Butler's valuable services prior to and at the capture of Yorktown, he was honorably designated to plant our flag upon the British works after the surrender of Cornwallis; and though Colonel Butler detailed for this purpose his ensign, Maj. Ebenezer Denny, being probably partial to him as coming from his own town, Carlisle, where the families were near neighbors, yet Baron Steuben, unexpectedly and offensively, appropriated this honor to himself, and Colonel Butler that night 'sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as every one expected, and it took all the influence of Rochambeau and Washington to prevent a hostile meeting.' In this business, however, we have the following statement, according to which the Baron's conduct was approved: When the Commissioners were discussing and arranging the terms of surrender, Lafayette, whose turn it was next to command the trenches, marched with his division to relieve the Baron. The latter refused to be relieved, urging that having received the flag, the rules of European warfare secured him the right to retain the command until the surrender of the place. Lafayette appealed to Washington, who, after consulting Count Rochambeau, and other foreign officers, informed him that the Baron was entitled to the command, and must retain it until the matter under discussion should be decided.

"On a plan of Carlisle, made in 1764, the Butler home is then and there indicated as being on lot 61, West Main street. We have some letters written by him, and afterwards by his widow, as well as letters which we carefully copied from the originals now among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by him to a friend, Gen. William Irvine, then commissioner of public accounts in New York, and they indicate Carlisle as his home. These letters, which are dated at Carlisle, besides some written by him thither when absent in the field of military service, extend from September, 1782, to July, 1789. In September, 1789, his letters begin to be dated at Pittsburg, and the last one we have, posted from Pittsburg, is in August, 1790. It was the next year that he was killed in battle. We are thus particular, as these facts are not generally known, and in order to establish the claims of Carlisle to him as being a resident and citizen of the place the greater part of his life.

"After the close of the Revolutionary War, and when residing in Carlisle, the public service repeatedly called his attention and presence elsewhere, especially to Fort Pitt, on business relating to the Indians, with whom he was well acquainted, and a very trusted commissioner of the Government among them, and hence he was generally and favorably known in that place. As an evidence of this statement, we will here mention what might now be regarded as a small matter, but, in the olden time, it was intended as a marked compliment and tribute to a great and popular man. Brackenridge, in his Recollections, speaking of taverns and tavern-keepers of Pittsburg, says: 'When I can first remember, the

sign of General Butler, kept by Patrick Murphy, was the head tavern, and the first hotel in the town, just as the painted portrait of Washington or Lafayette or Jackson, or Perry, was often hoisted at the front of a public house to dignify and distinguish it, and to attract patronage. Throughout these many years a street in Pittsburg bears his name. Many a partial parent called a son after him. General O'Hara, of Pittsburg, gave the name of Richard Butler to one of his sons, with whom we were intimately acquainted, whose family we often visited at Guyasutha Place, and where still resides his only living daughter, Mrs. William M. Darlington. Butler county, as well as the town of Butler, was named in honor of the general, and the same honorable name has been conferred on counties, and towns, and townships in other sections of the Union.'

"But what had been his character and public services? We answer briefly: He was a brave and intrepid soldier, quick to perceive duty and as quick to perform it, and he possessed in a high degree the attachment of his men and the confidence of Washington.

"Colonel Butler was at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, on the 29th of September, 1785, as his will, to which we shall presently refer, was dated at that place. 'The will,' writes Judge M. C. Herman, of Carlisle, to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given, 'appears to have been written hurriedly, and on the eve of some dangerous expedition, for he says:'

Being in perfect health and senses think it my duty (as I am going far from my family, and into some degree of danger more than generally attend at my happy and peaceful home), to make such arrangement of my worldly affairs as I wish and desire may take place in case of my death, which I hope for the sake of my family, the Great and Almighty God will avert.

"Upon the return from this expedition, Colonel Butler remained at Pittsburg, and owning considerable property in that neighborhood, he was quite prominent in securing the formation of the new county of Allegheny. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, appointed him, September 30, 1788, lieutenant for that county, and on the 2nd of October following, the General Assembly appointed him commissioner, with Col. John Gibson, to purchase from the Indians their claim to the triangle on Lake Erie. In November, 1788, in connection with his brother, William Butler, James Robinson and Daniel Elliott, made purchase of the reserved lots opposite the town of Pittsburg. He was commissioned one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, November 21, 1788, which he resigned in December, 1790, having been elected to the Assembly from the district composed of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

"Upon the expiration of his term of service in the Assembly, Colonel Butler returned to Pittsburg. The failure of Gen. Josiah Harmer's expedition against the western Indians occurred in the autumn of 1790. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was then appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army. Colonel Butler was appointed major-general, and second in command, and fell, when that army was defeated on the Miami, in the bloody battle fought against the allied Indians under Brant, on the 4th of November, 1791. The expedition had originally numbered about 2,000 men: on the day of action it had been reduced to about

1,400, and of this force 913 were killed, wounded and missing. A battalion of artillery was almost entirely destroyed. St. Clair was a great civilian and brave soldier, but, like the unfortunate Braddock, probably did not sufficiently understand and appreciate Indian warfare, or his army may not have been properly trained and disciplined to meet such a foe; and many believed that if Butler had had the command, the result would have been different. Two of his brothers, Cols. Thomas and Edward Butler, were also in the disastrous battle in which the General had fallen, and the first was severely wounded. Maj. Ebenezer Denny, the aid-de-camp of General St. Clair (he had previously been the aid-de-camp to General Harmer, after whom he named his eldest son, and he named his youngest son after St. Clair), gives a detailed account of that battle in his military journal; and his son, Dr. William H. Denny, in his admirable memoir of his father, thus speaks of it:

After General Butler had received his first wound, he continued to walk in front, close along the line, with his coat off and his arm in a sling, encouraging the men, and retired only after receiving a second wound in the side. The commander-in-chief sent Major Denny, with his compliments, to inquire how he was. He found him in the middle of the camp, in a sitting posture, supported by knap-sacks; the rifle balls of the Indians, who now surrounded closely the whole camp, concentrated upon that point. One of the wounded general's servants and two horses were shot here. He seemed, however, to have no anxiety, and to the inquiry of the aid-de-camp, he answered that he felt well. Whilst making this reply, a young cadet from Virginia, who stood by his side, was hit on the cap of the knee by a spent ball, and cried so loudly with the pain and the alarm, that General Butler actually shook his wounded side with laughter. This satisfied Major Denny that the second wound was not mortal, that the General being very fleshy, the ball might not have penetrated a vital part. He always believed that he might have been brought away and his life saved. Probably his own aid-de-camp, Maj. John Morgan, may have offered to bring him off, as was his duty, and the wounded General declined, conscious that his weight and helplessness would only encumber his brave young friend for no use, and hinder him from saving himself.

"About the time to which reference is here made, it is reliably stated that the youngest brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed the General from the field and placed him near the road by which he knew the army must retreat, and on returning to the field found his other brother, Maj. Thomas Butler, shot through both legs. He then removed him to the side of the General, who, learning that the army was in retreat, insisted on being left alone, as he was mortally wounded, and that he should endeavor to save their wounded brother. He consequently placed Thomas on an artillery horse captured from a retreating soldier, and taking a sad leave of their gallant and noble brother, 'they left him in his glory.' A letter from Edward Butler to his brother Pierce, of Kentucky, dated Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, November 11, 1791, says:

Yesterday I arrived here with our worthy brother, Major Thomas Butler, who is illy wounded, he having one leg broken and shot through the other. I hope, however, he will do well. He has borne the hard fortune of that day with the soldiery fortitude you might have expected from so brave a man. We left the worthiest of brothers, Gen. Richard Butler, in the hands of the savages, but so nearly dead that, I hope, he was not sensible of any cruelty they might willingly wreak upon him.

"We do not know just when he died or how he died. All we know of his end is, that, out of regard for the welfare of others, and with a heroic and self-sacri-

ficing spirit, he desired to be left behind. His desire was granted, sadly and reluctantly, and we, too, can only hope that he was not conscious of any savage indignity. In the autumn of 1793, General Wayne, who had succeeded General St. Clair, in his expedition against the allied Indians, obtained possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791, which he fortified and named Fort Recovery. Here he carefully collected, and with the honors of war, interred the bones of the slain of the 4th of November, 1791.

"Sixty years after the death of General Butler, his nephew, Col. E. G. W. Butler, son of Col. Edward Butler, received his Uncle Richard's sword, a 'Toledo,' from Gen. W. L. Gaither, of Maryland, who said it had been presented to his ancestor, Major Gaither, by General Butler, after his brothers had left him, and handed down through two generations with the injunction of the former, 'never to wipe from the blade the blood of Butler.' It was given to Colonel Butler because of the efforts of his father to save the life of its gallant owner, and by its side rests the sword of his wounded brother, Thomas, given to Colonel Butler by his eldest son, because the father of the former saved his father's life. Both bear the motto: *No Me Sacque Sin Razon*, and on the other side, *No Me Embaines Sin Honor*:—'Draw me not without just cause; Sheath me not without honor.'

"Col. William D. Wilkins, son of the late venerable Judge Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, has the military journal of Gen. Richard Butler during the campaign of 1791, at the back of which are recorded the roster of officers for duty, and also General Butler's mess account and memoranda of expenditures. The order of battle and march was being entered at the very moment of the attack by the enemy, and the change in the handwriting, from a very fair calligraphy to the nervous, blotted writing of an agitated and excited man, is quite significant.

"Then follows a hiatus of several days and the series of orders recommences at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, to which the army fell back after its defeat, with a melancholy list of the killed and wounded, in which Butler's command (embracing the first and second Pennsylvania levies and battalion of Kentucky militia) suffered fearfully. The book is a very curious picture and record of the ancient military life, discipline and manners of the DeKalb and Steuben period, and shows General Butler to have been a skillful, judicious and accomplished officer, well versed in his profession, thoughtful of the welfare of his men, and solicitous for the honor of his country.

"Gen. Richard Butler's will, as stated, was dated September 29, 1785, and is recorded at Carlisle. In it he mentions his wife Mary, and children, William and Mary, the rearing and educating of whom is entrusted to his wife. His estate consisted of a 'house and lot in Carlisle,' 'furniture, plate, etc,' tract of land 'warranted in the name of John Beard, situate on Plumb creek, Westmoreland county, adjoining land of the late Col. George Croghan;' tract of land in Allegheny county: lots in Pittsburgh, adjoining lots of William Butler: one thousand acres of land, being a donation of the State of Pennsylvania, and six hundred acres of land, a donation of the United States in Congress—'these donations are for my services as colonel in the Army of the United States,' and other property, including 'horses, cows and farming utensils at and near Carlisle.' The execu-

tors named in his will are his wife Mary, his brother William, his 'respected friend Thomas Smith, Esq., attorney-at-law, Carlisle, and my friend John Montgomery, Esq.'"

The transcript of accounts between Allegheny and Butler counties, from May 7, 1800, to December 8, 1803,—the period that the latter was attached to the former county—shows that the sum of \$5,528.90½ was collected in the townships of Butler county, all of which was expended by the commissioners of Allegheny county, in the manner set forth in the following itemized statement copied from the records now in the possession of the commissioners of Butler county :

TO COSTS OF CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP

1800

	To clerks hire and stationery.....	\$ 4 50
May 7.	Paid Robert Hayes, assessor of Connoquenessing.....	20 00
Sept. 9.	Paid ditto for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants.....	10 00
	To commissioners' time assessing the tax and holding the appeals.....	9 50

TO COSTS OF MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

	To clerk hire and stationery, making out duplicates, etc.	4 50
May 28.	Paid David Kerr, assessor of Middlesex.....	26 00
July 25.	Paid ditto for taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants.....	15 00
	To commissioners' time....	9 50

TO COSTS OF SLIPPERY ROCK.

	To clerk hire and stationery.....	\$ 5 00
	To express sent to assessors.....	2 60
July 3.	Paid Samuel Jolly, assessor.....	30 00
Aug. 22.	Paid ditto for enumeration.....	15 00
	To commissioners' time....	9 50
Aug. 11.	To surveyors for running and ascertaining the boundary lines of county..	132 23
Aug. 15.	To prothonotary's fees on sundry indicts.....	15 82
Aug. 29.	To Andrew Wilkins for the enumeration of part of Buffalo township.....	12 00

Oct. 18.	Paid David Armstrong, judge; William Elliott and Robert Reed, agents of general election at James Buchanan's.....	\$ 15 60
Oct. 29. to Nov. 17.	Paid Abdiel McLure, agent; Mathew White, Jonathan Baird, Henry Evans, Connell Rodgers, clerks, and Jack Eakin and Wm. Dodd, judges of election at McLure's	18 10
Nov. 26.	Portion of commissioners' and clerk's expenses and of stationery from July 3 to Nov. 26.....	41 00
Dec. 10.	Paid David Kerr and Samuel Rippey for ascertaining the center of Butler county by order of the trustees.....	66 00
Dec. 23.	Paid Samuel Rippey, inspector; John Woodcock, judge; James Amberson, agent; James Kerr, judge, and Robert Hays, inspector of election at McLure's.	7 50
Dec. 24.	Paid Abdiel McLure for service as trustee.....	12 00
	Paid James Amberson for service as trustee.....	12 00
	Paid Wm. Elliott for service as trustee.....	9 37½
1801.		
Jan. 26.	Paid Melzer Tannehill and John Tannehill, inspector and clerk of elections at Buchanan's.....	3 00
	Portion of pay for assessing Buffalo township.....	7 25
Feb. 28.	Paid John Scull for printing.....	11 00



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March 13-27. Fees in connection with courts.....	\$ 22 07
May 19. Paid John Shannon, assessor of Connoquenessing.	21 00
May 21. Daniel McConnell, assessor of Slippery Rock township.....	19 00
May 23. Thomas Smith, assessor of Middlesex township....	30 00
June 25. John Woodcock, a witness <i>in re</i> Pennsylvania vs. Abdiel McLure.....	3 00
July 6. James Hardy, clerk of election, and Robert Waddle, judge of Slippery Rock....	3 00
Oct. 17 to Nov 14. Paid Stephen Crawford, Abner Coals, Henry Evans, John McBride, John Shannon, William Thompson, judges or inspectors of elections at McLure's house.....	16 90
Oct. 17 to Nov. 17. Paid James Hardy, Frederick Peate, James Elder, David Armstrong, James Findley, James Russell, John Christy and William McMichael.	22 80
Nov. 19. Commissioners' time from Nov. 26, 1800, to Oct. 31, 1801, inclusive.....	65 21
Nov. 19. Commissioners' and clerks' pay when holding appeals for 1801.....	27 31½
Your portion of clerk's hire from Nov. 26, 1800 to Oct. 31, 1801.....	37 86
Treasurer's salary for one year, apportioned according to tax produced.....	19 91
One-fifth of all fuel used in court house, commissioners' office and jail for one year..	20 00
To stationery used for said county in the above stated time.....	2 75
Dec. 16. Paid Robert Hays for serving subpoenas.....	9 82
Paid David Kerr, witness..	8 50
Paid Samuel Rippey, witness.....	6 00
Dec. 29. Paid M. White and Bartel Laufer, witnesses.....	13 69

To one-fifth part of commissioners' and clerks' expenses from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1801\$ 29 00
 Paid M. Tannehill, John Welsh and M. White, *in re* elections..... 4 50

1802.

Jan. 6. Fees to clerk Tarlton Bates, Sheriff Wusthoff, and to attorney Robert Galbreath <i>in re</i> Pennsylvania vs. Robert Hays and Samuel Smith.....	12 90
Jan. 11. James Scott and Joseph McFerrin, clerks of election at McLure's.....	3 00
Jan. 22. John Woodcock, witness <i>in re</i> R. Hays.....	9 00
Jan. 26. Henry Baldwin, prosecutor, fees for indictment of Samuel Smith.....	1 20
Feb. 20. Recorder Samuel Jones for list of late transfers of Donation lands.....	1 50
March 23. John Israel for publishing financial statement for 1801.....	10 50
March 23. James Amberson, agent of election at McLure's....	1 50
June 1. John David, James Scott and David Sutton, assessors of Middlesex and Buffalo townships.....	103 00
June 2. David Armstrong, Robert Waddle and Robert Reed, assessors, of Slippery Rock township.....	55
June 3. Moses Bolton, Matthew White and Matthew McEwen, assessors, and Moses Bolton, collector of Connoquenessing township.....	79 37
June 18-21 to Nov. 3. Portion of pay of commissioners appointed by the Governor to establish the seats of justice of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer counties, being one-third of whole cost....	114 00
June 28. John David, Robert Reed, agents of election....	3 00

	John David, collector of Middlesex in 1800, allowed on duplicate.....	\$ 2 50
July 2.	Henry Monteith, Sheriff Ephriam Jones, clerk of court Bates, for services..	18 69
Sept. 3-29.	Attorney Baldwin's fees <i>in re</i> Hogan, \$1.20, and 75 cents to Thomas Smith for carrying duplicate of Buffalo township to collector..	1 95
Oct. 16.	David Armstrong, Daniel Levere, H. Evans, F. Peale, William Bolton and Robert Reed, agents and clerks of elections at McLure's and Buchanan's.....	29 00
	Paid David Armstrong for meeting the judge of elections of Crawford county at Funk's.....	2 72
Nov. 3.	To clerk, T. Bates, fees on Sundry prosecutions....	23 61
Nov. 16.	George Shannon, John David, Robert Scott, Richard Miller, James Scott, James Guffey, Andrew McLure, Abdiel McLure, Joshua Stoolfire, John Findley, Moses Bolton, agents and inspectors of elections	18 00
Nov. 16.	John Shannon, John David, David Sutton, John McBride, witnesses; Henry Baldwin, attorney; William Wusthoff, sheriff; expenses in connection with criminal cases.....	65 41
Nov. 16.	Robert Boggs, road supervisor in Connoquenessing in part for road taxes on unseated lands.....	40 00
Dec. 3.	John Scull, printing assessors' notices.....	3 00
Dec. 9.	John McCurdy, road viewer from Isaac Voris' to Samuel Findley's, the proportion payable by Butler county..	3 67
Dec. 29.	David Sutton and John Clows, supervisors in part for road tax on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo townships.....	30 00
Dec. 31.	One-fifth of general expenses of Allegheny county chargeable to Butler county \$233 77½	
1803		
Jan. 6.	Election expenses.....	6 06
Jan. 22.	Edward Queen, a witness	4 00
Feb. 1.	John Clows, supervisor for road tax in Middlesex and Buffalo.....	12 00
	John Carnahan, viewer of road from Voris', in Deer township, to Findley's, in Middlesex township..	1 75
Mar. 7.	John Israel, for printing and publishing in " <i>Tree of Liberty</i> " statement for 1802.....	18 00
Mar. 29.	William McMichael, John Christy, Robert Graham, Walter Lindsey, for election services.....	6 00
Mar. 29.	William Neyman, 4 days' laying out road from Voris' to Findley's.....	4 00
	Samuel Findley, on same work.....	4 00
	James Findley, on same work.....	4 00
	David Sutton in part of road taxes on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo.....	12 00
Mar. 31.	Paid John McCandless allowance on his collector's duplicate of Middlesex.....	7 07
April 30.	John Christy, for 5 days engaged in laying out a road from county line to Cunningham's mill.....	5 00
	Paid Samuel Meals, collector of Slippery Rock in 1802, sundry lost taxes....	3 69
May 2.	Paid John Clows, supervisor of Middlesex for 1802 for part of road tax on unseated lands.....	2 00
June 3.	Paid William Moore for thirteen days' services assessing Buffalo township..	18 00
June 9.	Paid Samuel Meals for 23 days' services assessing Slippery Rock township....	23 00
June 10.	Eliakim Anderson for 28 days' assessing Conno-	

	quenessing township\$ 28 00		
	John Beighley and Robert Boggs for a balance of road tax on unseated lands in same township, 1802..... 50 52		
June 17.	John Martin for carry- ing collector's warrant and transcript of duplicate for 1803 to Robert Waddle, of Slippery Rock..... 1 50	Oct. 15.	Paid Robert Waddle for judge of election, mile- age in bringing the returns to Pittsburg from Slip- pery Rock township in 1803.\$ 0 90
June 30.	Robert Galbreath, Hugh Riddle, Francis Anderson, Benj. Sarver and Robert Riddle for two days each, laying out a road from Robt. Galbreath's on Big Buffalo to Isaac Voris' in Deer tp..... 12 00	Oct. 26.	Paid Hardy Rundle, witness, P. vs. C..... \$ 00
	David Sutton and John Clows for a balance of road tax on unseated lands in Middlesex and Buffalo in 1802..... 4 12	Nov. 3.	Paid David Gilliland for himself and four others in laying out a road from the east line of Butler county to the county town, twelve miles, three days each..... 15 00
July 27.	Henry Baldwin, attor- ney, for indictments..... 4 00		Paid Matthew White for services as constable <i>in re</i> Pa. vs. George Powers, Pat- terson Fitzsimmons and James Girty..... 4 12
July 30.	Tarlton Bates, clerk, for fees (1803)..... 4 00		Paid Andrew Robinson, jailer, for the use of prison- ers chargeable to Butler county..... 44 97
Aug. 12.	Paid Sims Chambers, a witness, Pa. vs. Chambers. Paid Sims Chambers, a wit- ness, Pa. vs. Cousins..... 9 59½	Nov. 8-9.	Paid Sheriff Wusthoff for proclaiming general election, \$5.20. Paid T. Bates his fees as clerk of court in September, \$2.40. Paid William Waddle, judge of election in Slippery Rock township, \$1.50. Paid An- drew Jack for helping on the Findley-Voris road \$1.. 10 10
Aug. 18.	Paid Tarlton Bates, bill of sundries..... 18 76	Nov. 9.	One-fourth expenses of Allegheny county, for of- ficials' salaries, candles, bell-ringing, printed blanks, repairs of jail, etc., \$1,097.10 274 27½
Sept. 3.	Paid James Wallace, witness, Pa. vs. J. Chambers. Paid John Davis, witness, Pa. vs. Chambers..... 5 50	Nov. 26.	Paid Daniel Pugh..... 80
Sept. 7.	Paid William Wusthoff, sheriff..... 6 67	Nov. 30.	Connel Rogers and Robert Scott, as clerks of election at McLure's.....
	Paid William Wusthoff..... 3 85½		To one-fourth of treasurer's salary for two and one-half months..... 7 81
Sept. 8.	Paid to William Gay- zarn, J. P. fees for June... 12 17		To three quires of paper, paid for by the treasurer, Wm. Amberson..... 75
Sept. 24.	Paid David Kerr and David Sutton part of taxes on U. L. in Middlesex..... 85 00		To one book, paid for by Jno. Wilkins while treasurer To error in unseated lands for the year 1800, credited to the county..... 207 54
Sept. 27.	Same, same account... 93 60		To error in unseated lands for the year 1801, placed to the credit of the county.... 158 34
Sept. 28.	Paid John Fowler, John Reed, Thomas Reed, wit- ness, <i>in re</i> Pa. vs. John Chambers..... 13 97		
Oct. 7.	Paid James Amberson. Moses Bolton, Daniel Mc- Michaels, Samuel Cochran, Barnet Gilliland, election clerks, etc..... 11 90		

Dec. 2. Wolf orders from beginning of year 1800 to date..	\$494 03
Collectors' fees for same time	84 63
Allowed for last taxes same time	53 56½
Due by Collector Jeremiah Smith from 1801.....	36 80
Robert Hays from 1802....	299 00
Samuel Meals from 1802....	15 34
Christopher McMichaels from 1802.....	198 21½
John Lyon from 1803.....	444 53

[These balances, due by collectors, were received by the commissioners of Butler as cash payments and duly credited to Allegheny county.]

John Cooper, collector, for 1803	105 51
Robert Waddle, collector, for 1803.....	194 43
Abner Coats, collector, for 1803.....	394 92
Amount due for unseated lands returned by assessors and collectors.....	158 00
Due by John Cunningham a fine for refusing to serve as collector of Middlesex township for the year 1803.	20 00

REVENUE.

1800.

By tax assessed in 1800 on Connoquenessing township	176 99
By your part of the tax on Slippery Rock township for 1800.....	345 98½
By the amount of tax assessed on Middlesex township for 1800.....	133 58
By your part of the tax of Buffalo township for 1800..	82 53
Tax from N.R. Depreciation lands in Elder's district....	13 83
Tax from same in Cunningham's.....	53 64
Tax from same in Nicholson's.....	53 76
Tax from same in Alexander's.....	59 67

Tax from same in First and Second districts.....\$ 26 64

1801

June 10. Tax assessed in Connoquenessing township, exclusive of unrented lands....	204 06
Tax in Slippery Rock township.....	214 50
Tax in Middlesex township	234 28
Tax in Buffalo township...	108 80
Amount arising from non-resident Depreciation lands in the parts of the several districts of Butler county 1801.....	132 60½
Tax on non-resident Donation lands in 1 and 2 districts for 1801.....	25 74

1802

June. Taxes assessed in Connoquenessing.....	450 53
Taxes assessed in Slippery Rock.....	281 36
Taxes assessed in Middlesex.....	438 09
Taxes assessed in Buffalo..	135 15

1803

Collector John Lyon's duplicate, Middlesex....	444 53
Collector John Cooper's duplicate, Buffalo.....	161 01
Collector Robert Waddle's duplicate, Slippery Rock...	341 33
Collector Abner Coat's duplicate, Connoquenessing...	452 92
By error in charges.....	1 50
By tax paid on unseated lands in 1800.....	207 84
By tax paid on unseated lands in 1801.....	158 64
John Martin appointed collector for Slippery Rock in 1803, refused to serve, fine.	20 00
John Cunningham, appointed collector of Middlesex, refused to serve, fine..	20 00

The totals show receipts from Butler county, aggregating \$5079.51, and expenditures on account of Butler county, aggregating \$5528.90½. At date of settlement, the commissioners of the new county agreed to pay the balance, \$449.39½.

The assessors appointed in 1800 were Robert Hays of Connoquenessing, David Kerr of Middlesex, and Samuel Jolly of Slippery Rock. In 1801, John Shannon Thomas Smith and Daniel McConnell filled the positions, respectively. In 1802, Moses Bolton and Matthew White, assessed Connoquenessing; John David, James Scott and David Sutton, assessed Middlesex and Buffalo; David Armstrong, Robert Waddle and Robert Reed assessed Slippery Rock; while Matthew McEwen, William Moore, Samuel Meals and Eliakim Anderson were also engaged in the work. The whole sum paid to assessors from 1800 to June 10, 1803, inclusive, amounted only to \$456.51. The trustees of Butler county in 1800 were Abdiel McLure, James Amberson and William Elliott, who received for their year's labors the sum of \$33.87½.

The tax levy in the original township of Connoquenessing in 1800 was \$176.99; in 1801, \$204.06; in 1802, \$450.53; and in 1803, \$452.92, or a total of \$1,284.50 for the four years.

In Middlesex township the tax for the years given was as follows: \$183.55, \$284.28, \$438.00 and \$444.53; total \$1,350.48.

In Slippery Rock township, the tax amounted to \$345.98 in 1800; \$214.50 in 1801; \$281.36 in 1802; and \$341.33 in 1803, or a total of \$1,183.17.

Buffalo township yielded \$82.53 in 1800; \$108.80 in 1801; \$135.15 in 1802, and \$161.01 in 1803.

The supplementary act of April 6, 1802, authorized the Governor to appoint a commission, who would locate the seats of justice in Armstrong, Butler and Mercer counties, and the executive, acting under this authority, appointed Isaac Weaver, John Hamilton, Thomas Morton, James Brady and P. Carr Lane. The part taken by these men in locating the county seat of Butler, is fully set forth in the history of the borough, where the names and actions of the county-seat trustees, appointed under the act of March 8, 1803, are detailed.

The first commissioners found the four townships named in the statement of the Allegheny commissioners, and were content with the number. The inhabitants were not so easily satisfied. A petition presented to Judge Moore, in February, 1804, was the first in connection with changing the order of townships as recognized by the older county. The signers stated:

That Middlesex township at present extends from the southern boundary to the township of Slippery Rock, distance more than twenty-three miles " " and we pray your honours to erect that part of Middlesex and Buffalo townships, south of said northern boundary, into separate townships.

The following signatures are given: John Quinn, Patrick McGee, Bernard McGee, Hugh McGee, Robert Maxwell, Robert Kennedy, Wm. M. Kennedy, Joseph Sutton, David Sutton, Daniel Sutton, James Guffey, John David, David Kerr, Matthew Wigfield, John Bittiger, Henry Sofire and James Shields. The first endorsement shows that the petition was continued under advisement to the next May sessions, and in May a second indorsement was made as follows: "The court consider that the necessity of acting on this petition is superseded by an appointment of viewers at the present session, to divide the whole county of Butler into separate districts to be erected into townships.—J. Moore."

Another petition for the erection of townships was presented, May 15, 1804, and reads as follows :

To the Honorable Jesse Moore, Esq., President of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, etc., and his Associate Judges of the same court now sitting.

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of Butler county, humbly sheweth that your petitioners as well as the inhabitants of the county at large, labor under great inconvenience for want of sufficient number of townships in said county. Your petitioners therefore pray that your honors would appoint suitable persons to lay out a competent number of townships in the said county and make report of their proceedings to your honors at your next sessions and your petitioners as in duty bound will pray. May Sessions 15th, 1804.

The signatures to this document are as follows : Matthew White, Jacob Mechling, James Bovard, John Negley, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Robert Hays, David Dougal, Josiah Crawford, John McCandless, Alex. White, Samuel Kinkaid, Samuel A. Rippey, William Skeer, William B. Young, James Thompson, John McBride, John David, William Elliot, Samuel Cunningham, Henry Evans and William Wason. Judge Moore at once appointed John Cunningham, John David and Barnet Gilliland to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners and to execute all other acts and duties required by the act of Assembly in such case. In August, 1804, the men named tendered the following report :

We, the subscribers, having been appointed by your order of May term, 1804, for the purpose of examining as to the necessity of dividing the said county into a suitable number of townships agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, have, in pursuance of said order, assembled for said purpose and are of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the county should be divided into a convenient number of townships,—two agreeing as to plan Number 2, one as to plan Number 1, which are herewith exhibited and respectfully submitted to the consideration and determination of the honourable court.

The document was indorsed, "continued under advisement to next sessions —John Parker," and filed. Plan Number 2 referred to in the report showed nine divisions, each seven and three-fourth miles square ; one division, thirteen miles, ninety-eight perches, by five and one half miles ; one, ten miles by five and one-half miles ; one, in the north-east corner, ten miles by five and one-half miles, and one, in the north-west corner, five miles, one hundred and fifty-two perches on north line by five and one-half miles on east line. The only township name given thereon is "Slippery Rock."

Report Number 1, or the minority report, is drawn to a scale and the townships named as follows :—Connoquenessing, in the south-west corner, Middlesex next, and "Buffaloe" in the south-east corner. In the second tier were Muhler, Butler and Connaught ; in the third tier were Muddy Creek, Heidelberg and Clearfield ; in the fourth tier, Slippery Rock and Parker, and in the fifth or northern tier, Mercer in the north-west corner and Venango in the north-east corner. The dotted lines on the original map show the boundaries of the townships and the indorsement made November 15, 1804, tells this story : "The written divisions approved by the dotted lines." The writing in this sentence is Parker's, but there is no record to show that it was done by order of the court. The dotted

lines given correspond with the ink lines in report Number 2. The minority report was practically adopted, but amended so far as the names were concerned:—Cranberry, Middlesex and Buffalo in the first tier; Connoquenessing, Butler and Clearfield in the second; Muddy Creek, Centre and Donegal in the third; Slippery Rock and Parker in the fourth, and Mercer and Venango in the fifth tier.

From 1840 to 1846, new townships were erected, a few of which corresponded with the modern election precincts. A petition for the erection of Ringgold township out of parts of Middlesex, South Butler, Cranberry and East Connoquenessing was filed June 16, 1847. It bore ninety-three signatures; but was met by seven counter petitions from the old townships and these petitions were supplemented by an account of a large meeting, held at Breakneck (Evans City), August 18, 1848, to protest against the establishment of such a township. Samuel Marshall, Andrew Boggs, Joseph Johnston, David Garvin and Daniel Boggs represented the opponents of the petition in the southwest.

On March 10, 1849, a meeting was held at A. M. Brown's store to petition the court of general quarter sessions for the establishment of a new township and for the increase of school districts. John Maharg, Sr., presided, with George Boyd, Sr., John Crowe, Sr., and Benjamin Douthett, Sr., vice-presidents; Alexander Douthett, Thomas B. Hood and Stephen Luse, secretaries. From the resolutions, given in the petition, it appears that the school directors of Middlesex and Cranberry refused, flatly, to create a sub-school district, and out of this refusal grew the desire for a new township. The petitioners submitted a plat of the territory and asked the court to order its establishment and name it "Ringgold." The court did not take kindly to this petition, and the subject died under the snub inflicted. The snub, however, did not die, for the desire for change took another shape. In 1849, the proposition to create a new county, to be named Lawrence, out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, or Beaver, Mercer and Butler counties, was presented to the legislature. The measure received little support from the people of Butler, who were pleased with Butler county as it then stood and could look forward with certainty to a greater county within the same boundaries and under the same name.

Meantime a measure was brewing which would nearly satisfy all parties within the county. It was born in a little school-house in which Cyrus E. Anderson, of Butler, then presided. The head of the tall teacher reached the ceiling, and every day he experienced the evil effects of poisoned air. Calling the directors and parents together, he showed them the sad condition of affairs; but they could not afford relief until new townships were formed, one of which, at least, they could govern. The petition was drawn-up, and the reconstruction of the county begun.

The petition of citizens of Butler, referred to in the transactions of quarter sessions *in re* the erection of townships, asked the court to deny the prior petition of the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry, and to set aside the act of the legislature erecting ten townships. This was presented June 18, 1853, bearing the following names: William Murrin, Joseph Graham, John Bartley, James Bartley, Patrick Graham, David Logan, Thomas Bartley, William Coch-

ran, William Harbison, Abner Bartley, David Burkhart, John Burkhart, John Burkhart, Jr., W. F. Barchman, John Barchman, Richard Martin, James Cunningham, Jr., Geo. Mechling, Powell Burkhart, R. B. Maxwell, Joseph Criley, Jacob Schneider, John Cook, Philip Stoolfire, Sam Polhemus, W. Levesey, T. R. Armstrong, Moses Lensey, Matthew Cunningham, S. Patterson, John McKee, James Brewster, Jacob C. Croup, Abraham Henshue, William Crooks, William W. Smith, S. A. Johnston, Thomas L. Dunn, W. W. Maxwell, M. Zimmerman, Robert Maxwell, John Kennedy, Robert McKee, A. Lowry, John M. Smith, D. B. Beam, Henry Dickey, Andrew Lemmon, Jacob Shleppy, James A. Negley, James B. Kennedy, Michael Emerick, Joseph McQuiston, Joseph Hays and R. E. Brown. The court at once granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed three viewers to devise a plan for the division of the county into townships.

On June 18, 1853, the petition of sundry citizens of Butler county, asking for the division of the county into townships, each five miles square, was presented to the court. The signers set forth that petitions from the people of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry townships, to the State legislature, asking that ten townships be erected out of the three named, were granted, and that an act was passed in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners; that the Governor did not approve of that act, but remanded the whole question to the courts of Butler county, and that now the people of Butler desire the disapproval of the petitioners prayer, as outlined in the act of the legislature, as it would result in the division of the county into forty-three small townships.

The signers of this new petition, or remonstrance as it may be called, asked the court to order that the whole county be divided into townships, each as nearly five miles square as possible. On June 18, 1853, the court acquiesced in this opinion and appointed Hugh McKee, Samuel M. Lane and James T. McJunkin viewers or commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the petition and to make a draft of the townships and of the division lines proposed, as well as of the lines of townships proposed to be altered, and make a report of their work before the next term of court. On November 19, 1853, their report and opinion were presented to Judge Agnew and associate judges, the text of which is as follows :

Having given the required notice, Hugh McKee, Samuel M. Lane and James T. McJunkin met in Butler, October 4, 1853, when several of the districts were represented by delegates chosen for that purpose, all of whom represented that they were instructed to urge the necessity of such division. In order to make an accurate report, we found it necessary to ascertain the dimensions of the county by actual survey. This was done by Hugh McKee, commencing at the northwest corner of Cranberry township and running the west and north boundary lines to the northeast corner of the county, being found on the eastern bank of the Allegheny river. This, with the assistance of the actual survey and measurement by William Purviance, of the south end of the county and the west side of Cranberry township, to the point at which we began, enables us to present the annexed draft of the county, showing the present townships and also the proposed divisions.

On examination of this draft the impracticability of dividing the county into townships of five miles square will be clearly seen. The county averages twenty-four miles

and a fraction east and west, and thirty-three miles and a fraction, north and south. To carry out the wish of the petitioners would leave a fractional range of townships on two sides of the county and a ground for future complaints; but by dividing the distance and approximating the direction of your order, we can have five ranges of townships north and south, and seven east and west, making in all thirty-three townships,—thirty-one of which will be almost square and contain an area of about twenty-four square miles, the other two, owing to the diagonal course of the northwestern boundary line of the county, will necessarily vary a little from that size.

In our opinion, the advantages arising from the districting of the county as above proposed would be almost incalculable, of lasting utility and which we might safely say is desired by more than three-fourths of our population. The entire southern, western and central divisions of the county are almost unanimous in its favor. The objections that have reached us come from townships lately formed by the division of old ones, the size and location of which will be but slightly changed by the proposed arrangement.

The arguments urged against the proposed division are, that it will derange our present school districts, causing the building of new school houses throughout the county and increase the county expenses by creating eleven or twelve new election districts and a like increase of township officers. There would be some force in this latter objection if the proposed division fail. Then Cranberry, Middlesex and Buffalo will be divided into ten districts, and Clearfield, owing to its large territory and dense population, will ere long be divided. Venango and Mercer, each ten miles from east to west by but little over five north and south, already contemplate the formation of new townships, and some citizens of Centre and North Butler have asked for division. Thus in the course of a few years we would have as many election districts as would be under the proposed division; yet permanency and regularity would be unattained, and, we might say, unattainable, and the probability of the number of election districts exceeding that which we propose, would be very great; for so long as we have some townships twice as long as wide, as is the case with North Butler, Butler and several others, we may expect complaints and calls for sub-division.

The objections urged in connection with the disarrangement of school districts may be considered as follows: From the report of the superintendent of common schools for the year ending in June, 1852, we find the number of school houses then in the county to be 225, and thirteen yet wanting, a number greater than that of Allegheny with a population three times as large; yet out of that number, less than fifty have the conveniences requisite for school purposes. The remainder are dilapidated, being mostly log buildings, put up immediately after the introduction of the school law, for temporary purposes. The citizens ever since have been awaiting some systematic arrangement of townships to warrant them in concentrating their energies and means to put up suitable buildings in conformity with the requisitions of the general school law. From the same report it will be also seen that the amount of tax levied for school purposes, amounts to \$11,668.14, and the amount received from the State, \$2,934.06, making \$14,602.20; yet we had but an average of five months school in the year. The expense of repairs, fuel and other contingencies for so large a number of unnecessary school-houses is very great. Many of these houses thus furnished have some fifteen, some ten and some even as low as five taxables; while others have sixty and seventy. All this arises from the present irregularity of the townships. This could not possibly exist under the proposed arrangement, for the number of school-houses would in a short time be reduced to 133, or four to each township, and then from the fact of the new townships being almost square, no citizen could be so situated as to be more than one and one-fourth miles from the center of the district, and the services of competent teachers could be secured and continued for a period of eight or nine months in each year, instead of, as at present, about five, and this without one cent of additional expense.

Another advantage arising from the proposed division is in respect to roads. Then every citizen will have an opportunity of working out his road tax in his own immediate

neighborhood and on roads in which he has a direct interest in keeping in good repair for his own convenience, instead of being taken five or six miles, as at present, to work on roads that he seldom ever sees unless when called to assist in repairing them, and losing much of the day in going to and returning from the place he worked.

The expense attending the proposed division is urged as an objection to it. Of this we have nothing to say, but will merely state that it can be done, we have ascertained, for six hundred dollars, which would make an average of eight cents to each taxable. Taking all these facts into consideration, two of the viewers (Mr. Lane, the other one, being absent), are unanimous in the opinion that the division is necessary and that no time more favorable and convenient than the present will likely be arrived at during the next half century. Therefore, we recommend the immediate districting of the county, agreeably to the plan set forth in the draft hereto annexed, as it carries out the wish of a large majority of our citizens, approximating the order of court as nearly as can be, creating convenience in election districts and insures regularity and permanence in schools.

This elaborate report was signed by Hugh McKee and James T. McJunkin, but was not immediately acted upon by the court. David Scott was appointed viewer *vice* Lane, and on March 6, 1854, signed the final report, which was presented and considered by the court, March 29, 1854. This provided for the establishment of thirty-three townships, all except three being nearly twenty-four square miles in area. The township of Mercer having four unequal sides lacks about one-third of a proportionate area, while the townships of Slippery Rock and Worth, owing to the division of the triangle lying to the north and west of them, contain a little more territory than an equal proportion. The triangle contains about six square miles, and it was apportioned to the two townships named, each of which would lack a fraction of being the regular size without such addition. This report was considered and confirmed March 29, 1854,—the order reading as follows:

And now to-wit, March 29, 1854, the court on due consideration confirms the report of the viewers in this case and order and decree that the county of Butler be divided into townships according to the said report and the draft accompanying the same, and that the several townships as surveyed and set forth in the said draft, by the lines and boundaries thereof fixed and run upon the ground, shall be established and erected and shall hereafter exist conformably to the same and be taken to be separate and distinct townships conformably to the ordinances and laws thereof and the names of the several townships shall be as follows: Beginning at the northwestern township of the northern range of townships and running eastward, to-wit: First, Mercer; second, Marion; third, Venango; fourth, Allegheny; fifth, Slippery Rock; sixth, Cherry; seventh, Washington; eighth, Parker; ninth, Worth; tenth, Brady; eleventh, Clay; twelfth, Concord; thirteenth, Fairview; fourteenth, Muddy Creek; fifteenth, Franklin; sixteenth, Centre; seventeenth, Oakland; eighteenth, Donegal; nineteenth, Lancaster; twentieth, Connoquenessing; twenty-first, Butler; twenty-second, Summit; twenty-third, Clearfield; twenty-fourth, Jackson; twenty-fifth, Forward; twenty-sixth, Penn; twenty-seventh, Jefferson; twenty-eighth, Winfield; twenty-ninth, Cranberry; thirtieth, Adams; thirty-first, Middlesex; thirty-second, Clinton, and thirty-third, Buffalo.

The election of township officers and justices of the peace was ordered to be held April 28, 1854, at the polling places as fixed by the act of 1854, regulating the elections in Butler county under the new order of townships.

In June, 1853, the bill of Hugh McKee, James T. McJunkin and David Scott

for viewing and making plan of the thirty-three townships was presented. The items are given as follows:

Hugh McKee, 65 days as surveyor	@ \$3 00	\$195 00
James T. McJunkin, 22 days as viewer	@ 2 00	44 00
David Scott, 65 days as viewer.....@	2 00	130 00
Samuel S. Beatty, 48 days as chairman.....@	1 25	60 00
Paid axmen and chainmen.....		91 25
Expenses attending court and staying out on the Sabbath days.....		30 00
Draft and report.....		75 00
		<hr/>
		\$625 25

Commissioners' counsel, E. McJunkin, made exceptions at once to this bill; first, because there was an unnecessary expenditure of time by the viewers; second, because the charges for survey were too high; because they did not show the items making up the thirty dollars and the \$91.25 entries; because they should not be allowed for expenses attending court and remaining out over Sundays and because there was an agreement on the part of the viewers to do the work for a sum not exceeding \$425.00. On June 18, 1854, the exceptions were sustained by the court, but a new bill, filed April 18, 1854, amounting to \$450.00, was ordered to be paid.

A petition asking for the modification of a township line was presented on March, 1854. The signers pointed out that, with straight lines, the corner of the last range of townships on the east is on Slippery Rock creek, on the farm of Thomas Clark. From that point to the western boundary of Lawrence county they wished to have Slippery Rock creek the dividing line, because it is a natural line and sometimes an impassable one. The straight line, authorized by the viewers, threw nearly the whole fraction into the lower township, making it necessary for many of the settlers to cross Wolf creek and Slippery Rock creek to election and town meeting places, while, if they adopted the natural or water boundary, only three or four families would be thrown into the township north-east, and, in the matter of school districts, the change would only affect three families, the children of one of whom were already attendants in another district, rather than risk the crossing of the creek. Many of the men who signed the remonstrance of March 6, 1854, against re-subdividing the county, signed this petition, together with Stephen Morrison, A. H. Boyle, A. Murphy, Thomas Kelly, Jr., John W. Martin, Thomas Kelly, A. G. Denniston, John Stoughton, William Gallagher, Thomas Boyle, C. Nussell and John Brant.

On March 6, 1854, a remonstrance against the order of survey was filed, showing the whole plan to be disadvantageous to a large number of citizens. This was signed by Archibald McGowan, John Boyle, John S. McNees. A. McGowan, Samuel Hazlett, Joseph DeWolf, John Hays, Thomas Boyle, Frederick Pisor, Jr., Joseph Pisor, Henry Studebaker, John Book, David Emery, Jr., Andrew Douglas, William C. Emery, Joseph Douglas, Hampson Dean, Harlan Vogan, James Book, Michael Stinetorf, John Brant, Thomas Cooper, Robert Hampson, Jacob Fisher, William T. Dickey, William Hammel, R. Logan, Samuel Douglas, M. B. Kirby, John Steen, John Balph, William Wimer, William

Ralston, Henry Ralston, Alexander Wilson, V. G. Kauffmann, Harvey Humphreys, James McClure, T. A. Humphreys, David Studebaker, Joseph Studebaker, A. Balph, Alexander Boyle, Jacob Howe and David Cheniwett. Reason Number 6 of this remonstrance is given as follows: "We apprehend that the surveyors, in their hurry to finish their work and influenced, perhaps, by the representations of a few individuals lying north of the line, who desired the variation for the accommodation of a single school district, have unintentionally done injury and incommoded the whole township by accommodating a few at the expense of thirty or forty men."

In the remonstrances, the men who hoped to carve a new county out of the eastern townships of this and the western townships of adjoining counties, saw a chance to accomplish their desires.

In April, 1854, an act passed the legislature for the erection of a new county out of parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Armstrong and Butler. The bill may be said to have been carried through the House and Senate without the knowledge of the people of Butler, but the plotters, while winning the legislature, could not win any real support in Butler and hence the project fell through.

In February, 1856, the committee of the legislature on new counties, reported a bill for the erection of parts of Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland into a county, to be named *Madison*. The townships of Middlesex, Clinton and Buffalo were, according to the bill, to be detached from Butler.

In January, 1861, a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature to annex the Anderson farm, in West Deer township, Allegheny county, to Butler county, but this also failed, Butler ignoring addition as well as subtraction.

In 1871 the people of East Brady asked for a new county to be formed out of parts of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Venango counties. *The Northwestern Independent* was the organ of the agitators. In June, 1872, a bill to change the boundary between Armstrong and Butler counties was defeated in the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—FIRST PROCEEDINGS—FIRST WOLF ORDER—THE PUBLIC PRISON—DUPLICATE TAX LISTS AND EARLY ROADS—WILLIAM AYERS' ACCOUNT—FIRST COURT HOUSE COMPLETED—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS—BUTLER ACADEMY—FINANCES—RAILROAD BONDS SUBSCRIBED—THE SECOND COURT HOUSE—BOUNTIES FOR SOLDIERS—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH NOTICED—ATTORNEYS' FEE CONTROVERSY—DECISION AS TO TREASURER'S SALARY—BUILDING OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE—ISSUE OF BONDS AUTHORIZED—RECENT TRANSACTIONS.

THE first meeting of the commissioners of Butler county was held November 9, 1803, in a log house on or near the site of the present Armory building. Matthew White and James Bovard, two of the commissioners, took the oath of office on that date, but Jacob Mechling did not qualify until November 16, on which day the organization of the commissioners was completed, and a term of four days begun, "to make estimates and adjust a variety of business relative to this office." On November 21, Mr. Mechling reported that Districts Numbers 1 and 2 were laid off and the lines surveyed by Thomas Grimes at a cost of five dollars. Messrs. White and Bovard reported that Districts Numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 had been laid out and the lines surveyed by John Cunningham, at a cost of fifteen dollars. These districts were laid out under an act of the Assembly of April 4, 1803, providing for the appointment of justices of the peace. On November 28 the commissioners were at Pittsburg in consultation with the commissioners of Allegheny county; but little was accomplished prior to December 8, 1803, when duplicates of records were received from Allegheny county showing the receipts and disbursements in the four townships of Butler county, a copy of which document is given in the previous chapter. On December 10, the first wolf order was issued to John Cooper, collector of Buffalo township. At this time a contract was entered into with John Negley for "a place to accommodate the courts of justice in the town of Butler."

Toward the close of December, the commissioners visited the commissioners of Allegheny county, but failed to obtain the books and copies of which they were in search. Returning with a copy of *Reed's Digest*, for which they paid five dollars and fifty cents, they considered their mission extraordinarily successful, and the clerk, David Dougal, was made happy in the possession of the volume. With so much written law at hand, it was now time to build a prison, and, on January 16, 1804, Samuel Meal's bid for iron work on the "Public Prison" was accepted. Four wolf orders, each for eight dollars, were granted to Abner Coats in February, 1804. On February 23, James Thompson received twenty dollars for stationery, iron for jail and for rent of part of house for office. On April 11, the tax duplicates for the several townships were issued, the amounts being: For Slippery

Rock, \$364; Middlesex, \$180.32; Buffalo, \$166.22, and Connoquenessing, \$465.27. In May, James Blashford was paid twenty-five dollars for carpenter work on jail, and Abraham Fryer two dollars and sixty-seven cents for hauling boards. In June, Andrew Cruikshank, John Cunningham and Benjamin Sarver received five dollars each for viewing a road from Butler to Freeport, and John Ray one dollar and twenty-eight cents for a road from Butler to the mouth of Bear creek. On June 7, Simon Drum was given a warrant for twenty-six dollars and sixty cents for a stove and stove-pipe, supplied to the county, and Abraham Brinker received seventy dollars for erecting jail according to agreement, and seven dollars for hauling a stove from Greensburg. On July 14, the sum of eight dollars and sixty cents was paid to John McCandless for candlesticks, snuffers and ink stands; while to William Freeman, four dollars and forty cents were paid for plank used in jail. Henry Murphy received six dollars for viewing a road from Butler to the Venango county line, and William Schilling three dollars for viewing a road "from Butler on the direction to Beaver." William Redick, who viewed the road from Butler toward Franklin, was paid six dollars. The first mention of office furniture is made under date of September 20, 1804, when James Brown was paid thirteen dollars for a writing-desk, table and ballot-box, and a few days after, John Negley received eleven dollars and fifty cents for two locks for jail, staples and fastenings. Up to this period, or, at least, from the beginning of 1804, the commissioners rented a room from William B. Young, to whom they paid six dollars rent on October 25.

In November, 1804, James Scott took the place of Jacob Mechling as commissioner, and with Messrs. White and Bovard, issued the warrants to the judges and clerks of the general election. On the 16th of that month, Matthew Thompson received eight dollars and seventy cents for making "spikes" for jail, and George Bowers six dollars for fuel and attending to fires during the six days' term of court.

In December, Hugh Smith petitioned for relief from the disabilities under which single men then labored. The tax on single-blessedness was seventy-five cents; but Hugh could now protest, and on the certificate of Squire Robert Galbreath, that he was married before the date of petition, the commissioners gladly exonerated him. Beyond the issue of warrants to judges and clerks of election, and some attention given to the assessment of unseated Donation and Depreciation lands, the commissioners work for the month was uninteresting. On the 29th of December, the clerk, David Dougal, credited Commissioner White with ninety-four days' services, Bovard with 103½ days, James Scott with eleven days, and himself with eighty-three days.

In 1804, William Ayres,—who appears to have moved from Pittsburg to Butler in the fall of 1801,—opened an account with Butler county. It is a debtor account, pure and simple, containing the following items:—

June 8. To recording release from creditors of John Cun- ningham.....S	92	To certificate of the division of the county, approved by court.....S	71
To an order to divide the county into townships.....	71	1805	
		Jan. 7. To certificate of auditors	46

Oct. 31. To certificate of auditors \$ 46	Oct. 4. To drawing out the form of a deed from the trustees to the purchasers of lots... \$ 8 00
To writing one deed from Samuel Cunningham to trustees of Butler county... 4 00	To writing five deeds from the trustees to the purchasers at \$2.00 each 10 00
June 13. Recording patent at the instance of the trustees.... 80	
Nov. — Recording deed from S. Cunningham to trustees... 1 23	

On January 4, 1805, the question of estimates was disposed of and a levy of \$2,500 ordered. On January 15, an order was given to Robert Lemmon for five dollars to pay for "six painted split-bottom chairs for this office." Benjamin White was paid thirteen dollars for thirty logs and 1,000 brick for the use of the jail on the 17th, and the same day John Negley received twenty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents for services as treasurer of Butler county, from April 11 to December 31, 1804, being at the rate of forty dollars a year. John Beals was paid twelve dollars for viewing a road from Butler "on the direction to Mercer," and, February 12, John Negley received fifty dollars "in full" for rent of court-house from February 1, 1804, to February 1, 1805. Zadock Cramer, who supplied the stationery for county use from the beginning, was paid thirty-seven dollars for blank books, and William Ayres, nineteen dollars for seals. The re-appointment of John Negley as treasurer was made February 16, 1805, his bondsmen being William Brown and William B. Young, the sum being \$3,000. In March following, William McDonald, the coroner, who held an inquest on the body of the child—Catherine Barickman—at the house of Benjamin Thomas, was paid fifteen dollars and fourteen cents for his services. At this time also, warrants were issued to David Dougal, James Bovard and James Scott, surveyors, Edward Grimes, George Scott and Alexander White, chain-carriers and blazers, for services in ascertaining township lines. In April the tax duplicates were issued as follows: Slippery Rock, \$351.81; Mercer, \$161.84; Parker, \$178.53; Venango, \$116.28; Donegal, \$205.63½; Clearfield, \$118.45; Buffalo, \$170.17; Middlesex, \$232.71; Butler, \$262.55; Muddy Creek, \$260.48; Connoquenessing, \$312.89½, and Cranberry, \$153.34½. The total tax levied was \$2,798.02½. In the four first named townships the rate was six mills, in the others, five mills. The collectors, in the order of townships, were John Levere, Henry Evans, John Jameson, Henry Murphy, Adam Bortmass, Peter Henry, David Moorhead, George Brown, Robert Maxwell, John Turk, William Dodds, John Beighley and William Kilgore. Warrants were issued in May and June to the road viewers from McLure's in the direction of Beaver, and from the Mercer county line through Zelienople to the Butler county line, near Dixon's; while, in August, five dollars were paid to Thomas Graham for viewing a road from the Venango county line to Cunningham's mill; three dollars to Benjamin Garvin for a road from Glade run through Harmony; and six dollars to Joseph McFarren for a road from Allegheny county line, through Zelienople, toward the town of Mercer.

The bills for printing lists of Donation and Depreciation lands were considered September 24, 1805, when a warrant for \$111 was issued to William McCorkle, of the *Freeman's Journal*; one for \$118.75 to Zach. Poulson, of the *American Daily Advertiser*; one for \$114.87½ to Thomas Bradford, and one to

John Israels for forty-five dollars and sixty cents for printing in *The Tree of Liberty*. It appears that an account for postage existed between the commissioners and the postmaster, William B. Young, for a bill of two dollars and eighty-six cents was ordered to be paid him. On October 9, a warrant for two dollars was issued to Benjamin Wallace for viewing a place for a bridge at the creek near Butler, and, on October 10, a warrant for eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents was given to Sheriff John McCandless for blankets supplied to prisoners. Abner Coats, who took the place of James Bovard, qualified November 9. William Campbell, who made two jury wheels, was paid thirteen dollars and fifty cents for them on December 21. John Negley was re-appointed treasurer December 30.

The opening days of 1806 were busy ones for the members of the board. Warrants to election judges and clerks, road viewers, supervisors, the "making-out" of tax duplicates, orders for auditors, jurors, etc., kept both clerk and commissioners at their desks until the close of February. In March, John Spear received eight dollars for work done in jail yard, and another bill for postage on letters and newspapers of one dollar and seventy-three cents was paid to Postmaster Young. In April, Paris Bratton received eleven dollars and fifty-two cents for placing pickets around the jail, while Samuel Dunbar was allowed ten dollars for digging and walling a cellar in the jail yard, and Benjamin White twenty-six dollars for "erecting" jail yard. The tax duplicates were confirmed in May, as follows: Slippery Rock, \$519.46; Mercer, \$243.38; Parker, \$278.89½; Venango, \$180.94; Donegal, \$312.39; Clearfield, \$198.06½; Buffalo, \$263.38; Middlesex, \$306.82; Butler, \$450.50½; Centre, \$333.25; Muddy Creek, \$386.46; Connequenessing, \$332.27½, and Cranberry, \$260.56.

On June 19, William Elliott, John McBride and John David delivered their trust in the matter of the county seat lots to the commissioners—Matthew White, Abner Coats and James Scott. The latter awarded contracts for cutting the State road through Butler county, in August, while in September their attention was mainly directed to the issue of warrants in payment for jury services, witness fees, and other expenses connected with the circuit court. October was given up to settling with election judges and clerks. On November 7, David Dougal was paid twenty dollars for drawing a map of Butler county for the use of the commissioners. With the exception of making contracts for the construction of a bridge over the Connoquenessing and accepting bids for other bridges, the map question was the last to receive attention and the second last to be recorded in the first and venerable minute book of the commissioners.

On December 2, 1806, Jacob Smith took the place of Matthew White as commissioner. On January 6, 1807, the contract for building a court house was awarded to Alexander Hill, and on the 18th the contract was sealed. Viewing roads and bridges and ordering the survey of township lines occupied much of the commissioners' time in January. On March 7, Abraham Brinker was appointed commissioner, vice Jacob Smith; but there is no record of the resignation, removal or death of Smith. Under date of April 14 it is recorded that Commissioner Coats was granted two dollars for "laying out court house and going to Justice Scott's for advice on business relating to court house." In June the sum



James
McCord

of eighty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents was paid to John Negley for carpenter work done and materials furnished on jail building.

The record for 1808 gives the names of Abner Coats, John Negley and Francis Anderson as commissioners, and Walter Lowrie, clerk. In February the sum of fifty dollars was paid to John Purviance for rent of court house from March, 1808, to March, 1809, while on March 12, George Young was paid fifteen dollars for court-house rent up to April, 1808. Among other items is two dollars to D. C. Cunningham for advice to commissioners in 1807. In the fall of 1808, James Scott succeeded Abner Coats as commissioner, and on October 27, 1809, Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson qualified as successors of Negley and Anderson. The work of the board throughout 1808 and 1809 was not confined to usual business. The erection of the court house, construction of bridges and opening of roads entailed upon the members and clerk a large amount of work.

In October, 1810, Walter Lowrie qualified as commissioner, and, with Joseph Williamson and James Scott, formed the board. Fixing the budget for 1811 was their principal work, the estimate of expenditures being \$4,800. Robert Scott was appointed commissioners' clerk for the year beginning November 3, 1810, and a schedule of values of lands, horses, cows, mills and stills was drafted for the guidance of assessors. Samuel Williamson was appointed treasurer, his bond of \$6,000 being signed by John Negley and Samuel Denniston. In February, 1811, the question of a bridge over Slippery Rock creek was discussed; and early in April the commissioners engaged "in compromising" with Alexander Hill, the builder of the court house, for \$600, and gave him a draft on the Bank of Deposit and Discount at Pittsburg. In October, 1811, William Balph was elected commissioner to succeed James Scott. Letting contracts for the State road and issuing warrants formed the work of the officials up to that time. In December, the board settled with John Maginness for finishing the sheriff's office, transacted routine business and adjourned. In September, 1812, Messrs. Williamson and Lowrie visited Pittsburg to settle the accounts, as closed in 1803, with Allegheny county, but their mission proved a failure.

In October, 1812, Robert Martin was elected commissioner, also Ephraim Harris *vice* Lowrie, resigned. They, with William Balph, formed the board on January 1, 1813, with Robert Scott clerk. In November, 1813, Scott was re-appointed clerk at \$1.33 per day, and James McKee qualified as commissioner, *vice* Harris, whose term expired. The auditors, appointed in the fall of 1813, namely:—John Christy, Robert Lemmon and Moses Sullivan, reported on accounts up to January 1, 1814, but beyond this, nothing out of the routine of issuing orders was accomplished until October 29, when the contract for building a bridge at Amberson's was considered. On November 8, John Negley gave a bond for the completion of the bridge. At this time John Christy was commissioner *vice* William Balph. It appears that a new jail building was in process of erection, by John Negley, at that time, having been begun in 1812; that a new bridge at "race grounds" was contemplated, if not begun, and three bridges were built at Slippery Rock on the State road. Down to the close of 1810 there were 3,058 warrants issued; in 1811,—604 warrants; in 1812,—982

warrants; in 1813,—580 warrants; and in 1814,—579 warrants, the last number representing \$5,052.40 in cash.

In 1815, there were 510 warrants issued, aggregating \$3,466.47, a large part of which represented court expenses, such as jurors' fees. Election expenses formed no small amount. On November 4, William Campbell took the oath as commissioner *vice* Robert Martin, whose term expired. The new jail building was practically completed by John Negley, who also finished the floor and partitions of the second story of the court-house, receiving on the latter contract, in January, 1816, the sum of \$175. The bridge over Wolf creek, built by Daniel Foster for the county, was completed in May, 1816, and also that over the Connoquenessing creek. Warrants for forty-two dollars were given to John Ralston, John Burkhardt, Daniel Graham and John Burtner for fourteen wolf puppies, while John Reniston received eight dollars for a full grown wolf head. In October, Thomas McLeary qualified as commissioner *vice* McKee, whose term expired. During the year, 492 warrants were issued, representing \$5,858. The completion of the jail in May, 1817, by John Negley, and the plastering of the court-house later by John Dunbar, were the only important events in which the commissioners were concerned. Warrants to the number of 493 were issued and \$4,074.35 disbursed. The election of Francis Fryer as commissioner took place in October, and he took his seat in November *vice* John Christy, whose term expired. Comparatively little business was transacted in 1818, there being only 353 orders issued and \$3,986.92½ disbursed. Abraham Brinker was elected commissioner in the fall and qualified November 2, 1818, when he with McLeary and Fryer formed the board. During the ensuing year a new bridge at Harmony was built by David Townsend at a cost of \$399, also one at Bassenheim and one at Zelienople, and a number of roads projected. The 437 warrants issued represented a sum of \$3,000.57. Robert Lemmon, elected commissioner in October, took the place of Thomas McLeary in November, and assisted fully in transacting the county business during the year 1820, which was, in every respect, a busy year for the board—497 warrants being issued and \$4,752.28 disbursed. John Dodds qualified as commissioner in November, 1820, *vice* Francis Fryer, who was not re-elected. On November 6th, Thomas McLeary was appointed clerk, to succeed Robert Scott, at a salary of \$100. The commissioners reserved the right to dismiss him at the close of three months if his work was not satisfactory.

In October, 1821, John Brandon took the oath of office as commissioner, and, with Messrs. Lemmon and Dodds, formed the board. In November, Robert Scott was restored to his old position as clerk. Beyond the attention given to new roads, such as that from Louisburg to Arley's ford and from Neyman's mill to the Mercer road, and to bridges, the issue of warrants to officers of elections and to jurors occupied the board. In the record of expenditures for this year items appeared, showing that Moses and John Sullivan were paid thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents for printing the statement of receipts and expenditures; that Reese Evans was paid some moneys on account of his contract for building the bridge at Butler; that Robert Graham was paid for hauling lightning rods and stove-pipe, and that men, named Martin and Bowers, were paid for coal supplied to the county in 1820 and 1821. The number of warrants issued was 517 and the sum

represented, \$3,890.10½. John Shryock, who made the first pump for the jail yard, received for his work fifteen dollars. In July, 1822, the construction of a bridge at Lowrie's mill was decided upon, and repairs on the court-house and jail were authorized. John Covert, who was elected commissioner, qualified October 26, and on November 4, took his seat with Messrs. Dodds and Brandon. The appointment of William Gibson, treasurer, was one of the first acts of the new board. A book-case, made by Robert Carnahan, was introduced into the recorder's office, the jail doors were covered with sheet-iron, grates were placed in the open hearths of the jail and other advances toward the comfort, as well as the security of prisoners, were made. There were no less than 592 warrants issued in 1822, covering \$3,589.80½. The appointment of John Walsh as clerk, to succeed Robert Scott, was made November 29, so that the new official was brought face to face with the intricacies of office at a time when election judges, clerks, inspectors, road views, jurors, etc., were hunting warrants for their pay as industriously as the bounty seekers were hunting old wolves and puppies.

One of the items of expense in 1823, was twenty-five cents paid to John Brandon for "goose quills," bought in Simon Reed's store. A singular case was presented in July, it being nothing less than the demand of William Hogg for three dollars and fifty cents for grand jury service, although he was discharged from service on account of being a Scotchman or Englishman, who never became a citizen. The commissioners issued the warrant.

In July, William Purviance surveyed a number of out-lots east of the borough, which were sold by the commissioners in October. Prior to that time, John McQuiston was elected commissioner and took his seat *vice* John Dodds, on November 5, on which date, John Sullivan was appointed treasurer. Hugh McGlaughlin was authorized to make window blinds for court-house, and the commissioners bought two pairs of snuffers and one box of candles. The business of the year is indicated by the issue of 622 warrants, amounting to \$3,755.58, including those issued for the Lick bridge, the bridge over the Connoquenessing and at the turnpike, and improving the bridge at Harmony.

The minutes of 1824 show 720 warrants issued and \$4,140.56 disbursed, but the treasurer's statement shows an expenditure of \$7,055.86. Among the items is one for six dollars and forty-three cents to William Reed "for schooling poor children." In August, 1824, the treasurer paid four dollars to Hugh McKee for a ream of Number 1 paper, and twenty dollars to John Sullivan for printing a ream of blank checks. John Alward received one dollar and eighty cents "for schooling poor children"; while Joseph Sterrett, Alexander Hagerty and Robert Stephenson received two dollars each for apprehending and guarding David McJunkin. Hugh McKee, elected in October to succeed John Brandon, qualified November 5, 1824, and, on the 27th, William Gibson was appointed clerk to succeed John Walsh.

In 1825, the bridge at Bell's ford, over Slippery Rock creek, was finished by Charles Coulter, and the Connoquenessing creek bridge, at the turnpike, was rebuilt by Henry Evans. A uniform standard for the triennial assessment was adopted in November, 1825, Robert Scott, Hugh McKee and John McQuiston, being the commissioners. The assessors were William Campbell, and Rob-

ert Graham, of Butler; Oliver David, Middlesex; John Gillespie, Cranberry; David Shannon, Connoquenessing; Samuel Dodds, Muddy Creek; Robert Black, Slippery Rock; Richard Vandyke, Mercer; Joseph Murrin, Venango; Samuel Erwin, Parker; Paul McDermott, Donegal; John Slator, Clearfield; William Colmer, Buffalo, and David McJunkin, Centre. The auditors were William Purviance and Maurice Bredin. The expenditures of the county amounted to \$4,558.62.

The appointment of Isaiah Niblock as treasurer, was made in January, 1826, his pay being based on one and one-half per cent. His appointment was strongly opposed by John McQuiston. The twelve year contract with Andrew Marshall to keep Harmony bridge in repair for that term was made,—the stated consideration being \$317.50. At the close of October, Commissioner-elect David Dougal succeeded John McQuiston. The total disbursements amounted to \$4,456.91.

The appointment of Samuel A. Purviance as clerk was made in February, 1827. The building of a bridge over the Connoquenessing, opposite the borough, was completed by John Stephenson, and the court-house was subjected to general repairs by authority of the board. On October 22, John McNees was inducted into office to succeed Hugh McKee. The annual expenditure was \$6,198 40 as certified by auditors—Robert Martin, Maurice Bredin and Joseph Bryson.

In March, 1828, the plan for the bridge at Amberson's was adopted, and from January 1, to October 29, sufficient business was transacted to occupy the time of Commissioners Scott for eighty-three days, Dougal for eighty-one and a half days, and McNees for sixty-eight days. The clerk, Samuel A. Purviance, was engaged for 109½ days of his second term, down to March 6, 1828, and sixty-one days additional down to October 29. Alexander Graham succeeded Scott, as commissioner, October 29, and served sixteen days before the close of December. Christian Mechling was appointed clerk, for a short term, on October 28, and Treasurer Thompson reported a revenue of \$6,710.98 for the year, of which \$1,-437.63½ were unexpended.

The question of appointing a treasurer was decided January 1, 1829, when James Thompson was chosen. In February, John N. Purviance was appointed clerk, at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. In April, 1829, the bridge at Zelenople was authorized to be built. In October, Joseph McQuiston was elected commissioner to succeed David Dougal; John N. Purviance was re-appointed clerk, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per annum, and Francis McBride was chosen treasurer, to succeed James Thompson. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$5,508.

The dealings of the board in 1830, with assessors, collectors, jurors, officers of election, road and bridge viewers, and contractors, form an index to the advances made by Butler since 1820. Among the roads opened was one from James McCandless' house to the brick meeting-house in Connoquenessing township; and among the bridges projected was one opposite the former home of Detmar Basse Müller; one over Muddy creek, near Kennedy's mill; one over Wolf creek, and one over Slippery Rock creek, where the graded road from Butler to Franklin crossed that stream. The State road from Kittanning to Evans' ferry,

on French creek, received some attention in August, and then came preparations for election days. In October, John McCandless qualified as successor to Commissioner McNees. Later, the salary of the clerk, John Purviance, was increased to ninety dollars. The financial report shows \$6,574.57 received, of which \$699.86 remained in the treasurer's hands.

In January, 1831, Francis McBride was re-appointed treasurer and William Ayres attorney. The salary of Mr. Ayres was placed at twenty-five dollars, a small sum, indeed, looking at it through modern spectacles, but large enough for the duties of the office sixty-three years ago. The Breakneck creek bridge, opposite Boggs' house, was contracted to be built by Sylvester Ash, and the meeting with the merchants, who appealed from tax classification of the commissioners and associate judges, was held.

It may appear strange that one of the commissioners had to go to Pittsburg to procure "iron and nails and other things for the use of repair of jail and attending to have the same hauled from Pittsburg." James Spencer was then working on such repairs. In August Bennett Dobbs was employed to place sheet-iron on the western wall of the prison-room. In September the bridge over the Connoquenessing at the salt lick was begun by Contractor Charles Duffy. John N. Purviance was re-appointed clerk at a salary of one dollar per day. William Pillow, who succeeded Alexander Graham as commissioner, qualified in November. Andrew Sproul was appointed treasurer in December, and, some days later, Samuel A. Purviance succeeded Mr. Ayres as attorney to the board at a salary of twenty-five dollars. Auditor William Moore reported a revenue of \$6,946.07, including \$1,278.57, which remained in the treasury on January 1, 1831.

The contract for repairing the court-house was awarded to George Miller in March, 1832, and the plastering thereof to Philip Varnum. About this time a new roof was ordered to be placed on the jail. In May, B. G. Gall and A. Ziegler contracted to build a bridge over the Connoquenessing, opposite Harmony. Robert Graham qualified as commissioner, in October, to succeed Joseph McQuiston, while later in the month William Campbell, Jr., was appointed clerk at a salary of seventy dollars per annum. The financial statement for 1832 shows a sum of \$8,394.57, of which \$670.56 were reported unused on December 31, 1832.

The year 1833 was opened by the appointment of Charles C. Sullivan counsel to commissioners, at a salary of twenty-five dollars, and Andrew Sproul as treasurer. In June a bridge over Buffalo creek in Clearfield township, was authorized. John Vanderlin, who was elected to succeed John McCandless, qualified as commissioner October 18; William Campbell was re-appointed clerk at one dollar per day; a pavement in front of the court-house was authorized; John McLelland was appointed attorney at a salary of twenty-five dollars; and George Miller, treasurer. Of \$5,614.10 received during the year, only \$224.83 were unexpended.

The elections of 1834 resulted in the return of Joseph Graham to succeed William Pillow. The total credits to tax amounted to \$6,443.83 and expenditures to \$6,802.94. In 1835, William Campbell, Jr., clerk, George Miller, treasurer, and John McLelland, attorney, were re-appointed. The tax levy for the

year was confirmed in March and duplicates given to the collectors. In April, Moses Crispin was employed as bell-ringer; in September contracts for building bridges over Thorn creek, on the road from Butler to Boyd's mill, were sealed; in October, Hugh Stephenson was elected to succeed Robert Graham as commissioner, and Jacob Ziegler was appointed clerk, *vice* Campbell, retired. Under date of October 17, a peculiar entry occurs. It records that on that day the commissioners were "employed in fighting with Joseph McQuistion," but leaves the cause of the battle and its results untold. John Vanderlin was then a member of the board.

Early in 1836 John N. Purviance was appointed counselor to the commissioners at an annual salary of thirty-five dollars, and John B. McGlaughlin was appointed treasurer, the value of the office being two per cent on the levy. A brief reference to the new bridge over Bear creek and one to a meeting with the school directors show the terse style of the clerk. In October, 1836, Nathan Skeer qualified as commissioner to succeed Vanderlin. The auditor's report deals with a revenue of \$8,314.59, of which the sum of \$1,136.12 remained in the treasury.

In January, 1837, the treasurer was re-appointed, and John N. Purviance appointed counselor at a salary of thirty dollars per annum. The building of a bridge over the Connoquenessing, below Butler, claimed the attention of the board in February; later the bridge near Boyd's mill was constructed, and one at Malachi Richardson's and one at Gillilands were authorized. William Criswell was elected to succeed Joseph Graham as commissioner. Of \$8,372.16 charged to the treasurer, a balance of \$2,743.47 was carried to 1838.

The appointments of James Frazier, as treasurer, and Jacob Ziegler, as clerk, were made in January, 1838. Jacob Shanor, commissioner-elect, qualified October 28. On December 31, the auditor's report showed \$8,177.28 received into the treasury, of which \$1,005.84 remained unexpended. In January, 1839, Jacob Ziegler was chosen clerk and counselor to the commissioners, his pay as clerk being one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, and as counselor thirty dollars per annum. This arrangement was not of long duration, for, on January 8, George Ziegler was appointed clerk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day; John N. Purviance, counselor at thirty-five dollars per annum; and Jacob Mechling, Jr., treasurer at three and one-half per cent. on tax levy. In October, Thomas R. McMillen took his seat as commissioner, *vice* Nathan Skeer, whose term expired. The sum audited for 1839 was \$8,030.47, including \$166.76 advanced by the treasurer to meet bills against the county.

In 1840, E. M. Bredin was appointed attorney; William Campbell, treasurer, George W. Ziegler clerk, and John McCollough, bell-ringer. Toward the close of October, George Miller occupied Commissioner Criswell's place and took a full part in the closing transactions of the board for that year. The revenue of the county in 1840 was \$9,403.83, all of which appears to have been expended, jurors and grand jurors eating up no less than \$1,809.11.

The officers of the commissioners, appointed in 1841, were Andrew Carns, treasurer; William Timblin, clerk; George W. Smith, attorney, and William Johnston, bell-ringer. One of the incidents of the year, was the receipt of a

petition from leading citizens of Butler borough against continuing a boy of William Johnston's years as bell-ringer and custodian of public buildings, and recommending the employment of John McCollough, Jr. This petition was acquiesced in by the commissioners without delay. It August, John Ross was awarded the contract for painting the court-house and offices. On November 10, the election question arising in a tie vote for commissioner, was settled by commissioners McMillen and Miller, sitting with the court of quarter sessions. John Ray, of Donegal township, was chosen—the claims of McCurdy and Moyer being set aside. The new member took his seat November 20. The revenues of 1841 amounted to \$9,237.52, all of which were disbursed. The school fund then amounted to \$254.15, or \$111.66 from unseated land tax, and \$142.49 paid by former treasurer.

The value of warrants issued in 1836 was \$5,881.32; in 1837, \$4,997.56; in 1838, \$6,514.55; in 1839, \$8,030.47; in 1840, \$9,992.05, and in 1841, \$7,456.30. The trustees of the Butler Academy owed on January 1, 1842, the sum of \$2,457.70. This sum included \$1,101.36, the amount of John Negley's judgment, and \$150.00 subscribed toward the support of the institution, or a total of \$42,872.25 in six years.

The record of the election of the county treasurer was made January 1, 1842, when Andrew Carns presented his certificate of election in October, 1841, for a term of two years. Alexander S. McBride was appointed clerk; George W. Smith, attorney, and Samuel R. Williams, bell-ringer. In October, John Ray and Abraham Moyer were elected commissioners, and, with Thomas R. McMillen, formed the board. The total expenditures, or rather treasurer's credits, amounted to \$13,559.96. The warrants issued represented \$3,309.75.

In 1843, Alexander McNair was appointed attorney at a salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and John Gold, bell-ringer, at a salary of fifty dollars. Maurice Bredin qualified as commissioner on October 14. The total treasurer's credits amounted to \$11,677.21 and the value of warrants to \$7,292.47. On January 1, 1844, Daniel Coll, treasurer elect, qualified. On October 26, W. W. Dodds, commissioner elect, qualified, and on January 1, 1845, voted for the appointment of Gilmore and Purviance, county attorneys; the re-appointment of Alexander S. McBride, clerk, and John Gold, bell-ringer. Thomas H. Bracken took the place of Abraham Moyer in October, and in January, 1846, John Bredin, Jr., was appointed clerk; Oren Baldwin, attorney, and John Gold, bell-ringer or janitor. In April, David Douthett was appointed as the successor of Commissioner Bredin and qualified the same day. The appointment of Lewis Z. Mitchell as appraiser of mercantile taxes, on October 24, was the first to this position under the act of April 22, 1846, so far as the record tells. On the 27th, John Anderson qualified as successor to David Douthett, and on January 1, 1847, the board appointed George W. Crozier, clerk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, John Borland, attorney, at twenty-five dollars per annum, and John McCollough Jr., bell-ringer. The election of Joseph Douthett, in October, to succeed Commissioner W. W. Dodds, and the appointment of William Timblin, as mercantile appraiser, completed the list of official changes for the year. In 1848, Andrew

Simpson succeeded Bracken, and, immediately after, the system of fuel contracts was changed, the resolution being as follows :

That the coal should be shipped by those who will supply at four cents per bushel and not take more than 400 bushels from any one at any one time; also to supply the jail in the same way.

In 1849 George W. Crozier was re-appointed clerk and John Sullivan counsel and mercantile appraiser. An entry refers to the floods of July and speaks of the two bridges at Amberson's, one at Ralston's, one at Robb's, and one at Breakneck, as if they were damaged. The election of Thomas Kelly as commissioner, in 1849, to succeed Anderson; the appointment of W. Timblin as counsel, at twenty-five dollars per annum, and the re-appointment of George W. Crozier, clerk, and of John McCollough, bell-ringer, in January, 1850, mark the personal history of the board. Thomas Welsh, elected commissioner to succeed Joseph Douthett, in October, 1850, qualified the same month; James White, of Prospect, was appointed mercantile appraiser to succeed Sullivan; and in January, 1851, James A. McNair was appointed clerk, Arcus McDermit, attorney, and William Williamson, bellringer. The resignation of Mr. McNair in October, 1851, was followed by the appointment of John Sullivan as clerk, at the last meeting of the old board.

On October 28, 1851, James Mitchell succeeded Andrew Simpson as commissioner, and on the last day of the year, John Greer, of Prospect, was chosen mercantile appraiser. In January, 1852, John Sullivan was appointed clerk; E. McJunkin, attorney, and John McCollough, bell-ringer. On May 28, of this year, Architect Barr was in consultation with the commissioners over the plans for the proposed new court-house. Subsequently the commissioners, Messrs. Kelly, Welsh and Mitchell, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Blair and Indiana counties to obtain information relative to court-house buildings, and continued to give this subject attention until July 16, when they awarded the contract for building to William Bell, of Warren, Pennsylvania. In November, 1852, John Miller succeeded Thomas Kelly as commissioner, and David M. McDonald was appointed mercantile appraiser.

At the beginning of 1853 the commissioners and their appointees were the same as named in the minutes of 1852. Toward the close of January, G. W. Crozier was appointed temporary clerk. On March 31, 1853, the commissioners unanimously agreed to subscribe \$250,000 to the capital stock of the North Western Railroad Company, as recommended and found by the grand jury, and, in accordance with the act incorporating that company. This resolution was duly signed by the commissioners and the clerk, John Sullivan. At this time the commissioners were also engaged in watching the progress of the new court-house, so that their positions were anything but sinecures. One of the sanitary acts of this period must be credited to the board. This was nothing less than the construction of a sewer from the jail to the creek, the first improvement of this class made in this section of Pennsylvania. In May, the basement of a church was prepared for holding courts. The election of William C. Campbell as commissioner in October, to succeed Welsh; the "laying-off" new townships,

bridge matters and court-house building, were the proceedings of the closing months of the year.

In October, 1854, railroad bonds were issued and a contract made for a court-house bell. In November, John Kennedy took his seat as commissioner. In January, 1855, Samuel Marks was appointed clerk. In August the commissioners were engaged in measuring the new court-house and laying carpet in court-room, although there is no minute of the acceptance of the structure; but, on the contrary, Mr. Bell was notified to finish it. The cleaning of the interior, December 7, is the only record in minutes to tell how Bell observed this notice. In January, 1856, the clerk, Samuel Marks, the attorney, E. McJunkin and John McCollough, the bell-ringer, were re-appointed officers of the board. In August, Architect Barr and Contractor Bell met the commissioners. In September, the members were in session with the agricultural societies, railroad officers, assessors, collectors, etc.

On February, 1857, John Graham was appointed agent of the county and ordered to visit Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the directors of the North Western railroad, on March 8, and find out the condition and policy of that corporation. On March 11, a settlement with Contractor Bell was effected. In December, Samuel P. Irwin was appointed clerk, while the attorney and bell-ringer were re-appointed. In October, 1858, the prothonotary was ordered to record only the general result of all elections, such record to be paid for at the rate of one cent for every ten words. Anxiety about the intentions of the railroad company prevailed at this time, and the members of the board visited the directors at Pittsburg. On the last day of the year, the officers of the old board were re-appointed. Bridges at Evansburg, Black's mill, Bovard's mill, Zelienville and other points, were rebuilt or repaired during the year, and mention is made of a lawsuit, in which the commissioners were interested, being tried at Pittsburg. Subsequently the case is referred to as "Duberry vs. Butler county." In January, 1860, Samuel P. Irwin was re-appointed clerk and appointed attorney to the board. Irwin resigned the clerkship in August, and Samuel Marks was appointed.

The transactions of the commissioners from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion were of unusual importance. William S. Jack was appointed clerk in January, 1861, and John M. Thompson attorney. On April 30, John H. Niblock was appointed clerk, *vice* William S. Jack, who had enlisted. In January, 1862, following, Mr. Niblock was appointed permanent secretary; but on his resignation being accepted in March, 1862, Harvey Colbert was chosen his successor. Early in 1862 mention is made of the relief work of the board, and on July 31, of the commissioners agreeing to give each volunteer in three companies of nine months' men, twenty-five dollars each as soon as mustered in. On August 26 this bounty was paid to the soldiers of Anderson's company. In October, 1862, Charles McCandless was chosen attorney, *vice* John M. Thompson, who entered the United States service. Mr. Greer attended the court at Pittsburg for several days in the matter of the railroad suits, and was credited with 209 days' service, from January 1 to December 31, together with thirty-six days' service in 1861, against the 477 days of Mr. McNees. In January the officers of the old

board were re-appointed. In April, 1863, a meeting of the commissioners of Lawrence and Butler counties was held to settle some disputed points about soldiers' bounties and determine on which side of the line certain claimants for bounty lived. The Butler officers had already paid bounty to eight Lawrence county men. To avoid future trouble in this matter, the commissioners suggested that on which ever side of the line the home was, the land should be assessed in that county and the soldier paid the bounty from the treasury of that county. The meeting to fix the boundary line was held at Portersville, September 17, when Messrs. Sutton, Wilson, Greer and Bartley were appointed to take the southern end of the line, and James Forrest, Thomas McNees and Harvey Colbert the northern end. In October, Samuel Leason was elected commissioner to succeed Thomas McNees, and, with Messrs. Bartley and Greer, brought the county business of the year to a satisfactory close.

The meeting of January 1, 1864, resulted in the election of the old officers. In February a tax of fifteen mills on assessed value of property was authorized; being four mills for county purposes, three mills for State purposes and eight mills for railroad charges. At the close of this year the auditors—John H. Cratty, W. H. H. Riddle and Simeon Nixon—reported as follows:

We, the undersigned auditors of Butler county, having examined the foregoing account of the commissioners' clerk of Butler, do report that Congress must either make more days in the year, or we shall compel the commissioners to commute his rations.

It is apparent that the auditors did not associate the 312 days' service in 1863 and the 314 days' service in 1864 with the increased work of the times; but the commissioners did; for, two days after this report was made, Harvey was re-appointed clerk. There were 216 citizens of the county assessed in 1864, five per cent on their incomes, under the law providing for an income tax. Another item appears under date, March 15, 1865, which recalls a tragic national event. It reads as follows:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot last night in Washington City by an assassin, and died this morning.—*Requiescat in pace.*

In the midst of civil and military turmoil, the fight against the railroad company was carried on by Bartley and Leason. In October, William Dick was elected to succeed Abner Bartley.

In January, 1866, the old officers were re-elected. In November the vacancy in the office of treasurer, caused by the death of W. E. Moore, was filled by the appointment of John E. Moore, of Centre township. In January, 1867, George W. Kneiss was appointed to succeed Harvey Colbert as clerk. The tax rate of 1866, which was nine mills lower than that of 1865, was also made eight mills in 1867. In May bids for building the new jail and sheriff's house were received and the contract sealed June 14.

In 1868, the clerk's salary was placed at \$700 and the attorney's was still held down to twenty-five dollars; but the bell-ringer now called janitor, had his pay increased to \$150. The resignation of George Kneiss in September, 1869, led to the appointment of Thomas B. White as clerk. On November 6, of this year, the board elected a president in the person of Charles Hoffman, he being the first to serve under that title. In other respects, the members of the board were

assuming self-importance; for, not content with the old *digest*, purchased in 1804 or thereabouts, they now purchased an edition of *Purdon* for the use of the office. The record, too, shows signs of progress, partaking more of the style of Dougal's ancient minute books. In December, George Miller was paid for making a coffin for one "Hokenboy," who was hanged in this county.

In January, 1870, the tax rate was lowered to seven mills. About this time, John H. Negley was awarded the printing of the auditors report for fifty dollars. In February, the commissioners borrowed from the First National Bank, for ninety days, the sum of \$1500, and in March, issued a warrant for \$116,798 to Robison, banker, for railroad bonds and coupons. In November, James M. Lawe was chosen president of the board, and at the same session the estimate of expenditures for the current year was placed at \$40,000. Before the close of the year, W. H. Black was appointed attorney, and the clerk and janitor were re-appointed.

In April, 1871, Mr. White received the commission of postmaster of Butler, and William L. Spear succeeded him as clerk. In June, the claims of John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless, for defending Butler county in the case of Lawrence county vs. Butler county, growing out of the subscription to the North-Western Railroad Company, were tabled until "equitably adjusted either by law or compromise." In July, when the trial was resumed, James Bredin was employed to represent this county, the consideration being \$500 and traveling expenses. In October the new iron bridge in Cherry township was completed, and an iron bridge at Harmony, near Enslens's, was also finished.

The threat of the commissioners to proceed, according to law, against collectors who neglected "paying off" their duplicates on or before January 1, 1872, characterized the meeting of November 22. On November 29, the following minute was made:

Commissioners all present: had a dispute with Mr. Brown, jury commissioner. Wanted more pay than they were willing to give him. Mr. Brown got very spunky and left without getting anything. Tomorrow being Thanksgiving Day, the board will not be in session.

In December, 1872, Collector Kirker of Lancaster township, asked that a ten dollar counterfeit bill, which he received as taxes, be accepted by the treasurer, but the commissioners could not see it in that light. In the matter of a \$10,000 fee, claimed by Attorneys Thompson and McCandless, for legal services, arbitrators were appointed December 22, and on the 28th, Judge Kerr, James F. Robinson and Judge Mitchell met under the appointment, but nothing definite was accomplished. Robert Barron became a member of the board in 1872. On January 8, the record states that every one having business with the office had fault to find with everyone and everything. At this time mention is first made of overseers of the poor. From the entry it appears that the poor people of the county were sent to Dixmont Hospital, in Allegheny county. In March, the treasurer, "having unexpectedly received money from Harrisburg," an overdue note for \$600, held by Mrs. S. C. Sullivan, was paid. In June, it appears that one-half the jurors were excused and the commissioners hurried payments to them, saying, "they are no use here—the sooner they are discharged the better for the county." On the 22nd an entry states:

Yesterday we had the hardest rain that the oldest citizens remember of, particularly in the southwestern part of the county, taking away bridges and destroying fences, grain, etc.

The rains in August damaged bridges and delayed the re-building of bridges in lieu of those swept away in June. The record contains weather and political reports, with references to the courts and other important affairs. This is shown by an entry under date of October 29, which reads as follows: "The witnesses are all from Clearfield, and a hard set of fellows they are to get along with." And again, under date of October 31,—“Court in session. Trying Dutchman for burning a barn near Saxonburg; found him guilty, being out only fifteen minutes.” William L. Spear, to whom credit is given for keeping excellent minutes, died November 24, and on the 25th, John B. McQuistion was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In July, 1873, the sum of \$2,448 was borrowed from John Berg & Company, with the understanding that the money was to remain in bank "to be drawn out as needed." In September, a court order to have all books re-bound, and such books as were mutilated, transcribed and bound, was received by the commissioners and an order made in obedience to that of the court. James P. Christley, with Messrs. Barron and Garvin, were the commissioners.

The transactions of 1874, opened with the appointment of E. G. Cratty, clerk, to succeed John B. McQuistion, and Thomas Robinson, attorney, to succeed W. H. Black, the new member of the board being John C. Riddle. In February, 1875, I. S. P. De Wolf was chosen clerk, at a salary of \$700 a year, and Clarence Walker, attorney, at forty dollars per annum. In June, the services of the clerk were dispensed with, and George Maxwell, of Centre township, appointed. The blowing-up of the safe in the treasurer's office, October 18, enlivened affairs round the court-house and checked the payment of warrants, as the doors of the safe could not be opened. In January, 1876, under the new law, the three members were Robert Barron, J. C. Donaldson and William A. Christie; Samuel McClymonds was appointed clerk and J. C. Donaldson succeeded J. C. Riddle as commissioner. In March, the dispute about the treasurer's salary was still in progress, the board offering \$2,250, believing that this was the legal interpretation of the court's decision in the matter. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the per centage to be paid the treasurer was fixed. In June, the removal of the old court-house cupola was decided upon and a new one, fitted as a clock tower, ordered to be constructed. The clock for this structure was not to cost more than \$900, of which the county was to pay \$300 and the borough of Butler, \$600. Other work was also authorized on the old building. Later, the arrangement with Venango county, respecting assessment of property on the line, was made, and, during the long term of Barron, Donaldson and Christie's administration, much work was accomplished at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

In January, 1879, J. C. Donaldson, James Gribben and Jonathan Maybury were sworn in as commissioners; H. W. Nicholas was appointed to succeed the veteran janitor, John McCollough, at one dollar a day; Clarence Walker was re-appointed counsel and Samuel McClymonds, clerk. The commissioners named

were serving in 1881, when the minute book—1533-82—was closed. Thomas Robinson was appointed counsel in January, 1882, and the commission of the treasurer, J. H. Miller, was fixed at four per cent for all moneys paid out to the amount of \$55,000, and one-half per cent on any sum over that amount.

In March, 1884, a tax of five mills was levied for county purposes and two mills for building purposes. In June, Architect J. P. Bailey was allowed four per cent for plans, specifications and superintendence of proposed court-house, and in August the proceeds of insurance on the old building (\$23,500) were set apart for the new building, together with about \$19,500 from the duplicate tax lists of 1884, and two mills per cent on duplicate for ensuing six years. The commissioners at that time were Charles Cochran, G. W. Hays and James Collins, and the clerk was S. T. Marshall. In December the board authorized the issue of \$65,000 in bonds, in blocks of \$6,000 annually, the interest not to exceed four per cent. Mr. Collins voted against this resolution. On December 2, the contract for building was awarded to R. B. Taylor; on the 3rd the sum of \$21,933.33 was received from the insurance companies, together with \$329 interest, and a new era in the official life of the county was introduced. The order of Judge Hazen to have old record books re-bound was not the smallest spoke in the wheel of progress.

The commissioners who qualified January 5, 1885, were J. C. Breaden, J. C. Kelly and J. M. Turner. Dr. Linn, appointed as the first county physician in 1879, was re-appointed in 1885, and S. F. Bowser was elected counsel. Gas was introduced as fuel in the offices on trial, and the trustees of the Evangelical church building, which was used as a court-house, failed to convince the commissioners that the rent should be increased. R. N. Emery was appointed clerk; but was succeeded by F. M. Shira, who was chosen for this position in April, and Emery was appointed court-house watchman. In February, 1886, S. T. Marshall was elected clerk.

The new board—A. J. Hutchison, J. C. Kelly and B. M. Duncan—organized January 2, 1888, with A. J. Hutchison, president; S. T. Marshall, clerk; Newton Black, attorney, and John Graham, jail physician. On January 7, 1889, Enos McDonald was chosen clerk. The appointment of John Humphrey, by the court, to succeed J. C. Kelly, as commissioner, is recorded under date of January 10, 1890. On February 2, 1891, the present clerk, Isaac Meals, was elected—the board then comprising Messrs. John Humphrey, S. T. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon. They served until January, 1894, when S. W. McCollough and Richard Kelly, Republicans, and G. W. Wilson, Democrat, qualified as their successors, and re-elected Mr. Meals clerk. The administrators of county affairs from February, 1891, to January, 1894, made a good record for their economy, faithful observance of duty, kindness toward one another and courtesy to the people of all classes.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE—COST OF CONSTRUCTION—PUBLIC BUILDING AGITATION OF 1852—COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL SCHEME—OPPOSITION MEETING—LEGISLATIVE ACTION—CONTRACT FOR NEW BUILDING OF 1853—THE BUILDING DESCRIBED—IMPROVEMENTS OF 1877—DESTRUCTION BY FIRE—HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

FROM its organization in 1803, until 1807, the business of the county was transacted in rented quarters. In 1807 a brick court-house was erected on the site of the present building. It was plain, but substantial, having gables east and west. The court room was on the first floor, and a high railing separated the court and bar from the space without, which was paved with brick. The upstairs was occupied by county officers. A wooden cupola surmounted the east end or front of the building, in which was hung a bell, which is said to be still doing duty upon one of the churches in Prospect. This building was used for school purposes in its earlier history, until school buildings could be provided. It was also frequently used for holding religious services by congregations without a regular house of worship of their own.

On January 6, 1807, the contract for erecting this building was let to Alexander Hill; and the record shows that from February 7, 1807, to September 8, 1809, he was paid the sum of \$4,793.34, less \$325.27 deducted by the referees or arbitrators, to whom the differences between himself and the commissioners were submitted. A number of disbursements were made in 1824 for doors in the jail and court-house, glazing windows and placing extra irons in and around the jail. These items of expenditure would lead to the belief that the prisoners delighted in picking the prison to pieces, and that plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses and jurors devoted much time to whittling doors, sash and benches.

This building answered the purposes of the county until 1851, when the question of erecting new public buildings at Butler was presented to the county. The proposition met with some opposition on the part of the tax-payers. On January 26, 1852, the opponents of the scheme met at the Associate Reformed church, near West Sunbury, elected John Murrin president; Thomas C. Thompson, Capt. James Stewart, Robert McCandless, John Pryor, William Carothers, Alexander Gallagher, vice-presidents; and George Boyd, J. W. Christy, S. S. Mehard, Allen Wilson and Patrick McBride, secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted, the gist of which was, that were new buildings to be erected, the center of the county should be selected, and that the commissioners should be empowered to purchase a tract of land in such central position, and plat the area, not required for public purposes, into lots. The friends of this proposition saw in it an easy

method of obtaining new buildings without increasing taxation ; but they did not consider the vested interests of the people of Butler.

On February 19, 1852, an anti-removal meeting was held at Butler, presided over by John White, of Franklin township, at which the removal of the county seat was seriously considered. Township committees were appointed to obtain signatures to a petition, which was to be presented to the legislature on the subject. The men appointed for this purpose were Daniel Shanor and John Negley, South Butler ; William Jack and Robert McKee, North Butler ; Matthew Greer and Patrick Kelly, Buffalo ; Doctor Lusk and John Levis, West Connoquenessing ; Robert Graham and J. B. Anderson, East Connoquenessing ; John Irvine, Jr., and Thomas W. Boggs, Cranberry ; John Gallagher and Joseph Henry, Clearfield ; George Boyd and Sylvanus Aggas, Centre ; Washington Bovard and Charles Stewart, Cherry ; Elisha Wick and John O'Donnell, Donegal ; John White and Jacob Phipps, Franklin ; John Scott and John S. White, Fairview ; John Riddle and Robert Thompson, Muddy Creek ; James Carr and William Gilmore, Mercer ; W. C. Wallace and George Cooper, Middlesex ; J. P. Wick and Archibald Kelly, Parker ; Samuel Kelly and Jesse Kiestler, Slippery Rock ; John Pollock and Henry Kohlmyer, Venango ; Robert Campbell and James Stewart, Washington ; E. Maurhoff and T. H. Tolly, Saxonburg.

The petition duly signed by numerous citizens of the county, was presented to the legislature. It seems to have had its intended effect on that body, which in May following passed a bill authorizing the commissioners of Butler county to borrow \$20,000 at six per cent for a period of twenty years (the lenders not to be subject to taxation for that sum), to be expended in the erection of public buildings. This action of the legislature put a quietus on the county seat removal project, and insured the erection of a new court-house at Butler.

Immediately after the passage of this bill by the legislature and its approval by the Governor, the board of commissioners, consisting of Thomas Welsh, James Mitchell and Thomas Kelly, took steps to secure the early erection of the proposed building. In order to inform themselves as to the character of the building best adapted to the needs of the county, they first consulted with Architect Barr, and afterwards, in their official capacity, spent twelve days visiting the county seats of Lawrence, Beaver, Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Blair, and Indiana counties, and examining their public buildings. The result of this trip was that they decided to build a more imposing and costly edifice than was at first contemplated, a measure which met with much opposition and more grumbling on the part, of those who had favored the county seat removal scheme, and who thought a cheaper building would answer just as well. Nevertheless, on July 16, 1852, bids having been previously invited, the contract for the new building was awarded to William Bell for \$37,000. This amount was increased by extras to \$40,000. After its completion the new court-house was regarded as one of the largest and best public buildings in Western Pennsylvania, and became and remained the pride of the county for more than a third of a century.

"It was built," says a recent writer in the *Butler Eagle*, "of excellent materials, native sand-stone and brick, the stone-work being cut in a substantial manner, and of a style of architecture which possessed great dignity and beauty.

The Goddess of Liberty, with the scales so delicately balanced in her right hand and the sword of Justice in the other, so ingeniously carved on the front gable, was suggestive, and the statue of Gen. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat, in 1791, and after whom the town and county were named, was admired by all who viewed the structure. So much was this statue prized that when it became necessary to remodel the building somewhat it was carefully lowered, and finally placed on the comb of the roof in front of the improved court-house of 1877. This improvement was made in the fall of 1877, under the supervision of the then board of commissioners, J. C. Donaldson, Robert Barron and W. A. Christie. The improvement cost about \$10,000. It consisted of a new roof and a change in the shape of the ceiling, re-plastering, frescoing and a modification of the cupola, with the addition of a clock. It was much improved in appearance, but was still not large enough for present uses. Malcolm Graham, then of Butler, had the contract. With the purchase of additional buildings for some of the offices it would have answered the needs of the county for perhaps fifty years. This idea would have been probably carried out had the building not been destroyed by fire, December 11, 1883."

Continuing, the same writer says: "Immediately after the fire, the commissioners, George W. Hays, of Middlesex township; Charles Cochran, of Concord township, and James Collins, of Fairview township, set about to get temporary quarters for the court and county officers. The basement of the Methodist Episcopal church was secured for the holding of court, and it was so used for the balance of the December term of quarter sessions, which was in session at the time of the fire. The county officers established offices in different parts of town for the time being, or until the commissioners could provide places for them. After some discussion and examination the English Lutheran church building—formerly Witherspoon Institute—was leased for a term of two years, and was occupied by the court and county officers.

"The first legal step taken toward the erection of a new building was in March, 1884. During the session of the regular term of court the commissioners presented a paper to the court, announcing the destruction of the court-house by fire, accompanied with a statement of the financial condition of the county. The court—Judge Bredin—submitted the question to the grand jury—James D. Anderson, of Penn township, foreman—for their action, amplifying his remarks on the subject by suggesting the wisdom of erecting a commodious and substantial building. The grand jury made report, advising the county commissioners to proceed with the re-building of the court-house with whatever enlargements might be found necessary for the accommodation of the public business, and recommending that they avail themselves of the services of experienced architects. The jury expressed the belief in their presentment that such a building could be erected at a cost of \$85,000. Thus matters stood until the convening of the June court, when the question was again submitted to the grand jury by the court—Judge McJunkin presiding—accompanied by remarks discouraging the proposition to erect an expensive building. This grand jury—N. M. Slater, of Butler, foreman—reported in favor of a new building, but placed the probable cost at \$50,000. Nothing further was done until the September court, some question



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having been raised in the meantime as to the regularity of the drawing of the juries for the March and June sessions. It was again referred to the grand jury, of which Henry Buhl, of Forward township, was foreman. This jury said: 'We recommend that it be built of such material, stone or brick, as the commissioners of the county, after diligent search, and inquiry of good mechanics and master workmen, think best. And further, we recommend that the commissioners use all the economy possible in the construction of a durable and sufficient building.' In the meantime James P. Bailey, of Pittsburg, had been selected as architect, and the general plan of the building agreed upon. Three months were occupied in preparing the plans and specifications.

"Sealed bids were invited by publication for the erection of the building, which were opened by S. T. Marshall, clerk of the commissioners, on the 18th day of September, 1884, in the court room, and in the presence of the judges of the court and a goodly number of citizens. Jacob Ziegler, of the *Herald*, read the bids in stentorian tones, and they were transcribed on the commissioners' minute book by clerk of courts, W. B. Dodds. The bids were as follows:

Graham & Nicholdson, Fairview.....	\$ 182,000
Orr & Williamson.....	161,500
Robert McCann, Allegheny.....	156,082
T. T. Sunderland, Philadelphia.....	153,334
J. R. Cochran, Allegheny.....	149,000
J. P. & R. H. Knox, Allegheny.....	139,974
Henry Schenck.....	139,800
McWilliams & Beatty, Allegheny.....	139,590
Frazier Bros., Allegheny.....	136,300
P. H. Melvin, Clarion.....	129,399
W. A. Davis & Company.....	125,685
Simeon Harold.....	124,753
P. B. Carpenter, Conneautville.....	122,000
William Feigle, Butler.....	119,900
R. B. Taylor, Reynoldsville.....	117,700

"Matters remained *in statu quo* for some time after the bids were opened, the commissioners deeming it proper to leave the matter open for discussion. They finally awarded the contract to R. B. Taylor, the lowest bidder, and notified him of the fact, and invited him to enter into a contract. His bid of \$117,700 included all the work, except that of frescoing, heating apparatus and the furniture for the bench and bar. Nothing was done by the commissioners until the meeting of the December court, when a bill in equity was filed—being George Walter, H. J. Klingler, Adam Troutman, John Berg, Jr., Chas. Duffy and Ferd Reiber, plaintiffs, *versus* George W. Hays, Charles Cochran and James Collins, commissioners of Butler county, defendants. This bill charged that the plan of the court-house, especially the tower, was weak, and would be unsafe, if erected; that the building was too expensive, and prayed the court to restrain the commissioners from entering into a contract with Taylor for the erection of the same. The court—Judge McJunkin presiding—granted the preliminary

injunction as prayed for. Taylor, the contractor, and Bailey, the architect, each presented his petition to court, praying to be permitted to become co-defendants to the bill. Upon this, rules to show cause, were issued, and answers were filed. After hearing, rules were made absolute. The December grand jury—D. R. Kennedy, of Muddy Creek township, foreman—protested against the erection of a court-house on the Bailey plans, as being too expensive and extravagant, condemned the stone walls proposed, and wanted a fire-proof building erected at a cost of \$76,000.

"Thus matters stood when the old board retired, and the new board, composed of John M. Turner, of Parker township, J. C. Breden, of Clay township, and John C. Kelly, of Adams township, took their seats on the first Monday of January, 1885. Bailey and Taylor took out a writ of error and had the case heard on January 23, 1885, in the Supreme Court, then in session in Philadelphia, which tribunal dissolved the injunction at the cost of the plaintiffs. After some further delay the commissioners ratified the contracts entered into by the old board, with Bailey and Taylor, as found on the minute book in the commissioners' office."

The work of razing the walls of the old building was begun May 8, 1884, under the direction of George Schaffner, and within ten days the site was ready for the builders of the new edifice. Work was not begun, however, until April 6, 1885, owing to the delay caused by the legal controversy over the letting of the contract. The stone used in the foundation was obtained from Joseph Kelly's farm, near Euclid, and from the walls of the old building. The outside walls, twenty-two inches thick, are built of rock-face stone and lined with brick. The stones for the walls above the foundation were quarried within a radius of three miles from town, and hauled in on wagons, while the brick for the partitions and the lining of the stone walls were moulded and burnt in Butler by J. George Stamm. The sandstone used was obtained from the Berea quarries in Ohio.

The architecture is of the composite order, being a mingling of the Gothic and second pointed style of the French. The tower adds to the imposing appearance of the building, which may well be regarded as an eloquent witness of the public spirit and progressive ideas which characterize the people of Butler county, and which never fail to assert themselves in all matters involving county pride or public good.

The interior of the building is handsomely finished, and the court room and offices commodious, convenient and well finished. Vaults are provided for the safe-keeping of records, books and papers, and the building is well-heated and lighted throughout. The clock in the tower "takes note of passing time," and serves to attract the attention of the "stranger within the gates" to the handsome edifice, wherein justice is administered "without fear or favor," and crime punished in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY POLITICAL STATUS OF COUNTY—CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL, REPRESENTATIVE AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—FIRST GENERAL ELECTION—EARLY CAMPAIGN METHODS—PARTIES IN 1828—SONGS AND TOASTS—CASE OF HUGH LEE—ANTI-MASONIC MOVEMENT—WHIG FLAG INCIDENT—CONSTITUTION OF 1838—APPORTIONMENT CHANGES—ANTI-SLAVERY AND LIBERTY MEN—FREE SOILERS AND FREE LABORITES—ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING—THE KNOW NOTHINGS—ELECTION OF 1854—THE UNIONISTS OF 1856—CAMPAIGN OF 1856—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—PEOPLE'S REFORMED TICKET OF 1857—CAMPAIGN OF 1860—ELECTION OF 1864—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1873—SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT OF 1874—CAMPAIGN OF 1874—CONGRESSIONAL AND REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF 1887—JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT OF 1893—VOTES OF 1892 AND 1893—PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

EVER since her organization, Butler county has played an important part in the various congressional, senatorial and judicial districts to which she has belonged, in addition to exercising a fostering care over her own internal political affairs. Her citizens have been jealous of their rights, watchful of their interests, and unfalteringly devoted to those principles and doctrines, which to their minds were but calculated to conserve the highest interests of the Nation and the State. Here, as elsewhere, party spirit has, at times, run high, and occasionally individuals, thinking themselves entitled to more than their parties were willing to give them, have seen fit to test their personal strength and popularity at the polls, as independent candidates. At various times, also, new parties have sprung into existence to contest the county with the great parties that have embraced within their following a large majority of her citizens from the earliest years of her history.

The stirring campaigns of the past ninety years, have called into action many bright and able men, who have made their individual influence felt, and acquired more than passing fame, in shaping the destiny of the Commonwealth. Besides those who have made for themselves distinguished names while yet claiming the county as their home, there are others, who, after acquiring homes elsewhere, have, by the force of their ability and energy, pushed themselves to the front, and have become potential in the the councils of the State and Nation, conferring honor alike upon the State of their nativity and the States of their adoption.

The act creating Butler county was approved March 12, 1800. Besides defining the boundaries, it made temporary provision for the political status of the new county by assigning her to the same senatorial district as Allegheny, Washington and Greene counties, and placing her in a representative district made up of Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren and Venango counties,

which it was provided should be entitled to two representatives in the General Assembly.

Under the Constitution of 1790, then in force, members of the State Senate were elected every three years, and members of the House of Representatives every year. No member could serve more than four years in seven. Elections were held on the second Tuesday in October of each year, save for President and Vice-President of the United States, which were held in November, as at present. The terms of service of State Senators and Representatives began on the fourth Monday of October. The State capital was at Lancaster, and the senators and representatives, as well as other citizens having business there, usually made the journey on horseback, that being the only mode of conveyance, outside of walking, previous to the establishment of stage-coach lines and the canal. Occasionally a prudent member took his own provisions with him. This, Jacob Mechling, one of the early members from this county, is said to have done, providing himself before starting on his journey with a liberal supply of cooked ham and other edibles.

The act above referred to also provided that:

The inhabitants of that part of the county of Butler in Elder's district of the Depreciation lands, who heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport, shall be annexed to the district known by the name of McLure's district, and vote with the inhabitants thereof, at the house of Andrew McLure. And the inhabitants of that part of Butler county, in any of the Donation districts, who have heretofore held their elections at the town of Freeport, shall be annexed to what is called Buchanan's district, and vote with the inhabitants thereof.

The act of April 2, 1803, assigned Butler county to the Sixth judicial district, with Beaver, Mercer and Erie counties. That of April 11, 1803, divided the State in eleven congressional districts, the Eleventh district being composed of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Erie counties.

The first general election in the county was held in 1804. Members of Congress, State and county officers were voted for on the second Tuesday in October, and the presidential electors on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The candidates for Congress were J. B. C. Lucas, Democratic-Republican, and James O'Hara, Federalist. O'Hara was a resident of Pittsburgh, a Revolutionary soldier and an adherent of the Hamiltonian strong government idea. There were eight candidates for representative and six for county commissioner. The following is the vote cast so far as disclosed by the record:

CANDIDATES	1ST DIST	2D DIST	3D DIST	4TH DIST	5TH DIST	6TH DIST
CONGRESS—						
John B. C. Lucas.....	32	76	188	..	61	51
James O'Hara.....	32	6	63	..	9	8
ASSEMBLY—						
James Boyard.....	..	..	92	..	..	..
George Robinson.....	32	46	84	..	60	58
Jacob Mechling.....	50	76	78	..	25	4
Abner Laycock.....	32	22	80	..	43	58
John McBride.....	32	8	196	..	43	66
Jonathan Coulter.....	32	34	50	..	25	5
Jacob Ferree.....	12	6	51	..	7	5
John Negley.....	..	..	102	..	..	..
COMMISSIONERS—						
Abner Coats.....	..	..	12	..	40	60
James Scott.....	18	42	121	..	4	2
Francis Kearns.....	1	..	72	..	23	3
David Armstrong.....	27	..	..	..	3	..
Hugh Lee.....	13	40	1	..	..	..
William Brown.....	3	..	53	..	..	1

The election was held, in the First district, at Ezekiel Bredin's house, formerly James Buchanan's, where William Gault, Jacob Smith and Ephraim Harris were judges. In the Second district, the polling place was at the residence of Alexander Ramsey, the judges being Benjamin Fletcher, W. Furgeson and James Coulter. The judges and places of election for the Third and Fourth districts are not recorded. The judges in the Fifth district were W. Johnston, Samuel Duncan and Moses Bolton. In the Sixth district the judges were Abdiel McLure, William Campbell and George Shannon. At Butler the judges were William Ayres, John Cunningham and John Gilmore. There were no returns from the Fourth district. The total vote cast for Lucas for Congress was 418. O'Hara, his opponent, received 118 votes.

In 1805, James Martin received 207 and Samuel Ewalt 149 votes for senator in this county. In 1806, Jacob Mechling was elected to the legislature, receiving 229 votes in this county. Abner Laycock, received 232 and Francis McLure 231 votes.

By an act approved February 24, 1806, the legislature reconstructed the Sixth judicial district, placing in it the counties of Mercer, Butler, Venango, Crawford and Erie, and providing for the holding courts in Butler on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December of each year, for terms of one week. The act of March 21, 1808, put Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties in the same senatorial district, and Allegheny and Butler counties in the same representative district, and entitled them to four representatives. The act of April 4, 1809, changed the time of holding courts in Butler to the second Mondays of the months given above. An act was also passed at this time to validate the acts of justices of the peace from the erection of the county to November 1, 1808.

In 1809, also, Francis McLure and Samuel Ewalt were candidates for the State Senate. In 1810, James Patterson, candidate for representative, received a majority of the votes of this county. In the same year Walter Lowrie was

ected to the legislature and in 1811 to the State Senate. He was re-elected in 1814, and elected United States Senator in 1818.

The act of the General Assembly of March 20, 1812, apportioned the State into fifteen congressional districts, Allegheny and Butler counties constituting the Fourteenth district.

In those days, the complex political machinery of the present was unknown, and candidates ran, as a rule, upon their personal merits and popularity, and as the representatives of the political ideas and principles then dividing the people into parties. The followers of Jefferson, known as Democratic-Republicans, early attained to power in this county and continued in the majority for many years. Occasionally, however, the personal popularity of an opposition candidate would land him in office. This result was more likely where too many candidates from the leading party sought the same office. In time this tended to render the "scrub race" unpopular, and to pave the way for delegate conventions and the methods that at present prevail.

As an indication of this tendency toward delegate methods of naming candidates, the following advertisement from a Pittsburg paper of 1814, is of more than passing interest :

At a general meeting of the Democratic-Republican delegates, from the different townships of the county of Butler, held at the court-house in the town of Butler, on the 4th day of July 1814, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable persons to be supported at the next general election, the following persons were unanimously agreed upon: Governor, Simon Snyder; Assembly, John Potts. It was resolved, That Hugh McKee and Robert Scott be delegates to meet two delegates from Allegheny county, at Mr. James Carnahan's, at such time as may be agreed upon; and that they be instructed to support John Potts, for a member of the House of Representatives of this State, in conjunction with three members from Allegheny county; and also after conference with the delegates from Allegheny county, to put in nomination a suitable person, to be supported for a member in Congress from this district. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Pittsburg papers.

The minutes of the meeting were signed by Robert Martin, as chairman, and Robert Lemmon, as secretary. Mr. Potts, who was a citizen of Butler county, was elected to the Assembly.

John Gilmore, who was elected representative in 1816-17-18-19 and 1821, was chosen speaker of the House in the latter year. He was a candidate for State Senator in 1821 and 1825, but was not elected, although he received a majority of the votes in this county. Moses Sullivan was elected representative in 1822 and 1823, and State Senator in 1824. He served three terms in the latter body.

In October, 1825, 612 votes were cast for and 691 against the proposed constitutional amendment. Robert Orr was elected to Congress, receiving 5,157 votes in Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, then composing the congressional district. Moses Sullivan was elected State Senator from the district composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, and John Brown, James Power, William Beatty and William B. Foster representatives from the district composed of Allegheny and Butler counties.

The three tickets presented to the people of Butler county in September,

1828, were known as the "American System," "Independent" and "Jackson." William Purviance, of Butler, was the candidate for the Assembly on the first-named ticket, Robert Stewart on the second, and James McKee on the third. McKee was elected, receiving 8,250 votes, of which 720 were given to him in Butler county. The vote of the county was 1,068 for Andrew Jackson and 610 for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 458 for the former.

The campaign poet was abroad in the land thus early in the county's history, as the following effusion, found in the columns of the *Butler Sentinel* of January 17, 1828, will show :

Old Uncle's sons have lately had some bouts
Of wordy warfare 'twixt the *ins* and *outs*;
Hick'ry and Oak have flayed each other's side—
'Tis said old Hick'ry has the toughest hide.
Of "hearts of oak," we read in days of yore—
But, zounds! who heard of hickory hearts before?

The spirit engendered by that campaign is forcibly expressed in a toast, common on Fourth of July and training days. It is as follows :

May the skins of the enemies of Jackson be converted into carpeting for his friends to dance upon.

Notwithstanding taunting boasts of this kind, evidencing the heated and bitter feelings of those belonging to the opposing parties of the time, personal encounters and deeds of violence, as the result of political differences, were rare. It was only occasionally that some hot-headed and over-rash champion of "Old Hickory" undertook to reduce to practice the sentiment of the above toast.

In March, 1829, the case of Hugh Lee, of Butler county, attracted general attention by its discussion in the legislature. Lee, who had filled the office of justice of the peace from 1808 to 1830, was charged with being an alien. This charge was carried forward unrelentingly from court to court, and, ultimately, came before the legislature for adjudication. Lee refuted it with evidence that he had been naturalized in New Orleans prior to coming to Butler county. The legislature disposed of the matter by adjourning the debate, by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-eight.

By the act of April 29, 1829, Butler and Beaver counties were made a senatorial district, and Butler county created a representative district, entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

The Anti-Masonic movement appears to have reached Butler early in 1830, as on February 6 of that year, a meeting of those who had taken up with the new idea was held at the court-house. It was presided over by General Ayres, John Moser and Jacob Mechling were the vice-presidents, and Clark McPherrin and George W. Smith, the secretaries. At another meeting held on February 17, George W. Smith was chosen as a delegate to the State Anti-Masonic convention; John Dodds, John Parker, John Reynolds, John Welsh, John Lewis, Jacob Mechling and William Ayres were appointed a committee of vigilance.

By an act approved June 9, 1832, re-apportioning the State into congressional districts, Armstrong, Clearfield and Butler counties were placed in the same district. William Ayres, candidate for Congress, received 1,264 votes in this county.

In October, 1835, this county cast 1,780 votes against the proposed Constitutional Convention, and 541 votes in favor of it. William Ayres and Thomas Denny, senatorial, and Samuel A. Purviance, representative delegates, were elected.

During the election of October, 1838, party feeling ran very high at Butler. The Whigs raised a flag on the Mechling corner, concealing their project so well, that no Democrat knew of it until the streamer flaunted defiance in the morning. A Whig flag, in the Butler of 1838, was out of the question. Soon the amazed Democracy formed in the vicinity. Paulhemas, the blacksmith, in apron and accoutrements of his trade, was there, and the flag was lowered without ceremony. The affair suggested "The Flag," a comedy, referred to in the chapter on The Press.

The constitutional amendments submitted at this election received a majority of 1,671 votes in the county, the vote for them being 2,883, and against them 712.

The election of October 11, 1839, was the first held under the amended constitution, the candidates for register and recorder, and prothonotary being elected by popular vote, for the first time. Joseph McQuiston and William Walker, candidates for register and recorder, received 1,219 and 1,093 votes, respectively, while Jacob Ziegler and John Levis, candidates for prothonotary, received 1,318 and 1,021 votes, respectively. The vote for academy trustees was very close, John Gilmore and Rev. Loyal Young receiving 1,146 votes, while John Duffy and Dr. James Graham received 1,143 votes.

In 1840, Joseph Buffington received 2,100 votes, William Wilkins 1,804, and David Tarbox five votes for Congress in the county. The act of March 25, 1843, placed Butler county in the Twenty-fifth congressional district, with Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield counties. The act of April 14, of the same year, placed Allegheny and Butler counties in the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, which was entitled to two members. Butler county was continued in a representative district by itself with one member.

The Anti-Slavery and Liberty men organized in 1844, at the court-house. John Waldron presided, with John Smith, secretary. One of the resolutions adopted asserted:—

That in organizing a Liberty party in Butler county, we do it from a sense of duty to God, and are determined to support no man or party in the management of political affairs, farther than measures and men in office are governed by the Bible, which we take as our supreme law, to which all other laws must conform.

In the election that followed, John Shryock, the candidate of this party for commissioner, received only 146 votes, while Dodds, Democrat, received 2,103 votes, and Bracken, Whig, 2,066 votes.

The Anti-Masonic Whig nominations made in 1846, were Alexander Irvine, of Clearfield, for Congress; John Levis, of Zelienople, for senator; John R. Harris, of Mercer, for the legislature; John Anderson, of Buffalo township, for commissioner; George S. Jameson, of Venango township, for auditor, and S. D. Christy, of Cherry township, for auditor, short term.

In March, 1847, the people voted on the Option or Liquor Law, giving 1,960

votes for the sale of liquors, and 1,225 against such sale. The vote on the road law, that year, was 695 votes for the new law, and 1,771 for the old law.

The Free Soilers and Free Laborites met at Portersville, July 29, 1848, to prepare for the conventions of their party, but little was accomplished. The debate in the Assembly, of March, 1848, on the charter to the Columbia Bank, was participated in by Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, who maintained that the personal liability clause was sufficient security. The representatives from Berks and Dauphin opposed the views of the Butler member, who, in the course of his reply, said that the first gentleman reminded him of the epitaph of John Hugg:—

"Here lies John Hugg
As snug as a bug
Tied up in a rug."—

And that the second gentleman reminded him of the inscription on John Hugger's monument:—

"Here lies John Hugger,
A little snigger
Than t'other bugger."

An anti-slavery meeting, held at Centreville, October 25, 1850, to consider the provisions of the new Fugitive Slave Law, was presided over by John Hays, with Thomas Stephenson, secretary. John T. Bard, William Vincent, Dr. William E. Marks, Thomas Stephenson and E. D. DeWolf were appointed a committee to draft a petition to Congress for the repeal of the law. A numerous committee was selected to obtain signatures to the petition. Meetings followed throughout the county and, so far as Butler county could oppose the law, her opposition was carried.

The vote cast October 11, 1853, for Thomas A. Budd, Whig candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, was 1,952; for John C. Knox, Democratic candidate, 1,835, and for William A. Stephenson, Free Soil candidate, ninety-five. The majorities for the State officers on the Whig ticket ranged from 126 to 193, and for the county officers, on the same ticket, from fifty-five to a fraction over 200. The total vote was 1,600 less than polled for President in 1852, the decrease being on the Democratic side, many Democrats casting their fortunes with the Free Soil interests.

The election for State and county officers in October, 1854, in the thirty-three townships, then recently organized under the general re-subdivision of that year, and in the four boroughs of the county, brought into light the dangers of introducing "isms" into politics. Though the Know Nothing party had a State ticket, it secretly gave its support to the Whig candidates, and by this means the Democratic ticket was badly defeated. In local elections the Know Nothings secretly supported those candidates on the Whig and Democratic tickets who were members of their dark-lantern organization, or whom they believed to be in sympathy with it. Thus the Know Nothing vote in this State in 1854 cannot be estimated by the ballots cast for the candidates of that party. The vote in Butler county for James Pollock, Whig candidate for Governor, was 2,955; that for William Bigler, the Democratic candidate, 2,381, and that for Ben R. Bradford, the Know Nothing candidate, fourteen. The highest Know Nothing vote

cast for assemblyman was sixty-one, for H. F. Aderhold; W. McClelland, T. Berry and John Cowden receiving, each, seventeen votes. Samuel A. Purviance, the Whig candidate for Congress, received 2,903 votes, against 2,367 cast for O. D. Palmer, Democrat. In county affairs, John McKee, Democrat, received 2,875 votes, against 2,553 cast for J. A. Gibson; Matthew F. White received 2,732 for prothonotary, against 2,445 cast for his Whig opponent, Nathan Brown. This vote was reversed in the battle for register and recorder, I. S. P. De Wolf, Whig, being victorious. John Graham, Democrat, received 3,434 votes, against 1,799 cast for S. P. Irvine, Whig. John Kennedy, Democrat, was elected commissioner; Jacob Bentel, Whig, coroner, and William Smith, Whig, auditor. The vote for the liquor law was 2,301, and against it 2,293. The vote for the gubernatorial candidates at this election in the different townships is as follows:

	POLLER, WHIG	BIGLER, DEMOCRAT		POLLER, WHIG	BIGLER, DEMOCRAT
Adams.....	112	16	Franklin.....	109	74
Allegheny.....	98	33	Jackson.....	116	91
Brady.....	57	55	Jefferson.....	59	153
Buffalo.....	135	32	Lancaster.....	97	69
Butler.....	51	115	Marion.....	44	94
Butler borough.....	112	135	Mercer.....	69	54
Centre.....	60	71	Middlesex.....	121	54
Cherry.....	76	47	Muddy Creek.....	113	50
Clay.....	99	48	Oakland.....	39	98
Clearfield.....	9	120	Parker.....	101	41
Clinton.....	122	32	Penn.....	79	52
Concord.....	89	34	Slippery Rock.....	97	61
Connoquenessing.....	126	60	Summit.....	26	111
Cranberry.....	92	43	Venango.....	35	93
Centreville borough.....	24	38	Washington.....	108	36
Donegal.....	32	105	Winfield.....	91	69
Fairview.....	126	54	Worth.....	111	63
Forward.....	92	44	Zelienople borough.....	28	36

The total Whig vote cast was 2,955, and the total Democratic vote 2,381. Thomas H. Baird, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, received 1,189 votes, representing the full strength of the Know Nothings. The proposed liquor law received 2,301 votes, while 2,293 votes were cast against it. John Graham, Democratic candidate for clerk of court, received 3,434 votes, and Samuel P. Irvine received 1,799 votes.

The anti-administration party—or Unionists for the sake of Union—was first heard of in the beginning of 1856, when, following the example of members of the legislature, a large number of citizens signed a call for a great Union meeting to be held at Butler, March 19, 1856. The meeting was largely attended.

The campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting in the history of the State. Party spirit ran high and the battle for political supremacy was waged fiercely. Rallies and torch-light processions were of frequent occurrence and each party had its campaign songs to cheer, enliven and enliven the various meetings. Butler county was hotly contested ground, and her citizens entered into the spirit of the campaign with characteristic vigor and earnestness. The

entire interest of the campaign may be said to have centered upon the presidential contest, the leading candidates being James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, and John C. Fremont, Republican. The Democrats, among other songs, sang "Jamie, the True," of which the following is a sample verse :

Come all ye staunch friends of the Union,
Bold Whigs and brave Democrats, too;
Come join all your forces together,
And rally for "Jamie, the True."

Another song, popular with them, was sung to the tune of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." The second verse of this song is as follows :

We know no north, we know no south,
We know no east or west,
But go for the whole United States,
The land we love the best.
Then down with the Abolition crew,
Who'd let the "Union slide;"
And rally round old Buck and Breck,
The noble, true and tried.

In the election that followed the Republicans were overwhelmingly victorious in the county. The result was an unexpected and disagreeable surprise to the Democrats. Their leaders and standard bearers were all driven from the field, their defeat being decisive. The returns for the October and November elections made the following showing :

<i>Auditor General.</i>		<i>Associate Judges.</i>	
Darwin Phelps, R.....	3078	T. Stephenson, R.....	3070
Jacob Fry, D.....	2576	J. Mechling, Jr., R.....	3011
<i>Canal Commissioners.</i>		Samuel Marshall, D.....	2617
Thomas E. Cochran, R.....	3098	J. Bovard, D.....	2549
George Scott, D.....	2560	<i>Commissioner.</i>	
<i>Surveyor General.</i>		P. Hilliard, R.....	3003
Benjamin Laporte, R.....	3099	J. W. Martin, D.....	2644
John Rowe, D.....	2556	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Congress.</i>		David Scott, R.....	3114
S. A. Purviance, R.....	3092	Charles Cramer, D.....	2529
James A. Gibson, D.....	2581	<i>Auditor.</i>	
Alexander Wardlaw, K. N.....	13	W. S. Waldron, R.....	3050
<i>State Senator.</i>		R. B. Maxwell, D.....	2505
John R. Harris, R.....	3090	<i>Academy Trustees.</i>	
John H. Negley, D.....	2562	Arch Blakeley, R.....	3052
<i>Legislature.</i>		Thomas H. Bracken, R.....	3051
A. W. Crawford, R.....	3101	W. C. Pollock, D.....	2552
De Lorma Imbrie, R.....	3103	William Borland, D.....	2554
George P. Shaw, R.....	3102	<i>President.</i>	
Thomas J. Layton, D.....	2505	Fremont, R.....	3401
Charles H. Shriner, D.....	2566	Fillmore K. N.....	67
Jacob Criss, D.....	2566	Fillmore, (repeaters).....	14
<i>District Attorney.</i>		Buchanan, D.....	2648
Eugene Ferrero, R.....	3106		
James M. Bredin, D.....	2546		

In October, 1857, the people of Butler county gave David Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor, 2,831 votes, and William F. Packer, Democratic candidate, 2,861 votes. The Know Nothings polled fifty-three votes for Hazelhurst, their candidate, and from thirty-five to sixty votes for their nominees for legislative and county offices.

The People's Reformed ticket of 1858, presented the names of James Kerr, of Harrisville, for Congress; R. J. Gregg, of Buffalo township, and John O. Jack, of Centre township, for the legislature; Maj. Thomas Dodds, of Connoque-nessing, for commissioner; and William McKinney, of the same township, for auditor.

The campaign of 1860 was formally opened in Butler county by a Republican meeting held to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, the presidential nominee of the party. The battle was carried on with earnestness and enthusiasm, particularly on behalf of the Republicans, who swept the county. The bitterness of the campaign survived the election and individual members of the minority party were proscribed for their political views.

In 1862, when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field was unconstitutional, the legislature of 1863 offered an amendment to the Constitution providing a remedy for this injustice to a volunteer army. It was voted on in August of that year. In Butler county the vote for it was 2,679 and against it, 1,237. The vote for Governor was for Curtin, 3,328, and Woodward, 2,054. In 1857 Butler county was constituted a separate representative district, and elected two representatives, In 1863, William Haslett and John H. Negley were elected. In 1864 the district was enlarged by the addition of Lawrence and Mercer counties and elected four representatives, all the counties voting for the nominees. In this year William Haslett and John H. Negley, of Butler, Samuel McKinley, of Lawrence, and Col. Josiah McPherrin, a native of Butler, but a resident of Mercer county, were the successful candidates. In 1865, John H. Negley and Capt. Henry Pillow, of Butler were elected, as were also McKinley and McPherrin.

The returns of the presidential election of 1864 show that the civil and military vote of Butler county for President, was for Lincoln, 3,475, and for McClellan, 2,937. The returns of Marion township, which gave Lincoln fifty-three and McClellan 102 votes, came in too late, so it was alleged, to be counted.

In 1868, Lewis Z. Mitchell received 3,317 votes for Congress, and Darwin Phelps 3,396, in this county. In 1871, under a new apportionment, Butler county was placed in a representative district with Beaver and Washington counties. George W. Fleegeer was one of the new members under this apportionment. In September, 1871, the *Philadelphia Press* noticed the report that the name of Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, would be presented as candidate for the vice-presidency before the National Republican Convention in 1872. The idea was entertained, but Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, secured the coveted prize.

At the general election, in 1872, the question of calling a convention to revise the State Constitution was submitted to the people, and carried by a decisive majority, the vote in Butler county being 3,377 for and 496 against it. The Constitutional Convention thus provided for, met in the city of Philadelphia, the dele-

gates from Butler county being Lewis Z. Mitchell and John N. Purviance. It concluded its labors November 3, 1873, and the new Constitution, except wherein otherwise provided, went into effect January 1, 1874. This Constitution provided for the election of State Senators every four years, instead of every three, and members of the House of Representatives every two years instead of every year. It also provided for biennial instead of annual sessions of the General Assembly, and fixed the date of meeting for "the first Tuesday of January every second year." The date of holding the general elections in the State was changed from the second Tuesday in October to "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," of each year.

In order to make effective the provision of the new Constitution, changing the terms of State Senators from three to four years, the legislature of 1874 re-apportioned the State, placing Butler and Armstrong counties in the Forty-first senatorial district, and providing that at the general election for that year a senator should be chosen in the district for a term of two years, and that at the general election in 1876 the senator should be elected for four years. This apportionment is still in force.

The extraordinary activity in the Butler oil field of 1874, and the abnormal increase of population, greatly changed the manners and customs of the people, and even led to unusual conditions in local politics. The question of electing two judges for the district comprising Butler and Lawrence counties, was presented at the Republican primaries, held in May, 1874. There were more votes recorded by the Republicans, in Butler county, than were cast by the two great parties in the fall of 1873. The candidates brought before these primaries were Charles McCandless and E. McJunkin, the latter being then in Congress. When the result of the primaries in this county was presented to the convention, the McCandless vote was found to exceed the McJunkin vote by forty-one. The friends of Mr. McJunkin, dissatisfied with this result, held a convention opposite the Willard Hotel, and nominated him. Charles McCandless and L. L. McGuffin were the regular nominees of the Republican party; James Bredin and John McMichael were the Democratic nominees, while E. McJunkin was the choice of the independent Republicans. The canvass was carried on very bitterly, party lines were, for the time, obliterated, and the contest resulted in the election of Judges McJunkin and Bredin.

The Republican vote of the county in 1876 was 5,643; the Democratic, 4,830; the Prohibitionist, fifty seven, and the Greenback, twenty-one. In the battle for representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the vote cast was the largest in the history of the county down to that time. R. A. Mifflin received 5,424, and William Irvine, 5,350 votes on the Republican ticket; George H. Graham received 5,076, and James Humphrey, 4,779 votes on the Democratic ticket; Brandon, the Prohibitionist candidate for the Assembly, received sixty-six votes; while John G. Christy, the candidate of that party for associate judge, received seventy-six votes.

The last re-apportionment of the State into congressional districts took place in 1887, when Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler counties were assigned to the Twenty-fifth congressional district. In the same year, also, the legislative

apportionment, still in force, was made. Under this apportionment Butler county constitutes a single district and is entitled to two members, who are elected every two years. September 1, 1898, Butler county was constituted a separate judicial district. It is known as the Seventeenth district the number being the same as that given to it in 1883, when Lawrence and Butler counties constituted the district.

The proposition to hold a constitutional convention in 1872 was defeated in November, 1871, the vote 1,051 for and 4,450 against, being an index of the sentiment throughout the State.

The vote cast in November, 1892, for presidential electors is tabulated as follows, except the eight votes recorded for the Socialist-Labor candidate:

	R	D	PRO	PEO		R	D	PRO	PEO
Adams, North.....	67	60	21	...	Muddy Creek.....	119	71	14	3
Adams, South.....	115	40	19	9	Oakland.....	114	84	...	1
Allegheny.....	125	39	7	7	Parker.....	141	30	65	3
Bald Ridge.....	57	29	2	36	Penn.....	143	52	12	4
Brady.....	73	57	28	3	Slippery Rock.....	127	73	12	1
Butler.....	103	115	13	2	Summit.....	42	166	...	2
Buffalo.....	168	50	12	...	Venango.....	55	111	11	5
Centre.....	97	59	12	1	Washington, North.....	61	39	...	5
Cherry, North.....	56	40	4	1	Washington, South.....	92	14	15	...
Cherry, South.....	114	56	1	...	Winfield.....	100	95	3	1
Clearfield.....	33	134	...	...	Worth.....	110	94	6	...
Clinton.....	139	37	12	...	Butler—1st ward.....	150	139	61	4
Concord.....	136	36	13	16	2nd ward.....	155	197	16	1
Connoquenessing, North.....	81	44	3	1	3rd ward.....	98	146	16	2
Connoquenessing, South.....	72	60	5	5	4th ward.....	117	125	20	7
Cranberry.....	88	103	2	1	5th ward.....	137	111	27	3
Clay.....	147	35	19	...	Centreville.....	64	42	9	...
Donegal.....	57	158	4	5	Evans City.....	54	80	3	...
Fairview, East.....	93	25	6	8	Fairview.....	31	12	12	...
Fairview, West.....	81	28	29	7	Karns City.....	17	24	10	1
Forward.....	156	144	9	5	Harmony.....	49	68	4	2
Franklin.....	110	72	12	2	Harrisville.....	37	27	4	1
Jackson, East.....	23	66	3	...	Millerstown.....	92	68	17	10
Jackson, West.....	61	89	1	...	Prospect.....	45	25	9	...
Jefferson.....	110	163	3	3	Petrolia.....	29	41	8	4
Lancaster.....	79	122	...	...	Saxonburg.....	29	44	...	...
Marion.....	83	106	8	1	West Sunbury.....	32	5	12	...
Mercer.....	53	50	9	1	Zelienople.....	61	101	2	3
Middlesex.....	141	60	11	3					
						5019	4161	636	180

The vote cast November 7, 1898, was canvassed by Stephen Cummings, A. M. Cornelius, John Findley and A. T. Scott, the tellers appointed by Judge Greer. They reported the vote as follows:

<i>State Treasurer.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
S. M. Jackson, R.....	4676	A. G. Campbell, R.....	4671
F. C. Osborne, D.....	3124	W. T. Mechling, D.....	3298
J. S. Kent, Pro.....	354	John C. Kerr, Pro.....	268
F. M. Windsor, Peo.....	56		
<i>Judge of Supreme Court.</i>		<i>Register and Recorder.</i>	
D. N. Fell, R.....	4620	J. S. Wick, R.....	4700
S. G. Thompson, D.....	3144	A. M. Beers, D.....	3235
H. T. Ames, Pro.....	358	J. R. Humphrey, Pro.....	273
J. H. Stevenson, Peo.....	61		

County Commissioner.

S. W. McCollough, R.....	4771
R. Kelly, R.....	4666
G. W. Wilson, D.....	3104
J. C. Kelly, D.....	2209
A. Stewart, Pro.....	308
J. Wally, Pro.....	285

County Auditor.

J. N. Allison, R.....	4663
R. H. Young, R.....	4430
A. Elliott, D.....	3193
J. A. Bulford, D.....	2981
J. H. Renison, Pro.....	342
William Fletcher, Pro.....	327

Prothonotary.

S. M. Seaton, R.....	4547
Alex Russell, D.....	3346
David Cupps, Pro.....	294

County Treasurer.

J. T. Martin, R.....	4623
George Marburger, D.....	3245
W. H. Orr, Pro.....	333

Clerk of Courts.

Joseph Criswell, R.....	4894
D. M. McCullough, D.....	2977
William Watson, Pro.....	316

Coroner.

G. M. Graham, R.....	4658
J. G. Renno, D.....	3097

In the election of February, 1894, for Congressmen-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, Republican, received 4,182 votes; James D. Hancock, Democrat, 2,576 votes, and Morrow, 235 votes.

The people of Butler county, with the exception of a small minority, may be said to be faithful and loyal adherents of the Republican and Democratic parties, the former polling 5,019 votes, and the latter 4,161 votes at the general election for President and State officers in 1892. At the same election the Prohibition ticket received 636 votes, the People's ticket 180 votes, and the Socialist ticket eight votes. This gave the Republicans a majority of thirty-five of all the votes cast.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

From the earliest days of the history of the county, there have been found among her sons and citizens men of marked ability, especially in the field of political effort, who have forged their way to the front as leaders of their respective parties. These have been honored from time to time with seats in the United States Senate, and in Congress, with honorable and responsible positions as appointees of the President of the United States, as well as with State offices and seats in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly. To these may be added, also, the names of those who have removed to other States, and have there been accorded distinguished honors at the hands of their fellow citizens. The following lists embrace the more prominent names of these favorite sons:

United States Senators.—Walter Lowrie, served from March 4, 1819, to March 4, 1825. At expiration of his term as United States Senator, he was elected secretary of the senate. He held that position until 1836. John H. Mitchell, formerly of Butler county, is serving his third term in the United States Senate from the State of Oregon.

Representatives in Congress.—John Gilmore, 1829 to 1831; William Beatty, 1837 to 1841; Joseph Buffington, 1843 to 1845; Alfred Gilmore, 1849 to 1851; Samuel A. Purviance, 1855 to 1859; Ebenezer McJunkin, 1871 to 1874; John M. Thompson, 1875 to 1878; George W. Fleegeer, 1885 to 1887, and Thomas W. Phillips, elected in November, 1892, and re-elected in November, 1894.

James Thompson, a native of Butler county, served two terms in Congress from Erie county. He was elected in 1846, and re-elected in 1848. In 1857, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State, serving for fifteen years, the last five as chief justice. Augustus M. Martin, a member of Congress from Indiana, is another of Butler county's distinguished sons.

Electors.—James G. Campbell, 1856; E. McJunkin, 1864; Dr. S. D. Bell, 1888.

Federal Appointees.—John M. Sullivan, revenue collector, 1867 to 1882. Alexander W. Crawford, consul at Antwerp, Belgium, 1861. Edwin Lyon, consul at El Paso, Mexico. Hugh McKee, surveyor of Territory of Kansas, 1858. Charles McCandless, chief justice of New Mexico, 1877. Samuel Black, governor of the Territory of Nebraska, 1859. James G. Campbell, marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. John N. Purviance, R. L. Maxwell and H. H. Goucher, registers in bankruptcy. J. W. Kirker, provost marshal, 1863 to 1865. John H. Negley, enrolling officer, 1861. John C. O'Donnell, appointed postmaster of Pittsburg, March, 1894.

State Officials.—John Gilmore, treasurer, 1841; Moses Sullivan, president of canal commission, 1835; John N. Purviance, auditor-general, 1845-51; John M. Sullivan, deputy secretary of state, 1855-58. Colonel Sullivan was also assistant clerk of the State Senate from 1847 to 1850; chief clerk from 1852 to 1853, and deputy superintendent of common schools from 1858 to 1860. John Gilmore, speaker of the House in 1821. James Thompson, speaker of the House in 1835, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1857 to 1867, and chief justice from 1867 to 1872. Walter H. Lowrie, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1851 to 1857, and chief justice from 1857 to 1863. Samuel A. Purviance, attorney-general, 1861. Jacob Ziegler, transcribing clerk of Senate, 1843; assistant clerk of House, 1858, and chief clerk of Senate, 1871.

Constitutional Convention Delegates.—William Ayres and Samuel A. Purviance, to the convention of 1838; Lewis Z. Mitchell and John N. Purviance, to the convention of 1873; James H. Walker and S. A. Purviance, delegates-at-large to same convention; Porter W. Lowry, Livingston McQuiston and Merwine F. Leason, to the convention of 1891.

State Senators.—Walter Lowrie, 1811 to 1819; Moses Sullivan, elected in 1824, and served three terms; William Purviance, 1836; Charles C. Sullivan, 1841 and 1844; William Haslett, 1849; John R. Harris, 1856; Charles McCandless, 1862; James Kerr, 1868; John M. Greer, 1876 and 1880; Joseph B. Showalter, 1888.

Representatives.—In the following list of representatives elected since the admission of the county, the figures used to indicate the dates of election. The list has been compiled with care and is believed to be correct. The various changes in the apportionment of the county have made it difficult to secure absolutely reliable data. The following is the list as compiled: John McBride, 1804; Jacob Mechling, 1805-06-07-08; John Negley, 1809 and 1820; Walter Lowrie, 1810; John Potts, 1814; Andrew Christy, 1815; John Gilmore, 1816-17-18-19-21; (Mr. Gilmore was elected speaker of the House in 1821). Moses Sullivan, 1822-23; William Beatty, 1825-26-27; James McKee, 1828; William Purviance, 1830-31;



Samuel C. Kim

Joseph Bryson, 1832; Samuel Kerr, 1833-34; George W. Smith, 1835; Samuel A. Gilmore, 1836-37; Samuel A. Purviance, 1838; George Potts, 1839; Isaac S. Pearson, 1840; Samuel M. Lane, 1841; Joseph Cummins, 1842-43; Joseph Cross, 1844; William Haslett, 1844; Joseph Cross, 1845; D. H. B. Brower, 1845; John R. Harris, 1846; Jacob Ziegler, 1847; Robert Hampson, 1848; D. H. B. Brower, 1850; William Stewart and R. B. McCombs, 1853-54; Alexander W. Crawford, 1855-56-57; W. W. Dodds, 1857; John M. Thompson, 1858-59; William M. Graham, 1859-60; Thomas Robinson, 1860; Hiram C. McCoy, 1861-62; H. W. Grant, 1861-62; William Haslett, 1863-64; John H. Negley, 1863, (by Butler county alone), and in 1864 and 1865, by Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties; Henry Pillow, 1864; James T. McJunkin, 1867; Alexander Leslie, 1868-69; George W. Fleeger, 1870-71; Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, 1871-74-76; David McKee, 1872-73; William S. Waldron, 1872; A. L. Campbell, 1873. The new Constitution adopted in 1873 provided for biennial sessions, and the election of representatives every two years, Butler county being entitled to two members. R. A. Mifflin, 1876; Dr. William Irvine, 1876; James Humphrey, 1878; George H. Graham, 1878; Dr. S. D. Bell, 1880; William P. Braham, 1880; Joseph T. Donley, 1882; Jacob Ziegler, 1882; Joseph Hartman, 1884; J. M. Leighner, 1884; Josiah M. Thompson, 1886 and 1890; J. B. Showalter, 1886; Joseph Thomas, Jr., 1888; R. I. Boggs, 1888; Andrew G. Williams, 1890; James B. Mates, 1892; David B. Douthett, 1892 and 1894; James N. Moore, 1894.

President Judges.—The president judges were at first commissioned "during good behavior." Under the Constitution of 1838, the term was fixed at ten years. In 1851 the office became elective. The judges under the old and new systems are as follows, being named in the order of their commission: Jesse Moore, February, 1804; Jonathan Roberts, 1818; William Wilkins, 1821; Charles Shaler, 1824; John Bredin, 1831; Daniel Agnew, 1851-63; Lawrence L. McGuffin, 1863; Charles McCandless (appointed) 1874; Ebenezer McJunkin, elected 1874; James Bredin, elected 1874; Aaron L. Hazen, elected 1884; John M. Greer, additional law judge, 1892, and judge of the Seventeenth district, September 1, 1893, Lawrence county being created the Fifty-first district, with Aaron L. Hazen, president judge.

Associate Judges were first commissioned by the Governor to serve during life. In 1838 a term of five years was made the constitutional term of service, and in 1850, the office was declared to be elective. Samuel Findley, John Parker and James Bovard were commissioned in 1803; John Duffy in 1840, and Christian Buhl in 1845. The elections under the new law were first held in 1851, when Samuel Marshall and John McCandless were chosen. Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stephenson were elected, in 1856; James Kerr and James Mitchell, in 1861, and Joseph Cummins and Thomas Garvey in 1866. The death of Judge Cummins and the appointment of Hiram C. McCoy as his successor, in 1870, disturbed, somewhat, the order of judges. Samuel Marshall defeated McCoy for the office, in the fall of 1870, and when the latter's term expired in 1871, Daniel Fiedler was elected. In 1875, Samuel Marshall was re-elected and in 1876, Robert Storey was chosen to succeed Judge Fiedler. Abram McCandless was elected in 1880; A. D. Weir in 1881, and Jacob Keck in 1885. The last

named did not qualify, as the Supreme Court decided that the new legislation abolished the office.

District Attorneys.—The office of deputy attorney-general for Butler county was appointive down to 1851, when it became an elective one, and the name was changed to that of district attorney. Under the old law the office was held by John Gilmore, Charles Wilkins, Robert Moore, John Bredin, W. W. Fetterman, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance, Dunlap McLaughlin, Parker C. Purviance, John Graham, John H. Negley and E. McJunkin.

Under the law of 1850, the following named persons have filled the office: John H. Negley, 1850; Archibald Blakeley, 1853; Eugene Ferrero, 1856; James W. Kirker, 1859; Robert M. McLure, 1862; W. H. H. Riddle, 1865; John M. Greer, 1868; Ferd Reiber, 1871; Livingston McQuiston, 1874; W. A. Forquer, 1877; A. M. Cunningham, 1880; S. B. Snyder, 1883; C. A. McPherrin, 1886; Aaron L. Reiber, 1889, and Ira McJunkin, 1892.

Sheriffs.—Since the Constitution of 1790, this office has been an elective one. The first incumbent was John McCandless, 1803. His successors have been: Eliakim Anderson, 1806; William Campbell, 1809; Samuel Williamson, 1812; James McKee, 1815; Henry Evans, 1818; William Beatty, 1821; Abraham Maxwell, 1824; John Welsh, 1827; Jacob Brinker, 1830; Francis McBride, 1833; John Pollock, 1836; John B. McGlaughlin, 1839; James G. Campbell, 1842; George W. Reed, 1845; Andrew Carns, 1848; Arthur McGill, 1851; John McKee, 1854; Abram McCandless, 1857; John Scott, 1860; William O. Breckenridge, 1863; James B. Storey, 1866; Harvey D. Thompson, 1869; John T. Kelly, 1872; George Walter, 1875; John Mitchell (vacancy), 1877; William H. Hoffman, 1878; Thomas Donaghy, 1881; Peter Kramer, 1884; Oliver C. Redic, 1887; William M. Brown, 1890, and A. G. Campbell, 1893.

Prothonotaries.—Prior to 1839, when the Constitution of 1838 became effective, appointments to this office were made by the Governor, for terms of three years. Since that time it has been elective. Down to 1850 the incumbents discharged the duties of clerk of the courts. In that year the office of clerk of the courts became a separate one, its incumbent being elected every three years. William Ayres, the first prothonotary, was commissioned July 4, 1803. His successors have been Jacob Mechling, 1809; John Negley, 1818; William Campbell, 1821; John Neyman, 1824; William Stewart, 1827; Peter Duffy, 1833; John Sullivan, 1836; Jacob Ziegler, 1839; Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1842; James McGlaughlin, 1845; C. E. Purviance, 1848; John T. Bard, 1851; Matthew F. White, 1854; Nathan Brown, 1857; Allen Wilson, 1860; William Stoops, 1863; James B. Clark, 1866; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1869; Eli Conn, 1872; James H. Tebay, 1875; Alexander Russell, 1878; Matthew N. Greer, 1881; William M. Shira, 1884; J. W. Brown, 1887, re-elected in 1890, and S. M. Seaton, 1893.

Clerks of the Courts.—Previous to 1850 the duties of clerk of the courts was discharged by the prothonotaries. In that year the office of clerk of the courts became a separate one, the incumbent being elected every three years. It has been filled by the following persons, elected in the years given: Lewis Z. Mitchell, 1851; J. Graham, 1854. Mr. Graham died while in office, and W. K. Potts was elected to fill the vacancy. Emil Maurhoff, 1857; Robert A. Millin, 1860;

Watson J. Young, 1863; Frank M. Eastman, 1866; Jefferson Burtner, 1869; John H. Sutton, 1872; Lewis N. Cochran, 1875; W. A. Wright, 1878; W. B. Dodds, 1881; Reuben McElvain, 1884, re-elected in 1887; Joseph Criswell, 1890, re-elected in 1893.

Jury Commissioners.—William A. Christie and Charles McClung, 1867; John W. Brown and Peter Emery, 1870; T. W. Kennedy and John M. McCandless, 1873; Samuel Balfour and Thomas Jameson, 1876; Hugh McCrea and J. W. Monks, 1879; Daniel Walleit and Robert McClung, 1882; Z. McMichael and Frederick Henninger, 1885; W. F. Campbell and Charles Rielly, 1890; William R. Patterson and John McCafferty, 1891. George H. Graham was appointed commissioner, *vice* John McCafferty, deceased, in November, 1892, to serve until January 1, 1895.

Coroners.—William McDonald, commissioned October 4, 1803; Robert Stewart, 1806; Isaac Evans, 1809; James McKee, 1812; Connell Rogers, 1815; William Gibson, 1818; David Shannon, 1821; Jacob Brinker, 1824; George Miller, 1827; Robert St. Clair, 1830; James Spencer, 1833, Thomas McKee, 1836; James Hoon, 1839; Matthias Cypher, 1842; George W. Crozier, 1845; James White, 1848; Archibald Critchlow, 1851; Jacob Bentle, 1854; Neal Duffy, 1857; John Lefever, 1860; W. Brewer, 1863; James Kearns, 1866; George Burkhart, 1869; David Kirkpatrick, 1872; W. R. Conn, 1875; J. J. Campbell, 1878; William Kennedy, 1881; William Campbell, 1884; Alexander Storey, 1887; John Kennedy, 1890, and G. M. Graham, 1893.

Register and Recorder.—Prior to 1839 this office was an appointive one, and during the first fifteen years of the county's existence was administered by the prothonotary. On July 4, 1803, William Ayres was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, clerk of quarter sessions, clerk of the orphans' court, recorder, register of wills, administrator of oaths of office, etc. Jacob Mechling succeeded Ayres in January, 1810, in all these capacities; but in 1818, Robert Scott became register and recorder. The incumbents, appointed or elected since that time, are named as follows: Maurice Bredin, 1832; John Welsh, 1836; William W. Brandon, 1838; Joseph McQuiston (first election) 1839; William Balph, 1842, re-elected in 1844; James T. McJunkin, 1848, re-elected in 1851; Isaac S. P. DeWolf, 1854; Adam Ekas, 1857; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1860; James S. Kennedy, 1863; Simeon Nixon, 1866; George W. Kneiss, 1869; Matthew N. Greer, 1872; James D. Anderson, 1875; H. H. Gallagher, 1878; H. W. Christie, 1881; M. H. Byerly, 1884; H. A. Ayres, 1887; David E. Dale, 1890, and J. S. Wick, 1893.

Treasurers.—John Negley, 1804; John Potts, Samuel Williamson, 1810; William Campbell, 1813; Hugh McKee, John Gilchrist, William Gibson, November, 1822; John Sullivan, 1823; Isaiah Niblock, 1826; James Thompson, 1828; Francis McBride, 1829; Andrew Sproul, 1832; George Miller, 1833; John B. McGlaughlin, 1835; James Frazier, Jacob Mechling, Jr., 1839; William Campbell, 1840; Andrew Carns, first elected in the fall of 1841 under the new law; Daniel Coll, 1843; Isaac Colbert, 1845-46; Michael Zimmerman, 1848; Samuel C. Stewart, 1850; John Martin, 1851; William B. Lemmon, 1853; James Kearns, 1856; Samuel Marks, 1857; James Deer, 1859; George W. Reed, 1861;

Nathaniel Walker, 1863; William E. Moore, 1865; J. Christy Moore (to fill vacancy), November, 1866; Hugh Morrison, 1867; John Haney, 1869; Francis Anderson, 1871; Joseph F. Campbell, 1873; David Cupps, 1875; I. H. Miller, 1878; A. L. Craig, 1880; J. A. McMarlin, 1884; Amos Seaton, 1887; James S. Wilson, 1890, and J. T. Martin, 1893.

Surveyors.—Prior to 1850 this office was an appointive one. David Dougal, James Scott and James Bovard were the first surveyors who performed work under the order of the commissioners. Their successors have been James Irvine, Thomas Graham, 1809 to 1814; William Purviance, 1823; Hugh Conway, 1827; James Hoge, James Dunlap, appointed in 1839; Thomas H. Lyon and Peter Murrin, served prior to 1850; William Purviance, 1853; David Scott, 1859; W. D. McCandless, 1862; Nathan M. Slater, 1865, 1868, 1871, appointed to fill vacancy in 1875, and elected in 1880; F. Wilt, 1874 (died in office); James M. Denny, 1877 and 1880; B. F. Hilliard, 1883 and 1886, and C. F. L. McQuiston, 1889 and 1892.

Commissioners.—The county was governed by the commissioners of Allegheny county from 1800 to 1803. Those who have held the office in this county since the latter year are as follows:

Matthew White and James Bovard, November 9, 1803, and Jacob Mechling, November 16, 1803, formed the first board; James Scott, 1804 and 1810; Abner Coats, November 9, 1805; Jacob Smith, December 2, 1806; Abraham Brinker, March 7, 1807; John Negley and Francis Anderson, 1808 and 1809; Thomas Dodds and Joseph Williamson, October 27, 1809; Walter Lowrie, October, 1810; William Balph, October, 1811; Robert Martin, October, 1812 and 1815; Ephraim Harris, October, 1812, *vice* Lowrie, resigned; James McKee, January, 1813; William Campbell, November, 1815; Thomas McCleary, October, 1816; F. Fryer, October, 1817; Abraham Brinker, November, 1818; Robert Lemmon, October, 1819; J. Dodds, November, 1820; John Brandon, October, 1821; John Covert, November, 1822; Hugh McKee, November, 1824; Robert Scott, November, 1825; John McQuiston, November, 1825; David Dougal, October, 1826; John McNees, October, 1827; Alexander Graham, October, 1828; Joseph McQuiston, 1829; John McCandless, 1830; William Pillow, 1831; Robert Graham, 1832; Joseph Graham, 1835; Hugh Stephenson, 1835; Nathan Skeer, 1836; William Criswell, 1837; Jacob Shannon, October, 1838; Thomas R. McMillen, October, 1839; George Miller, 1840; John Ray, November, 1841; John Ray, October, 1842; Abraham Moyer, October, 1842; Maurice Bredin, 1843; W. W. Dodds, 1844; T. H. Bracken, October, 1845; David Douthett, appointed in April, 1846, to succeed Bredin; John Anderson, October, 1846; Joseph Douthett, October, 1847; Andrew Simpson, 1848; Thomas Kelly, 1849; Thomas Welsh, October, 1850; James Mitchell, October, 1851; John Miller, November, 1852; William C. Campbell, 1853; John Kennedy, 1854; Andrew Boggs, 1855; P. Hilliard, 1856; Isaac Robb, 1857; William Harbison, 1858; Charles McClung, 1859; Thomas McNees, 1860; Matthew Greer, 1861; Abner Bartley, 1862; Samuel Leason, 1863; A. C. Christie, 1864; William Dick, 1865; John W. Brandon, 1866; Charles Hoffman, 1867; James M. Lowe, 1868; John S. Campbell, 1869; William L.

Bartley, 1870; Benjamin F. Garvin, 1871; Robert Barron, 1872; James P. Christley, 1873; John C. Riddle, 1874; James C. Donaldson, 1875.

Under the article of the Constitution of 1873, providing for the election of three commissioners, to serve three years, and for minority representation on the board, the following named were chosen in November, 1875: Robert Barron, J. C. Donaldson and William A. Christie, to serve until January, 1879, when James Gribben, Jonathan Maybury and J. C. Donaldson qualified. In the fall of 1881, Charles Cochran, George W. Hays and T. I. Wilson were elected, but the last named died prior to January, and James Collins, appointed to fill the vacancy, took the oath of office as the third member. J. C. Breaden, John C. Kelly and J. M. Turner were elected in 1884; A. J. Hutchison, John C. Kelly and B. M. Duncan, in 1887; John Humphrey was appointed to succeed Kelly, resigned, January 10, 1890; and he with S. F. Marshall and J. C. Kiskaddon, were elected in November, 1890. In 1893, S. W. McCollough, Richard Kelly and George W. Wilson were elected, and form the present board.

Early Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the first election district of Butler county, from 1804 to 1838 were as follows: Melzer Tannehill, Jacob Smith and Ephraim Harris, 1804; William Adams, 1805; Thomas Elder, 1806; Hugh Lee, 1808; Hugh Henderson, 1809; James McKee, 1812; Robert Reed, 1820; W. McMichael and Andrew Donaldson, 1824; John Reynolds, 1826; Samuel E. Harris, 1828; Samuel Kerr, 1830; John Murrin, 1834; John Neal and Thomas Stephenson, 1835; Joseph Justice, W. H. McGill and Alexander McBride, 1836; William Jack, 1837; Henry C. Linn and John Black, 1838. In 1820, this district comprised Mercer and Slippery Rock townships.

The justices of the peace for the same period in the Second district were: Jacob Mechling, 1804; Washington Parker and John Stewart, 1805; A. Young, 1808; Matthew B. Lowrie, 1812 and 1813; John Christy, 1815; Joseph Kerr, 1817; John Murrin, 1823; Andrew Donaldson and Benjamin Fletcher, 1827; William Turner, 1828; David Kelly, 1834; Levi Duchess and John Anderson, 1835; Jacob Hilliard, 1836; and Josiah Fletcher, 1838.

In District Number 3 the justices of the peace were:—William Johnston, James Bovard and James Scott, 1804; Thomas Gilchrist and Samuel Kinkaid, 1805; Reuben Ayres and Patrick Hagerty, 1808; Walter Lowrie, 1809; Joseph Williamson, 1812; William Hutchison and William Campbell, 1813; Robert Scott, 1815; Samuel Kinkaid, John Neyman and John Duffy, 1816; Abraham Brinker, 1817; William Robb, 1818; Maurice Bredin, 1821; Thomas McCleary and Frances McBride, 1825; James McCurdy and John Sweeney, 1826; Daniel McLaughlin, 1827; Moses Hanlen, 1828; James Cunningham, 1829; Hugh McKee, 1830; David McCandless, 1832; John McClelland, 1834; Robert Carnahan, 1835; Bennet Dobbs, 1836; P. C. Purviance, 1837. In 1815, the townships of Butler, Centre, Clearfield and Donegal, were included in this district as well as some other territory.

The justices of the peace in District Number 4 were:—Robert Galbreath and Frances Anderson, 1804; John David, 1806. Owing to changes in 1807, it does not appear that justices were appointed or elected for this district. William Campbell, 1822; Isaac Lefevre, 1825; James Potts, William Walker, John

Dodds and James Brown, 1829; W. R. Elliott, 1830; William Dixon and Johnston White, 1835; Emil Maurhoff, 1838. This district comprised Buffalo, Clearfield, Butler and Middlesex, in 1822, Clearfield and Butler townships being detached from the Third district.

The justices of the peace in District Number 5 were:—Robert Hays, 1804; Stephen Stone, 1806; Joshua Stoolfire, 1810; Christian Buhl, 1813; Robert Boggs, 1820; John Oakley, 1822; Daniel Beltzhoover and Robert Brown, 1823; William McLean (resigned in 1836), and Jacob Grossenor, 1824; William Simpson and B. G. Goll, 1825; Andrew White, 1827; Samuel Kirk, 1832; James Frazier, 1823; Daniel Graham and John Henry, 1836; David Spear, 1837; W. Cunningham and Henry Umpstead, 1838; Thomas Fletcher, 1839. In 1810, Cranberry township constituted the Fifth district; in 1813, Connoquenessing township, then organized, was added, and, in 1820, these two townships with Middlesex and Butler formed the district.

In District Number 6 the justices of the peace were:—Eliakim Anderson, 1804; John Brackney, 1805; A. Bryson and Thomas Christy, 1808; William Dodds, 1812; Robert Martin, 1815; Thomas Sullivan, 1819; Thomas Christie, 1820; John Thompson, 1827; Henry Dufford, 1830; Robert Hampson, 1831; George A. Kirkpatrick, 1832; Thomas Stewart, 1835.

CHAPTER X.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY JUDGES AND LAWYERS—EARLY COURT PROCEEDINGS—A NOTABLE CONTEMPT CASE—FIRST MURDER TRIAL—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER SAMUEL MOHAWK—HIS CONFESSION—OFFICES OF PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES MADE ELECTIVE—LATER CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEEDINGS—THE JUDICIAL CONTESTS OF 1874 AND 1884—BUTLER COUNTY BECOMES A SEPARATE JUDICIAL DISTRICT—THE HARBISON-MONKS CASE—JAIL DELIVERY—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE JUDGES AND OLDER MEMBERS OF THE BAR—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED SINCE 1804—MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR—THE BUTLER BAR ASSOCIATION.

SINCE the beginning of the administration of justice in Butler county, many men have sat upon the bench as judges and many more have appeared as attorneys in the prosecution or defense in the long list of cases that go to make up the civil and criminal dockets of her courts. The early judges and early lawyers would compare favorably in point of learning with the bench and bar of to-day, and many of them were men of considerable ability. They held their profession in high esteem and regarded with reverence the established rules and formalities observed in giving effect to the laws then in force. Their libraries were

exceedingly limited, and they were unable, by the reading of many books, to draw the nice distinctions which enter into the mysteries and intricacies of modern practice. In the absence of these, they usually fell back on their common sense, which is the basis of all law. When the day for trial came, they generally managed to find a principle, if not a precedent, to fit the case, or failing either, to make "the worse appear the better cause" by the power of impassioned eloquence over the minds of the jury, more susceptible then, perhaps, than now, to the almost irresistible influence of magnetic oratory.

Learning counted for much among the common people of those days, and oratory for more. As a consequence, nearly all the early lawyers were good speakers, and they made a special study of the arts of forensic eloquence, best calculated to win victories in the court room and applause on the stump; for it must be remembered, that law and politics were even more closely allied to each other then than now. The lawyer not only took an active part in politics, but was expected to do so, his success as a stump-speaker, even when he was not an office-seeker, having not a little to do with his success as a lawyer.

Until the advent of the stage coach, the lawyers in attendance upon the courts of Butler and neighboring counties, journeyed from court to court on horseback. This brought them in closer personal contact than is possible under the conditions of to-day, and resulted in many warm and lasting personal friendships. When assembled at the county-seats, they formed a bright and jovial company, given to story-telling, practical joking and the interchange of witticisms at each others' expense. Their tilts as opposing counsel, and the seeming anger and rancor of the court room, were usually to be taken in a Pickwickian sense, and were generally consigned to forgetfulness once the portals of the court-house were left behind.

As might be expected from their surroundings, there were many men of marked individuality among them, men strong in the assertion of themselves, and filled with the idea of being leaders among their fellows. Not a few of these men pushed themselves into the prominence their merits and their ability deserved, and became powerful factors in the political life, not only of the county, but of the State and nation.

The high standard of ability, the respect for orderly procedure, the admitted honor, integrity and rectitude of these early judges and lawyers, have been continued down to the present time, and are characteristic of the bench and bar of to-day. It may, also, be noted here that, in the enforcement and observance of law, Butler county ranks second to no other county in the State. Whether the laws are popular or unpopular, they are acquiesced in and obeyed by the people, and none have contributed more to secure their enforcement and encourage a cheerful observance of them than the members of the bench and bar.

The first court of common pleas and quarter sessions held in Butler county, under the act of April 2, 1802, was presided over by Hon. Jesse Moore, a fine specimen of judicial dignity, and, as a judge of the commonwealth, a great stickler for the observance of court rules. He was a gentleman of the Colonial pattern, mild, faithful and firm, who administered justice for justice sake. His sense of the dignity to be observed among the members of the bar, outside of as

well as in the court room, was often upset by the fun-loving attorneys. Sometimes, also, an obstreperous litigant, in violation of the dignified course of the proceedings sought to be maintained, created a scene, which placed him in contempt of court, and made it necessary for the judge to deal with his case on the spot. One incident of this kind, during the first term of court, is given at length in Henry M. Brackenridge's "Recollections of the West." Mr. Brackenridge, who was a son of Judge Brackenridge, of Pittsburg, came to Butler in 1808, as clerk to Gen. William Ayres, the first prothonotary of the county. As there is no record of the affair in the proceedings of the court, the story is probably largely the work of its author, built around some minor incident of the early court days, and enlarged upon to make it readable and give it a humorous character. It is as follows:

The first court held in Butler drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all the characteristics of the nation. A log cabin, just raised and covered, but without windows, sash or doors or daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice. A carpenter's bench, with three chairs upon it, was the judge's seat. The bar of Pittsburg attended, and the presiding judge, a stiff, formal and pedantic old bachelor, took his seat, supported by two associate judges, who were common farmers, one of whom was blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors and constables. But few of the spectators could be accommodated on the lower floor, the only one yet laid; many, therefore, clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices, between the logs, hung there suspended like so many enormous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists, and big John McJunkin—who until now had ruled at all public gatherings—had placed a foot on one joist and a foot on another, directly over the heads of their honors, standing with outstretched legs like the Colossus of Rhodes.

The judge's sense of propriety was shocked at this exhibition. The sheriff, John McCandless, was called upon, and ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work with his assistants and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no very great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl as he prepared to descend. "What do you say, sir," said the judge. "I say I pay my taxes, and have as good a reete here as iny mon." "Sheriff, Sheriff," said the judge, "bring him before the court!" McJunkin's ire was now up, and as he reached the floor he began to strike his breast, exclaiming: "My name is John McJunkin, d'e see? Here's the brist that niver flunched, if so be it was in a goode caase. I'll stan iny mon a hitch in Butler county, if so be he'll clear me o' the la!" "Bring him before the court," said the judge. He was accordingly pinioned, and if not gagged, at least forced to be silent while his case was under consideration. Some of the lawyers volunteered as *amici curiae*. Some ventured a word of apology for McJunkin. The judge pronounced sentence of imprisonment for two hours in the jail of the county, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody. The sheriff, with much simplicity, observed: "May it plaze the coorte, there is no jail at all, at all, till put him in." Here the judge took a learned distinction, upon which he expatiated at some length for the benefit of the bar. He said:

"There are two kinds of custody: First, safe custody; second, close custody. The first is when the body must be forthcoming to answer a demand or an accusation, and in this case the body may be delivered, for the time being, out of the hands of the law on bail or mainprize. But, when the imprisonment forms a part of the satisfaction or punishment, there can be no bail or mainprize. This is the reason of the common law in relation to escape under *capias ad satisfaciendum*, and also why a second *ca. sa.* cannot issue after the defendant has been once arrested and then discharged by the

plaintiff. In like manner, a man cannot be twice imprisoned for the same offense, even if he be released before the term of imprisonment has expired. This is clearly a case of close custody—*arcta custodia*—and the prisoner must be confined, body and limb, without bail or mainprize, in some place of close incarceration." Here he was interrupted by the sheriff, who seemed to have hit upon a lucky thought: "May it please the coorte, I'm just thinkin that maybe I can take him till Bowen's pig pen—the pigs is kilt for the coorte and its empty." "You have heard the opinion of the court," said the judge. "Proceed, sir; do your duty, sheriff."

The sheriff proceeded to execute the order of the court to place the prisoner in close custody, but appears to have met with a mishap in the discharge of his duty. The narrative continues:

Peace and order had scarcely been restored, when the sheriff came rushing to the house with a crowd at his heels, crying out:

"Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! May it please the coorte?" "What is the matter, sheriff?" asked Judge Moore. "Mr. Jidge! Mr. Jidge! John McJunkin's got off d'ye minite!" "What, escaped, sheriff? Summon the *posse comitatus*," said the Judge. "The pusse! the pusse! What's that, may it please your honor? Now, I'll jist tell ye how it happened. He was goin' along quee-etly enough till we got till the hazel patch, an' all at once he pitched off intil the bushes and I after him; but a limb of a tree ketched me fut and I pitched three rod off, but I fell forit, and that's good luck, ye minite." The judge could not maintain his gravity; the bar raised a laugh, and the matter ended, after which the business proceeded "quee-etly enough."

The early attorneys who came here from Pittsburg to attend upon the sessions of the court were much given to telling stories about Butler county and her people, calculated to amuse Pittsburg auditors, but to have the opposite effect upon residents of Butler. The Semples took delight in asserting that a whippoorwill, before leaving Allegheny county to fly across Butler county, would provide rations for the trip, and that, owing to the extreme shortness of the clover, bees were compelled to get down upon their knees in order to gather even a scant supply of honey. The poverty of the hog was also dilated upon, and much fun made of its alleged leanness. Later on, when Butler hotel tables added to their bills of fare the toothsome buckwheat cake, these same merrymaking lawyers conferred upon Butler the title of "The Buckwheat County," a name continued to the present time.

The first record of the court of quarter sessions is dated February 13, 1804. On that day the commission of Hon. Jesse Moore, as president of the court of common pleas, of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, was read, as well as those issued to Samuel Findley and John Parker, as associate judges of Butler county. The following attorneys were then admitted to practice before the court, on motion of Steel Semple: William N. Irwin, Alexander W. Foster, William Wilkins, Isaac Mason, Henry Haslett, Thomas Collins, Henry Baldwin, Cunningham S. Semple, John Gilmore and James Mountain. Steel Semple was then admitted on motion of Thomas Collins. On February 14, Joseph Shannon was enrolled as a member of this bar, and William Nellis and William McDonald were appointed constables.

In May, 1804, the same judges presided in common pleas and quarter sessions, and the following pioneers were impanelled as a grand jury:—Jacob Mechling, Lewis Wilson, David Harper, John Galbraith, Nathaniel Stevenson, Will-

iam Spear, Alexander Stor y, James Elder, Eliakim Anderson, Robert Hays, William Dodds, Archibald Cunningham, John Jamison, John Hindman, Thomas Dodds, Henry Evans, Henry Montooth and John Thompson. The constables present were:—John Lavear, of Slippery Rock; William Campbell, of Connoquenessing, and Francis Kearns, of Middlesex township. From the number of indictments for assault found at this term, it is inferred that the pioneers of Butler county, like those of New England,

Fought as they revelled,
Fast, fiery and true.

The first civil case, that of Sturgeon's lessee and Robert Williby vs. Thompson, was tried May 18, 1804, before a jury composed of the following citizens: Robert Kennedy, David McJunkin, Jr., James Findley, Andrew Moore, David McKissick, William Balph, Hanania Rollins, David Moore, Henry Lauffer, Walter Lindsey, Daniel Carter and Jacob Beighley, "twelve good and lawful men." The suit was for the possession of 400 acres of land, the outcome being the confession of "lease, entry and ouster," plaintiff suffering non-suit, and jury, paid by William Ayres.

A "deed poll" from John McCandless to the president and directors of the Bank of North America for twenty tracts of land in this county was acknowledged in open court May 19. John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers and William Brown, "of the town of Butler," and Guy Hilliard, Robert Boggs and Matthew White, of Connoquenessing township, were recommended to the court as proper persons to keep tavern, and licenses were ordered to be issued to them.

In August, 1804, Robert Reed, of Slippery Rock; David Sutton, of Middlesex, and Benjamin Garvin, of Connoquenessing township were licensed to keep tavern. At this session of the court the county was divided into thirteen townships. The cattle mark of Benjamin Zerber—"A crop of the right or off ears to-wit: one-fourth of the ear cut off," was offered for entry. The mark had been in use for five years.

There were thirty-two cases listed for trial in February, 1805, and thirty-six in May. Hon. Jesse Moore, with John Parker and James Bovard, associates, presided in the latter month. In October, John McCandless took the oath as sheriff. Associate Judge Findley was present and Judges Parker and Bovard, in February, 1806, and they with Hon. Jesse Moore formed the court. Among the jurors were Philip Hartman, Robert Leason, A. McMahon and Thomas Dugan.

Hon. Jasper Yeates, judge of the Supreme Court, was present in September, 1806, as judge of the circuit court of this county, and, Hon. Thomas Smith in September, 1807. Hon. H. H. Brackenridge presided as circuit judge in September, 1808. On March 6, 1809, John Gilmore resigned as prosecutor and Charles Wilkins was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In September, 1809, Jacob Shaol, who appears to have had some difficulty with George Rapp and the other members of the Harmony Society, pleaded guilty to assault and was sentenced "to pay a fine of forty dollars to this Commonwealth, to pay all the costs of this prosecution, to enter yourself into a recognisance in the sum of \$200, together with at least one surety in a like sum, on this condi-

tion, that you keep the peace and be of good behavior to all the people and particularly to George Rapp and others of the Harmony Society."

Chief Justice William Tilghman, presided as circuit judge in September, 1809, and in 1810 John Gilmore was appointed prosecutor. A record of causes disposed of and a lengthy summary of balances due the county treasurer by the township collectors, close "Minute-book Number 1."

In May 11, 1811, Sarah Shorts was adjudged to be in contempt of court for not obeying a subpoena, in the case of Hays vs. Ash. Her sex saved her from punishment. In November, 1811, John Elliott, William Downing, Hugh Fleming and Ben. Fletcher had attachments issued against them for not responding to subpoenas. In 1813, this dereliction on the part of witnesses became so common, as to make the adoption of stringent measures necessary to secure their attendance.

In February, 1815, the court ordered an allowance of twenty cents a day for insolvent debtors. In May, in the case of "The Commonwealth vs. William Martin, the defendant was found guilty of an assault on the sheriff in the execution of his office, but not guilty of an assault on the said sheriff in the execution of the duties of his office, with intent to murder him, the said sheriff." The punishment imposed was a fine of ten dollars, three months' imprisonment, afterwards a bond of \$500 to keep the peace—especially toward Samuel Williamson, Esq., and to pay all the costs of prosecution.

Samuel Roberts took his seat as president judge, with Judges Parker and Bovard, associates, November 9, 1818. In July, 1819, the court appointed clerks for the thirteen townships. The commission of William Wilkins as president judge of the Fifth judicial district, was read in court April 2, 1821.

The fees charged by early attorneys and the manner in which they kept accounts between themselves and their clients are shown by the following memoranda of charges for legal services rendered his client, William Brown, by Gen. William Ayres. The account runs from 1809 to 1814. The first item of twenty dollars evidently a conditional fee, is marked cancelled, showing that the suit was not successful. The account is as follows:

1809. June. To fee in case of Cunningham, for his creditors, vs. Negley, in case of success.....	\$20 00
July. To counsel, writing letter &c in the business of William Johnston and John Moser.....	2 00
Aug. 23. To treasury warrant.....	3 00
Nov. To cash received from Carothers, in case of Brown vs. Brown with interest from December, 1808.....	4 25
Fees in the case of Hudson.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$11 25
Feb. 24, 1810. The above account settled and there still remains due to William Brown \$0.71, for which he received a credit on his note.	
Nov. 1813. To attending in court to the case with the grand jury about their bill.....	\$ 2 00
Apr. 15, 1814. To writing release for yourself and wife to Alexander Logan.....	2 00

Owing to deaths occurring among the pioneers, probate business was added to the work of the court. In October, 1824, Charles Shaler presided as judge, with John Parker and James Bovard, associates, who were also present in October, 1823, with Judge Wilkins. On April 5, 1824, George Smith was sentenced by Judge Wilkins to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail for having refused to answer questions, as a witness, in the case of Church Smith vs. Samuel Kinkaid, and for leaving the court abruptly.

On June 24, 1824, a young man named Franklin B. Halleck, left Jacob Mechling's tavern in Butler owing about a days' board. Mechling swore out a *capias*, which was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who with his deputies started in pursuit of Halleck, whose route, it appears, lay through what is now Brady township. As the sheriff was passing David McJunkin's house, he met the latter who was just starting on a hunt. He ordered him to pursue the fugitive. McJunkin did so and commanded Halleck to halt. The command being unheeded, McJunkin raised his rifle and fired, the ball striking Halleck near the spine, and inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died eleven days later. McJunkin was arrested and charged with murder. On the trial he was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

In April, 1828, Judge Shaler ordered a complete index of the continuance docket to be made, and a copy of execution docket from February, 1813, to April, 1824, to be written. An abuse was corrected in January, 1829, when Judge Shaler ordered that no execution should issue upon a judgment on a bond given to the treasurer for the surplus moneys, which might become due by purchasers of lands for taxes, until *scire facias* should first issue. In July of this year, William Stewart, clerk of the orphans' court, was ordered to make a copy of the orphans' court docket, from 1803 to July 11, 1829, in a legible hand.

The trial of Robert B. Cooly took place September 11, 1833, before Judge Bredin and the following named jurors: John Boyd, William Stewart, John Reed, Benjamin Swain, John Brown, George Boston, John McCallan, Frederick Henry, John T. McNees, William McJunkin, Francis Dobbs and Joshua J. Sedwick. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree, sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary of the western district of Allegheny county, and to pay one dollar fine and all the costs of the prosecution. The sheriff was allowed two assistants in conveying Cooly to prison.

From 1836 to 1840, the records of the court show no cases of special importance. Judge Bredin presided with the time-honored Associate Judges Parker and Bovard. At the September term, 1840, John Duffy qualified as associate judge, thus placing three Irishmen, all natives of the same county in Ireland, on the bench at the same time. In November, 1841, John Ray was chosen by the court to fill a vacancy in the board of commissioners, caused by a failure to elect in the preceding October.

On December 13, 1843, the celebrated trial of the "Commonwealth vs. Samuel Mohawk," charged with the murder, on Saturday, June 30, 1843, in Slippery Rock township, of Mrs. James Wigton and her five children, was begun before Judges Bredin and Duffy, and the following named jurors: John Brandon, Isaac

Boyer, Henry Barnhart, Robert E. Hays, John Oliver, Robert Hay, Robert Lemmon, Samuel Marshall, George A. Kirkpatrick, John Gilliland, William Cunningham and John Dull.

The trial, which lasted several days, during which no less than forty-eight witnesses were examined, resulted in a verdict of guilty, a sentence of death, and the hanging of the murderer in Butler, March 22, 1844.

The crime for which Mohawk thus paid the extreme penalty of the law, was one of the most horrible in the history of the State, and created such intense excitement among the people of the entire county that it was only through the most earnest efforts of those upholding the supremacy of the law that a lynching was prevented, and his legal conviction and execution rendered possible.

Samuel Mohawk, who was an Indian, was born December 25, 1807, on the Cattaraugus reservation, in New York. He attended a Quaker school in his youth, and subsequently engaged in hunting and farming. About 1832 he married Lydia Kypp, from whom he secured a divorce, and he afterwards married Sarah Silverheels. On the day before the murder, he made his appearance in Butler, put up at Brinker's tavern, and spent his time in drinking. The same evening he left, taking the stage for the Stone House tavern, where he got out, and is supposed to have spent the night in that neighborhood. The next morning he proceeded to James Wigton's house. What occurred there is best told in the words of his confession of the crime committed by him. It is as follows:

Opened the door, entered and saw the woman, asked her for an ax; she said she had none; then asked her for a knife, which she gave me, when I cut at her and I think I hit her on the arm. She attempted to escape, went out of doors, I followed, she returned into the house and tried to close the door on me, but I pushed it in with both hands and entered. She went out again, I followed and caught her about five rods from the door. She succeeded in taking the knife from me and threw me, but she held the knife while I held her wrists. In the struggle the knife cut the back of my head, when I pushed the woman off and struck her with my fist. She said: "You mustn't kill—I'll give you money," but I took up a stick of some size and struck her on the head, when she fell. I then took a stone, struck her and thought she was dead. I went into the house with the same stone, saw a child of five or six years old, which I struck and killed; saw another small child in the cradle, which I killed at once, then heard a child crying up-stairs, went up with a stick and struck the three children on the heads, and next went to the spring to get a drink; went back to the house and heard a child crying up-stairs, got a large stick and went upstairs, struck one of the children, on the large bed, that was moaning, and it made no more noise. On coming down saw the woman moving, and struck her with a stone, on the head, three times.

While this terrible crime was being committed, James Wigton was at his father's house less than a mile distant. Before his return, the murder had been discovered by Lemuel Davis, who, with his wife and son, had arrived at the Wigton home to help him with some hoeing. The alarm was given, and the entire neighborhood was aroused. Suspicion at once pointed to Samuel Mohawk, who had passed Joseph Kennedy's house that morning and had thrown a stone at young Kennedy. Pursuit was organized, and the murderer overtaken at the house of Philip Kiester, which he had entered a short time before, terrorizing the women, who fled and left him in possession. Before entering the house, he had provided himself with a handful of rocks. These he used against his pursuers,

one of them striking and knocking down Mr. Blair. An attempt to set the dog on him failed. The men then renewed the attack, holding boards above their heads to ward off the missiles. By this means his capture was effected. After binding him, he was taken to the Wigton home, where he confessed the crime. A determination on the part of those present to lynch him, was only overcome by the strong appeals of a few of the cooler-headed present. After being turned over to Sheriff Campbell, he was taken to Butler, lodged in jail, and in the course of a few months indicted for murder, tried, found guilty, sentenced and executed in the manner already set forth.

Between his arrest and trial the desire to deal with him in a summary manner, led to the organization of parties to take him from jail, but in each instance wise counsel prevailed, and the law was finally allowed to take its course and deal with him as his crime deserved.

In January, 1844, Elijah Nellis was tried for the murder of his wife Margaret, whom he had strangled. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

In June, 1845, Christian Buhl qualified as associate judge, and with Judges Bredin and Duffy composed the court.

In 1850, a constitutional amendment was adopted making the offices of president judge and associate judges elective, and fixing the term of the former at ten years and the latter five years. An act of the legislature approved April 15, 1851, made this amendment effective by providing for the election of presiding and associate judges.

The trial of John Duff for the murder of his twin brother, William, took place November 5, 1851. John H. Negley, then deputy attorney general for Butler county, represented the State, while Smith & Mitchell appeared for the defense. The evidence developed the fact that the accused had repeatedly made threats against his brother's life. A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree resulted, followed by a motion for a new trial, which was granted in January, 1852. The murderer then withdrew his plea of "not guilty," pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of eleven and one-half years. He served the full time.

In May, 1853, Casper Lampartner and his wife Emeranza were tried for the murder of Constable Ferguson, who was killed in what is now Jefferson township, while attempting to arrest the husband. He was convicted, but afterwards made his escape from jail. His wife was acquitted. The State was represented in this case by John H. Negley.

In June, 1853, the court consisted of Hon. Daniel Agnew, president judge, with John McCandless and Samuel Marshall associate judges. The charge of Judge Agnew, delivered at this term, to the jury in the case of the "Commonwealth vs. Francis Croft," is well remembered. The defendant was indicted for plowing up a burial-ground, but owing to a defect in the act of 1849, providing punishment for such desecration, the judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

On election night, October 9, 1856, a crowd gathered at the hotel of George Cooper, near Glade Mills. During the evening Matthew Ramsey became bois-

terous, and in endeavoring to preserve order in his house Mr. Cooper became involved in a quarrel with him, during which he struck him on the left temple. Ramsey died from the effects of the blow, and Cooper was indicted for murder and tried before Judge Agnew, and acquitted. Mr. Cooper died at his home in Middlesex township, August 2, 1894, at the age of eighty years.

In December, 1856, Judge Agnew's associates were Jacob Mechling, Jr., and Thomas Stephenson. In June, 1860, a record was made of the first conviction for selling liquor without a license. In September resolutions of respect to the memory of John Graham, a member of the Butler county bar, were ordered spread upon the records. In December, 1861, James Mitchell and James Kerr were the associates of Judge Agnew. September 22, 1862, owing to the fact that nearly all the members of the Butler bar were in the army, Judge Agnew made an order simplifying court proceedings.

Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, the successor of Judge Agnew, presided in December, 1863, his associates being Judges Kerr and Mitchell. December 1, 1866, Joseph Cummins and Thomas Garvey qualified as associate judges. In September, 1867, the court disposed of the first important divorce case tried in the county. The trial was had before a jury, and the verdict in favor of the wife, who was the petitioner, rendered.

The trial of John B. Addington, charged with the murder of Sidney B. Cunningham and Mr. Teeple, at a dance in Portersville, on the night of December 25, 1866, was begun March 6, 1867, before Judges McGuffin, Cummins and Garvey. The State was represented by E. McJunkin and L. Z. Mitchell. C. McCarthy, Charles McCandless, John N. Purviance, John M. Thompson and T. E. J. Lyon, appeared for the defendant. The trial continued until March 21, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. In 1868, upon a re-hearing, Addington pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary. He received a pardon after serving six years, owing, partly to the fact, that others concerned in the tragedy had never been brought to trial.

April 19, 1869, the trial of Zachary Taylor Hockenberry, for the murder of Nancy Ann McCandless, October 3, 1868, took place before Judge McGuffin and associates. John M. Greer, district attorney, and E. McJunkin represented the Commonwealth. The accused's attorneys were John M. Thompson and Charles McCandless. The jurors were John H. Cratty, Thomas Martin, Joseph Hamilton, Joseph Lane, Conrad Myers, John Shalatre, David Kelly, William Allen, John G. Christy, and from the talesmen, John K. McQuiston, Isaac Farnsworth and Robert Duncan. April 28, a verdict of guilty was returned. September 10, sentence of death was pronounced by Judge McGuffin, and carried into effect December 7, 1869, when Hockenberry was hanged. His body was buried in the cemetery at Prospect.

The trial of Philopæna Shugart, for poisoning her husband, Jacob Shugart, October 19, 1868, lasted from June 22 to July 5, 1869, when a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. Owing to the sanity of the woman being questioned, the death penalty was not inflicted. The trial of Joseph Mar-

tin for aiding in the poisoning of Jacob Shugart was begun January 17, 1870, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The Constitution of 1873 provided that, "whenever a county shall contain 40,000 inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge, learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of such districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts," etc.

In accordance with this amendment, Butler county, having more than 40,000 inhabitants, was erected into the Seventeenth judicial district, in 1874, with Lawrence county attached. Associate judges were elected until 1885, when the question arising, the Supreme Court decided that Butler county, being a separate judicial district, and entitled to the presiding judgeship the office of associate judge was abolished in this county.

In 1874, Hon. E. McJunkin was elected a judge of the Seventeenth judicial district. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept the office, and took his place on the bench in January, 1875, at which time Judge Bredin also entered upon the duties of his office.

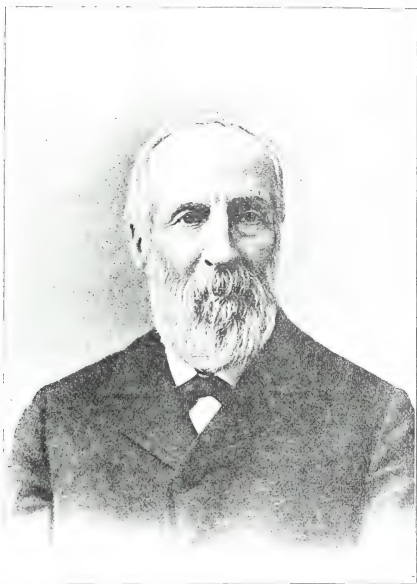
The trial of William Wright, a colored man, for shooting Wilmot Amos, at Petrolia, July 1, 1874, took place in January, 1875, when he was sentenced to a term of ten and one-half years in the penitentiary. He died there six months after entering.

In March, 1877, Luke Flood was tried before Judge Bredin for the murder of D. Alexander Black, at Modoc, December 20, 1876. Messrs. McQuiston, Donnelly and Morris represented the Commonwealth. Messrs. Thompson, Scott and L. Z. Mitchell appeared for the defendant. A verdict of manslaughter was returned and Flood was sentenced to a term of four years in the penitentiary.

In 1880, John Lefevre, of Winfield township, was tried for the murder of his wife. He was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. W. H. White, who stabbed Charles Egan, at Millerstown, March 1, 1881, was found guilty of murder in the second degree in June, 1881.

The killing of one Fleming by a Swede named Johnson took place at Butler in 1883. The defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary.

The judicial contest, growing out of the election of law judges, November 4, 1884, was heard before a court, convened at Butler, December 22, 1884, composed of Hon. Henry Hice, of the Thirty-sixth judicial district; Hon. James B. Neale, of the Thirty-third judicial district, and Hon. Samuel S. Mehard, of the Thirty-fifth judicial district. The question submitted was, whether Butler county alone constituted the Seventeenth judicial district and her right to elect at least one law judge for that district under the act of August 7, 1883. In that act, Butler county was set apart as the Seventeenth district, Lawrence county was attached for judicial purposes, and the election of two judges, one of whom must reside at New Castle, was ordered. Under this act, the election of November, 1884, was



Yours Truly
John H. Robinson

held. James Bredin, John M. Greer, Ebenezer McJunkin, John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen were the candidates. The vote of the two counties was as follows: John McMichael, 7,252; Aaron L. Hazen, 7,199; John M. Greer, 7,054; James Bredin, 5,345, and Ebenezer McJunkin, 3,784. The returns of each county, showed that James Bredin received 4,457, and John M. Greer 4,288 votes in Butler county alone, and on this showing the former claimed to have been elected judge of the Seventeenth district, in opposition to the certificate of the canvassing board, who declared John McMichael and Aaron L. Hazen the judges-elect. Judges Hice and Mehard held that Butler county, under the act of 1883, did not have the right to elect one judge for her courts, but that with Lawrence she should elect two judges, whose jurisdiction was equal in both counties. Judge Neale dissented, and so the petitions of James Bredin and John M. Greer were dismissed. No appeals being taken, commissions were issued to Judges McMichael and Hazen. In 1892, Hon. John M. Greer was elected additional law judge, *vice* McMichael, deceased, and in 1893, when Butler county alone was designated as the Seventeenth judicial district, he became the judge of the district thus created.

In February, 1888, United States Marshal McSweeney and deputies, acting on previous information, made a raid in the northern part of the county and succeeded in capturing a number of persons engaged in counterfeiting, with the appliances used in their illegal business. Several of those arrested were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Others against whom there was no evidence to connect them with the crime were discharged.

The celebrated Harbison-Monks case, of 1887 and 1888, was closed in May, 1888, the woman being the victor. Trouble between Robert Harbison and his wife followed the birth of their child and led the trio into court. In August, 1887, Judge Hazen ordered that the child be placed in the father's care, which order was observed. Later, the resolute woman obtained possession of her infant and fled with him to Kansas. This abduction was followed by the arrest of her two brothers and Wendell Hickey, for contempt of court in aiding the abduction; but they were released on bail, so that they could produce the child in court. On May 12, they not only produced the infant, but also the mother. The father was represented by Judge Charles McCandless and Col. J. M. Thompson; while Judge E. McJunkin, J. M. Galbreath and S. F. Bowser, represented the mother, infant and young men. Here the judge discharged the writ of habeas corpus and remanded the defendants to the sheriff's custody, except the infant, which was ordered to be placed in the keeping of its father. The mother declared that she would never surrender the child; but the judge ordered Sheriff Redic, to enforce the order. Under the law the sheriff was bound to comply, but he stoutly refused, and the court then authorized him to deputize some one to carry out its orders. Quickly adopting the suggestion of the judge, he summoned the child's father. This power conferred, Harbison attempted to drag the infant from its mother's arms. Strong men left the court in tears, pitying the law that could countenance such barbarity, and even the lawyers for the prosecution became abashed and asked the court to direct Mrs. Harbison's brothers to take the babe from their sister. Luckily, the judge did not respond to their request, and

for a little while there was a calm. Another writ was issued ordering the surrender of the child; but the brave mother defied the court and was ordered to jail. With her were sent her brothers and young Hickey. On May 14, when the plaintiff arrived in Butler, to continue the case against his wife, he met here a crowd of angry neighbors, whose looks boded him no good. His determination to obtain the child was shaken, but his friends urged him on. Toward noon a rumor was current that the sheriff would be compelled to take the child from the mother; but she, hearing of it, produced a chain and padlock, with which she secured herself within the cell. The people were not idle all this time. They determined that the brave woman should hold her offspring against all odds. With this knowledge, Harbison and his friends calmed down; he dismissed the lawyers who had the case so far, and becoming a client of John M. Greer, he asked that his petition and all rulings under it be set aside, and the mother, infant and their friends discharged from jail. It was a welcome denouement for Judge Hazen, and he did not neglect to express his gratification at the sudden and pleasant turn of affairs.

The trial of Thomas E. Lee, for the murder of John McCall, at Evans City, on the night of October 31, 1889, commenced in December, following. The State was represented by Judge McCandless and District-Attorney McPherrin, while Thompson & Son and W. A. Forquer defended. The evidence showed that McCall was killed while participating at a ball, given by a secret order, known as the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Lee was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of six and one-half years of solitary confinement in the penitentiary.

The jail delivery of March 4, 1892, was a most unwelcome one for the sheriff. Late on that evening, James F. Mills (the murderer of Dugan), with James Brittin and Joseph Gibson (colored), Jesse Smith, T. J. Black and Charles Miller, escaped from the jail. Brittin was re-arrested at Callery, and Black at Renfrew, the day after, while Smith was caught on March 6. The capture of Mills was effected later, and he appeared for trial on March 21. The man-hunt was vigorously prosecuted until the criminals were run down and captured.

James F. Mills, who murdered Peter Dugan, December 22, 1891, on the Welsh farm, in Connoquenessing township, was tried in March, 1892. District Attorney Reiber and S. F. Bowser represented the Commonwealth, while Forquer, McQuiston, McCandless and Thompson defended the accused. The last named lawyer protested that the court was not legally convened, raising the point that unless a case was in progress at the close of the second week of a quarter sessions' term, the term could not be extended beyond two weeks. In proof, he presented rulings made in 1850, when another murderer named Mills was brought to justice. Attorney Reiber and Judge Hazen opposed this logic and ordered the jury to be impanelled. Like former cases of this character, jurors were challenged wholesale, but by the evening of the second day twelve men were accepted, namely: James Wilson, Grant Jones, O. M. Albert, C. H. Wible, Daniel Overheim, Isaac Wible, Robert Kley, Levi Albert, H. C. Bricker, William Starr, Charles Reilly and L. D. Kiester. The counsel for the defense saved the pris-

ner's life, but could not save him from the penitentiary, where he was sent for twelve years.

The murder of Mrs. Hasler and her daughter, Mrs. Flora Martin, by Harper Whitmire, took place near St. Joe Station, December 5, 1893. The suicide of Whitmire, on the day following, relieved the county of the onus and cost of the prosecution, the only legal action being taken by the coroner.

THE BENCH.

Before Butler county was organized her territory was attached to Allegheny county for judicial purposes, thus coming under the jurisdiction of the courts of the latter county, the presiding judge of which was Hon. Alexander Addison, a native of Scotland. In 1794 he aided the authorities in quelling the "Whisky Insurrection," and made many enemies. In 1802, Judge Addison refused to permit an associate judge to charge the jury after he had delivered his address. For this he was summoned before the higher courts, which dismissed the complaint against him. His enemies, not content with this, carried the matter to the legislature. He was impeached by the House of Representatives, tried by the senate, found guilty as charged, and sentenced to removal from office, and perpetually disqualified from again filling any judicial position in Pennsylvania. He died in Pittsburg, November 27, 1807.

Hon. Jesse Moore, the successor of Judge Addison, was commissioned as president judge of the Sixth judicial district of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1803, previous to which time he had practiced law for some years at Sunbury. From 1804 to 1818 he presided over the court of common pleas of this county. Judge Moore was a solemn, dignified and austere man, both in his official and private life. He dressed after the fashion of Colonial days and was a punctillious observer of the old-time manners. He regarded his office as one of the very highest importance and dignity, and was constantly reminding the members of the bar to deport themselves in a dignified manner outside the court-room as well as in the judicial presence. His dignified character and his adherence in dress to the old-time dress-coat, knee breeches, buckles and stockings, as well as to the powdered wig and queue, caused him to be long remembered by the early settlers of the county. He was a native of Montgomery county, and died December 21, 1854.

Hon. Samuel Roberts was born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1763. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1793, and soon afterward moved to Sunbury. He was appointed president judge of the district including Butler county in 1818 and held the office until his death in 1820.

Hon. William Wilkins, the successor of Judge Roberts, presided for the first time in Butler county, April 2, 1821, and continued in office until July, 1824.

Hon. Charles Shaler presented his commission as judge July 5, 1824. His term of office was marked by an able discharge of its responsible duties. His rulings, especially in land cases, disclosing an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the law.

Hon. John Bredin was born in the town of Stranorlar, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1794. In 1802 he came to Butler county with his parents. When at the age of sixteen he went to Pittsburg and took a position as clerk in a general

store. When eighteen years of age he purchased a tract of wild land in what is now Summit township, Butler county. In 1817 he was clerk in the prothonotary's office in Butler. He next began reading law under Gen. William Ayres. His association as a student with this well-known lawyer and land owner, gave him a practical insight into the land business and made him acquainted with the early land laws. This knowledge afterwards proved of great value to him in his practice and he came to be regarded as an authority in land title disputes. In 1824 he entered into the newspaper business with his brother Maurice, combining law and journalism until 1830. In 1829 he married Nancy McClelland, of Franklin, Venango county. In 1831 he was appointed president judge of this judicial district, a position he filled with marked ability until his death May 21, 1851.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, president judge of this district from 1851 to 1863, and afterwards associate justice and chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is a man of eminent ability as a lawyer and jurist. While on the bench in this county he won the respect of the members of the bar and the people by the manner in which he met the exacting duties of his office. He has a fine legal mind and his decisions were rarely reversed on appeals. His election to the bench of the Supreme Court was a deserved recognition of his high ability and his upright conduct in public and private life.

Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin was president judge from 1863 to 1874. During his term a number of important criminal and civil suits were tried before him. He made an excellent record, and was deservedly popular.

Hon. Charles McCandless was born in Centre township, Butler county, November 27, 1834. At the age of twenty he taught school, during the winter of 1854-55, in the same log school house in Centre township which he had attended as a boy. In 1856 he entered Witherspoon Institute. After leaving that school he read law in the office of his uncle, Charles C. Sullivan, was admitted to practice June 14, 1858, and became the partner of his preceptor, and soon gained recognition as an able and successful lawyer. In 1860, Mr. Sullivan died, and Mr. McCandless succeeded to his large practice. In 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years. In 1872, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Grant and Wilson. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft judge of the Seventeenth judicial district to fill a vacancy, and was one of the Republican candidates for the same office at the ensuing election, but was defeated. He was appointed chief justice of New Mexico in February, 1878. In the following October, he resigned and returned to Butler, giving attention to his large practice until his death, March 14, 1893.

Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, the ninth president judge of this district, was born in Centre township, Butler county, March 28, 1819, his father, David McJunkin, being one of the pioneer settlers of that township. In 1836 he became a student in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, graduating in 1841. He then came to Butler and began the study of law in the office of Charles C. Sullivan. He was admitted to the bar September 12, 1843, and became the partner of his preceptor. In 1849 he was appointed deputy attorney-general, and began practice on his own account. It was not long until he became recognized as a suc-

cessful and able member of the bar, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, being one of the organizers of the Republican party in Butler county. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and a member of the electoral college in 1864. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1872. In 1874 he ran as an independent Republican candidate for the office of judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, and was elected, resigning his seat in Congress to accept that office, and taking his seat on the bench in January, 1875. He drew lots with his colleague for the president judgeship, which he won, filling the position until January, 1885. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Perhaps no other man now living has been more fully identified, not only with the legal and political, but with the material progress of the county. Since his arrival at manhood's years he has been one of the foremost citizens in the community, a leader at the bar, a leader in his party and a leader in every progressive and public-spirited enterprise calculated to advance the best interests of the people among whom he lived so long, and by whom he has been so often and so deservedly honored.

Hon. James Bredin, son of John Bredin, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1831. He received a liberal education in the local schools, at Washington College, and in the naval school at Annapolis. A reference to the military chapter will show the part taken by him in the Mexican war. Early in 1850, he returned to Butler and began reading law in his father's office, but after his father's death, in 1851, continued his studies in the office of Hon. E. McJunkin. He was admitted to the bar, June 14, 1853; but he did not at once begin practice, preferring to join James Campbell, S. M. Lane and others in establishing a bank here, and a branch at New Castle. In 1855, however, he returned to the profession; in 1871 moved to Allegheny, and, in 1874, was elected one of the judges of the Seventeenth district and served ten years. His subsequent removal to Allegheny does not alienate him from Butler, where he is recognized as an able lawyer and is held in high esteem.

Hon. Aaron L. Hazen is a native of Shenango township, Lawrence county, where he was born February 19, 1837. He was educated in the district schools and in Beaver Academy, from which he graduated in 1858. He then entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861, the last year being devoted to law studies. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Being disqualified for service in the ranks by deafness, he became a paymaster's clerk, serving until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar at New Castle in September, 1865, was elected district attorney in 1870, and re-elected in 1873. In 1884, he was elected one of the two judges of the Seventeenth judicial district, then embracing Butler and Lawrence counties. After his election he took up his residence in Butler as president judge. In September, 1893, a separation of the district took place, Butler county alone becoming the Seventeenth judicial district. Lawrence county was erected into a new district. Under this re-apportionment, Hon. John M. Greer became president judge of the Seventeenth, and Judge Hazen president judge of the new Lawrence

county district. This change made it necessary for Judge Hazen to resume his residence in New Castle. His term of office expired in January, 1895. His discharge of his duties during the eight years he presided in Butler, was marked by a strict observance of legal forms and a desire to render exact justice.

Hon. John M. Greer is a native of Jefferson township, Butler county, where he was born August 3, 1844. In July, 1862, a month before he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the defense of the Union, and, although wounded at Petersburg, remained in the service until February, 1866, when he was mustered out. After his return from the army, he taught school, and afterward read law in the office of the late Judge Charles McCandless. In September, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1868, was elected district attorney for a term of three years. In 1876 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he was nominated for the office of secretary of internal affairs. In that year, however, the entire Republican ticket suffered defeat. In 1884, he was one of the two nominees of the Republican party for judge of the Seventeenth Judicial district, but failed of election. From 1887 to 1891, he served as inspector and examiner of soldiers' orphan schools. In 1892, on the death of Judge McMichael, he was elected as his successor—additional law judge of the Seventeen judicial district. In 1893, under the operation of a special act of the legislature, Butler county alone became the Seventeenth judicial district, Lawrence county being erected into a new district, with Judge Hazen as president judge. Judge Greer then succeeded to the president judgeship of the Seventeenth judicial district. The career of Judge Greer has been one of continuous growth. His successive promotions have come to him in recognition of his ability and the satisfactory discharge of every duty entrusted to him. He has made an excellent record since his elevation to the bench, and is one of the most popular judges that has ever occupied the position.

THE BAR.

John Gilmore, prominent as a lawyer and politician, during the early years of the county's history, was the son of James Gilmore, a native of Ireland, who came to what is now Somerset county, Pennsylvania, prior to or during the Revolution, in which county John Gilmore was born in 1780. A few years later his parents removed to Washington county, where he passed his youth and young manhood. After the usual preparatory studies, he was admitted to the bar, being at the time twenty-one years of age. He shortly afterward began the practice of law in Pittsburg. In 1803, he was married, in the town of Washington, to Miss Elena Spence Anderson, and the same year came to Butler as deputy attorney general. He served several terms in the legislature from Butler county, was speaker of the House in 1821, and was prominent in the legal and political history of the county during the first twenty-five years of its existence. He died in 1845, after a long, useful and honorable career.

David C. Cunningham, a brother of the Cunninghams who founded the borough of Butler, was admitted to practice in Butler in 1804, and was well-known to the bench and bar of the earlier years of the county's history.

Col. John Purviance, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Washington,

Pennsylvania, December 28, 1781. He studied law there under Parker Campbell. In 1804 he came to Butler as a practicing attorney. He was the legal advisor of the Harmony Society from 1805 to 1815, with the exception of the time passed on the frontier as colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Militia Regiment. He was a brother-in-law of John Gilmore, having married an elder sister of Mrs. Gilmore. The family returned to Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1814, where Colonel Purviance died, December 28, 1820. The Purviances of Butler county are descended from him.

Gen. William Ayres came to western Pennsylvania in 1794, with the troops sent to quell "The Whisky Insurrection." in the capacity of a tailor. Being ambitious of a more prominent career than his trade offered, he entered the office of Judge Brackenridge, in Pittsburg, and began the study of law. He appears to have been an apt student, not only of law, but of politics, and quick to take advantage of every opportunity for preferment. When Butler county was organized, he was appointed to the office of prothonotary, which then included among its duties those of clerk of the courts, and of register and recorder. He soon became a large land owner, and a powerful factor in the political life of the county. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and immediately established himself as a successful practitioner. Although a bachelor, he built for himself a comfortable and well furnished home, and lived what was then considered an affluent and luxurious life. He was a lover of books, and surrounded himself with a large private library, devoting his leisure to their study and perusal. At his death, in 1843, he left an estate, of real and personal property, valued at \$150,000.

John Galbraith is mentioned in the chapter on "The Press," for the reason that by establishing *The Butler Palladium and Republican Star*, he became the pioneer newspaper man of the county. After studying law in Butler under Gen. William Ayres, he was admitted to the bar in Butler, November 10, 1818. He removed to Franklin in 1819, and became one of the prominent lawyers of Venango county. He afterwards removed to Erie, where he became president judge.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, a native of Butler county, and, during his lifetime, a man of national note, was born in Butler, January 10, 1800. By the death, in 1820, of his father, Col. John Purviance, the responsibility of maintaining the family devolved upon him and an older brother. His boyhood and youth were devoted to earnest work and in laying the foundation for an honorable and eminent career. He carried a surveyor's chain, clerked in the offices of the prothonotary, sheriff and commissioners, and did such other work as enabled him to aid in supporting his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. In the meantime he had been educating himself, and had acquired studious and thoughtful habits. He prepared himself for a professional career by reading law in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to practice October 2, 1827. He began his legal career in Warren county, and was soon appointed deputy attorney general. Within a few years he returned to Butler county. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of 1838, his colleague from Butler county being Gen. William Ayres. He served in the General Assemblies of 1838 and 1839, as a member of the House of Representatives from Butler county. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Whig National

Convention which nominated Henry Clay for President, and in 1856 a member of the first Republican National Convention, and was recognized as one of the founders of the Republican party. He was elected to Congress in 1854, and re-elected in 1856. While in Congress he took a prominent part in the Kansas-Nebraska debates, opposing his voice and his vote to the attempt of the slave power to extend its dominion over the western territories. In 1859, after the expiration of his term in Congress, he removed to Pittsburg. In 1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was elected attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He was tendered an important diplomatic appointment by President Lincoln, but, not desiring to go abroad, declined it. He enjoyed in a high degree not only the confidence and esteem of Mr. Lincoln, but also of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War. As a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, he aided in the nomination of President Lincoln for a second term, and in 1868 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Grant as the presidential candidate of the Republican party. This convention also chose Mr. Purviance as a member of the national executive committee. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the nomination of vice-president on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution of 1873. With the discharge of his duties as a member of that notable assemblage, his public career closed. From his first appearance in public life to the signing of that Constitution, he had given his native State over forty years of able, faithful and distinguished service, and had secured the respect and esteem of her citizens. He died at his home in Pittsburg, February 14, 1882. His widow died in December, 1891.

Hon. Joseph Buffington began his career in Butler as the editor of a weekly paper called *The Repository*. He read law in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar July 4, 1826. About a year afterward he moved to Kittanning. In 1832 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the Anti-Masonic party at Baltimore. In 1840 he was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and served two terms. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, and in 1852 was tendered, but declined, the chief judgeship of Utah. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the Tenth judicial district, to fill a vacancy; was elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1866. In 1871 he resigned, owing to failing health. On February 3, 1872, while apparently in his usual health, he died very suddenly, closing a long, useful and honorable life, peacefully and painlessly. Descending from Quaker parentage, his life was marked by a quiet but firm adherence to those principles which he believed to be right. His education and his studious habits enabled him to master the intricacies of the law, and to take high rank as a jurist, while a faithful and fearless discharge of his official duties won for him the respect of the people.

Col. Francis McBride, who was sheriff of the county in 1830, kept hotel where the Lowry House stands for several years, studied law, and some years later entered into partnership with L. Z. Mitchell. He lived for awhile in the old Walter Lowrie residence.



Yours Truly
John M. New

Hon. James Thompson, eminent in the legal annals of Pennsylvania, was a native of Middlesex township, Butler county, where he was born in 1805, youngest son of William Thompson. He entered upon the active duties of life as the first printer's devil in the office of *The Butler Palladium*, the pioneer newspaper of the county, established August 17, 1818. In 1826, being then nineteen years of age, he began reading law under John Gilmore, at that time a leading member of the Butler bar. He completed his studies, however, at Kittanning, under Thomas Blair, and was admitted to the Butler bar April 9, 1828, and later located at Franklin, where he resided for thirteen years. In 1832 he was elected as a representative in the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1833 and 1834. During his last term he was chosen speaker of the House. In May, 1839, he was appointed judge of a special district, created to dispose of accumulated business. In 1842 he moved to Erie, and in 1844 was elected to Congress, serving from 1845 to 1847. In 1848 he was again elected, serving from 1849 to 1851. In 1857 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, associate justice of the Supreme Court, and served the last five years of his fifteen-year term as chief justice. With the beginning of his term as associate justice he took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life. A few years after his retirement from the bench, and while engaged in the argument of a case in court, he fell to the floor and expired. During his long career in public life, Judge Thompson maintained a high reputation as a lawyer and jurist, and to great ability added an unblemished name, an unassailable integrity, and the record of an unselfish, high-minded and patriotic citizen. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Samuel Gustine Thompson, has recently retired from the Supreme bench.

Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, born in Butler borough, January 21, 1806, son of John Gilmore, read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar January 8, 1828. He was elected to the legislature in 1826 and 1827, and filled the position of secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the territory now forming the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh judicial districts, by Governor Shunk. When that office became an elective one, he carried the old district easily, and was its president judge when he died, in 1873.

David O. Walker, nephew of Jonathan Walker, a pioneer lawyer of Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Butler county bar, January 7, 1828. While he resided here his life was uneventful.

George W. Smith, of whom mention is made in the chapter on The Press, was born in the neighboring county of Mercer in 1806. He came to Butler to work in the woolen factory; but soon began the study of law under General Ayres, continuing until admitted to the bar, April 7, 1829. An uncompromising Whig, he fought his way to the legislature, and, in 1848, went within measurable distance of Congress, that popular Democrat, Alfred Gilmore, carrying the district by a very small majority. In 1855 he went to Kansas, and was soon in the midst of the stormy struggle then taking place. He was elected Governor by the Anti-Leecompton division of the Free-State men, but the election, like Rip Van Winkle's drinks, didn't count. He was elected to the legislature and served as

speaker of that body. He afterwards became police judge of the city of Lawrence, holding the office until his death, September 28, 1878.

Walter H. Lowrie, who was admitted to the bar July 6, 1830, was the son of Matthew B. Lowrie, and grandson of John Lowrie, a pioneer settler of Allegheny township. From 1857 to 1863 he was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles Craven Sullivan, for many years one of the ablest members of the Butler bar, was a son of Charles Sullivan, a native of Northumberland county, Virginia. He was born on the old homestead farm, in Franklin township, Butler county, March 10, 1807. After graduating from Jefferson College, in 1828, he became a law student in the office of Gen. William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar October 10, 1831. He soon took rank as an able lawyer and successful advocate. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1844. In the earlier years of his manhood he was an ardent Whig of anti-slavery principles. He afterwards became an uncompromising Abolitionist, and subsequently a Republican. His legal practice grew to be very large, and his reputation as a lawyer was such as to give him a place among the leaders of the profession in the State. He died February 27, 1860, leaving a widow and five children.

Gen. John N. Purviance, son of Col. John Purviance, was born in Butler, September 27, 1810, and died in 1885. Educated in the old schools of Butler, he was competent at the age of sixteen to take a position in Fox's store, on the Clarion river, and a year later to fill that of commissioners' clerk. In the meantime he read law under John Bredin, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1832. In 1843 he was commissioned major-general of the military division comprising Butler, Mercer and Beaver counties, and was auditor-general of the State from 1845 to 1851, as well as escheator-general and a member of the board of property. In 1833 he married Eliza Jane Potts, of Pittsburg, who survived him until November 3, 1886. In civil and military affairs, as well as in political life, he was a particular favorite in his native county, and one of the most popular among her citizens.

Hon. Alfred Gilmore, a native of Butler borough, and a son of John Gilmore, was one of the early lawyers. Studying in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore, he was admitted to practice March 15, 1836. Elected to Congress, he served in the National House four years, and then became a citizen of Massachusetts, and afterward of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1890 or 1891.

William Haslett, spoken of in the chapter on The Press, read law under John Bredin and was admitted to practice December 11, 1837.

Jonathan Ayres read law with his uncle, William Ayres, and was admitted to the bar June 11, 1838. Immediately after he moved to Franklin, where he became known as publisher of the *Democrat*. Early in the "forties" he moved to New Castle, where he continued practice. His positive character did not make him many friends, while his lack of energy did not make him many enemies.

Edward M. Bredin, a nephew of Judge John Bredin, though born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1819, came to Butler when a youth, read law under his

uncle and was admitted to the bar here October 2, 1839. In this chapter and in that devoted to Butler borough, the name of Edward M. Bredin often occurs, for he was undoubtedly one of the ablest advisers of the bar of Butler county. His death took place August 9, 1887.

William Timblin, a native of Centre township, Butler county, read law under Samuel A. Purviance and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1841. His death occurred in the year 1856.

Thomas M. Marshall, though never a resident member of this bar, has practiced here more or less for many years. Born in Ireland, he came with his parents to Penn township, Butler county, in 1824, there grew to manhood and formed that character which afterwards brought him to a foremost place in the legal profession. He located in Pittsburg, where he has won a fine reputation as a safe counselor and a brilliant advocate. In 1854 he left the Whig party because of its apparent sympathies with Know Nothingism and came to Butler to address the people on the unsound principles of that dark-lantern organization. Mr. Marshall is recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of western Pennsylvania.

John Graham was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1821, and died in 1860. When seventeen years old he became an apprentice in Stewart's cabinet shop at Butler, two years later was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1842 began reading law in the office of Samuel A. Gilmore. On September 12, 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1845 appointed deputy attorney-general, making for himself a good legal reputation. In 1845 he married Catherine, a sister of Edward M. Bredin.

Lewis Z. Mitchell, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1824, located in Butler county ten years later. About the year 1843 he began the study of law under Samuel A. Purviance, and was admitted to the bar, February 11, 1845. For almost half a century he has been a member of the legal circle of Butler, and a citizen, who, at all times has satisfactorily performed his duties toward municipality, county, state and nation.

John H. Negley, son of the pioneer, John Negley, was born in Butler borough, February 7, 1823. He received a literary education in the Butler Academy, and, from 1841 to 1843, studied at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1843, he entered the law office of Hon John Bredin, and on March 25, 1845, was admitted to the bar. Three years later, he was appointed deputy-attorney-general for this county, and, under the new Constitution, was elected district attorney in 1850. He entered the field of journalism in 1855, as editor of the *Herald*. In 1861 he was appointed enrolling officer for this county; in 1863 elected a member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1864 and 1865. From 1866 to 1868 he was engaged in law practice, but in April, 1869, resumed journalism as editor and publisher of the *Citizen*. In 1870-71, he was assistant-assessor of internal revenue for this county, but the position did not divorce him from editorial charge of the *Citizen*, which was solely controlled by him until 1888, when his son, William S. Negley, became owner. Mr. Negley is one of the oldest members of the bar, and still devotes his attention to the profession.

Col. John McPherrin Sullivan was born in Butler, August 9, 1822. He received his early education in the Old Stone Academy of Butler. He entered Jefferson College in November, 1838, graduating therefrom September 28, 1843. After leaving college he became a law student in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, was admitted to practice in December, 1845, and a few months later entered into a law partnership with Hon., Samuel A. Purviance, continuing until January 1, 1855. During the winters of 1845 and 1846 he was the legislative correspondent at Harrisburg of the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Enquirer* and Pittsburg *Commercial*. From 1847 to 1850 he served as assistant clerk in the senate, and was chief clerk in 1852-53. In January, 1855, he became deputy secretary of state, and in January, 1858, was appointed deputy superintendent of common schools, a position he resigned in July, 1860. In 1861, he was appointed chief corresponding clerk in the office of the quartermaster-general of the army at Washington, D. C., the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity until April 1, 1867, covering a period the most momentous in the nation's history. In March, 1867, he was appointed collector of internal revenue of the Twenty-third district, and filled this office for nearly fifteen years. Since the close of his official career he has resided in the old family homestead in Butler. Though no longer in public life, he takes a deep interest in everything tending to promote the best interest of the people of his home, and especially of the surviving soldiers.

James Potts, a native of this county, studied law in Butler and was admitted to the bar, June 11, 1850. In 1871 he was commissioned president judge of Cambria county. His death occurred at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1891.

Arcus McDermitt, a native of Butler county, studied under C. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to practice September 30, 1850. He moved to Mercer, Pennsylvania, a few years later, and, in 1874, was elected judge of that district, under the new Constitution. He served on the bench until his death.

Col Archibald Blakeley was born near the confluence of Glade run and the Connoquenessing, July 16, 1827, taught school in early manhood and read law with George W. Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Butler, November 10, 1852, and the following year was elected district attorney. In 1855 he was a delegate from Butler county to the first Republican State Convention held at Pittsburg. As lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for three years, he made a good war record. He practiced law at Franklin from 1864 to 1868, and then removed to Pittsburg, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

James T. Lane, who was brought to Butler county by his parents, in 1832, when two years of age, entered the office of Purviance & Sullivan in 1845, and November 15, 1853, was admitted to the bar. In 1854, he became a resident of Davenport, Iowa. In 1858 he was chosen city attorney; in 1862, elected a member of the legislature, and was a presidential elector in 1868 and 1872. He was appointed United States attorney for Iowa in 1873, a position he held until 1882.

William G. Thompson, a brother of Col. John M. Thompson, is a native of Brady township. He taught school in that neighborhood, and read law under

William Timblin. He was admitted to the bar November 15, 1853, and moved to Iowa shortly after, settling in Linn county. He served as major of an Iowa regiment during the war and later represented his district in Congress.

Thomas Robinson was born in Armagh county, Ireland, July 4, 1825, accompanied his parents to America in 1832, and to Penn township, Butler county, in 1835. Entering the office of George W. Smith, at Butler, he proved an apt law student and was admitted to the bar, September 25, 1855. At first a Whig, he afterwards became a Republican, was a delegate to the first State convention of the Republican party in 1855, and, ever since, has been an uncompromising adherent and champion of its principles. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and for nearly forty years he has been one of the local leaders of his party. He is a born fighter, delights in a legal or political battle, and though defeat may wait upon him, he is seldom discouraged or driven from the arena.

Walter L. Graham was born in Butler borough, October 25, 1831, and received his education in the Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute and Jefferson College. Graduating in 1854 from the last named school, he read law under Samuel A. Purviance and C. C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar September 25, 1855. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention; in 1862, enlisted in the Emergency militia, and since the war he has practiced at the Butler bar.

Col. William Blakeley, a native of this county, read law under his brother, Archibald Blakeley, and was admitted to the bar, March 24, 1856. Like his brother, he was engaged in teaching school in the Brownsdale neighborhood prior to becoming a lawyer. In 1856, he moved to Kittanning, was elected district attorney in 1859, a position he resigned in 1862 to become lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Calvary. In 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general in recognition of his services, and the same year formed a law partnership with his brother, at Franklin. In 1868 he removed to Pittsburg and became a leading member of the bar of that city.

James W. Kirker, a well-known attorney of the Allegheny county bar, died at his home, Bellevue, August 10, 1893, of heart disease, after a brief illness. He was born in Middle Lancaster, September 20, 1832; attended the district school and later earned enough money by teaching to pay his way at Allegheny College. He studied law and surveying at the same time, and at the age of twenty-four, September 22, 1856, was admitted to practice in the Butler county courts. He was elected district attorney and, during the war, was appointed provost-marshal for the district composed of Allegheny and Butler counties.

Col. John M. Thompson was born in Brady township, Butler county, January 4, 1830. After completing an academic course at Witherspoon Institute, he read law in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, was admitted to the bar February 24, 1854, and became a partner in the office of Purviance & Sullivan. He soon developed marked forensic ability and took a leading position at the bar. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1859. During the latter session he served as speaker *pro tem* of the House. In 1862 he entered the army and was elected major of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served until February 14, 1863.

After his return to Butler he resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant for the presidency. He was one of the presidential electors of Pennsylvania in 1872. In 1875 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin. He was again elected in 1876 for a full term of two years. He is at present one of the oldest and ablest members of the Butler bar, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 22, 1835. When he was two years old his parents moved to Butler county. After attending the common school, he entered Witherspoon Institute, graduating therefrom after pursuing the usual course of study. He then read law in the office of Purviance & Thompson and was admitted to the bar March 22, 1858. In 1860 he went to Oregon and began the practice of law in the city of Portland. He soon took rank among the leaders of the bar of the Pacific coast. He was elected city attorney in 1861; state senator in 1862; lieutenant-governor in 1864 and professor of medical jurisprudence of Willamette College in 1866. In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate, of which body he is at present a member, and serving his third term. A stanch Republican, he is not only a popular leader of his party in Oregon, but an able and influential member of the senate.

The records of the prothonotary's office show that the following named attorneys were admitted to practice in the courts of Butler county, from 1804 to 1893 inclusive:

James Allison, February 11, 1805; William Ayres, June 5, 1809; James Alexander, March 26, 1836; Jonathan Ayres, June 11, 1838; Daniel Agnew, April 4, 1831; Isaac Ash, March 28, 1859; S. S. Avery, June 11, 1873.

Henry M. Brackenridge, February 15, 1815; John Bredin, August 12, 1817; Joseph Buffington, July 4, 1826; Edward M. Bredin, October 2, 1839; Jacob K. Boyd, December 7, 1839; Oren Baldwin, March 25, 1845; John Boreland, October 28, 1845; James M. Bredin, May 20, 1851; Archibald Blakeley, November 10, 1852; James Bredin, June 14, 1853; William Blakeley, March 24, 1856; Amzi Brewster, March 28, 1859; George A. Black, September 25, 1865; Samuel M. Boyd, January 12, 1869; William H. Black, June 14, 1869; W. D. Brandon, March 17, 1871; A. W. Barry, March 13, 1872; George H. Bemus, October 21, 1872; S. F. Bowser, September 7, 1874; M. C. Benedict, January 6, 1875; A. T. Black, October 19, 1875; Joseph B. Bredin, October 19, 1875; Newton Black, October 5, 1876; E. I. Brugh, April 28, 1874; James F. Brittain, February 12, 1877; J. H. Bowman, April 18, 1878; Albert L. Bowser, September 1, 1883; Thompson M. Baker, September 5, 1888; J. A. Beatty, September 1, 1884.

David C. Cunningham, May, 1804; T. S. Cunningham, October 6, 1824; James P. Campbell, December 10, 1844; George R. Cochran, September 27, 1866; T. C. Campbell, September, 1872; C. G. Christie, June 13, 1872; W. G. Crawford, January 12, 1874; Joseph H. Cunningham, June 21, 1874; William R. Conn, October 20, 1875; Ezra Crossman, January 3, 1878; A. M. Cunningham, June 4, 1878; William M. Cornelius, October 13, 1879; W. H. Colbert, October 25, 1879; A. M. Cornelius, March 2, 1880; Stephen Cummings, May 31,

1880; Hunter E. Coulter, January 21, 1888; Alfred M. Christley, May 7, 1888; Paul Cummings, June 13, 1888; John W. Coulter, September 8, 1891, and Raymond S. Cornelius, December 12, 1892.

James Dunlap, February 11, 1805; Charles Darrah, September 12, 1832; James Donnelly, December 10, 1845; Thomas Donnelly, June 19, 1847; Joseph T. Donley, April 29, 1874, and James M. Denny, March 2, 1880.

Benjamin R. Evans, April 4, 1825; Evan Reese Evans, July 6, 1830; John T. Edmundson, July 19, 1871; Frank M. Eastman, April 14, 1873, and E. R. Eckley, September, 1878.

Samuel Foltz, September 1, 1852; Eugene Ferrero, September 25, 1855; Francis Fielding, September 28, 1863; George W. Fleeger, April 18, 1866; William A. Forquer, June 19, 1874; W. C. Findley, June 3, 1878; Francis J. Forquer, October 8, 1879, and Lewis L. Fleeger.

John Gilmore, February 13, 1804; John Galbraith, November 10, 1818; Samuel A. Gilmore, January 8, 1828; Alfred Gilmore, March 15, 1836; John Graham, September 12, 1844; Charles B. Gillespie, September 15, 1846; John P. Gilchrist, November 15, 1853; Walter L. Graham, September 25, 1855; Hugh C. Graham, March 25, 1861; John M. Greer, September 23, 1867; Richard Gailey, January 11, 1869; J. K. Graham, June 13, 1870; Henderson H. Goucher, June 9, 1873; Robert G. Graham, May 5, 1880; James M. Galbreath, March 6, 1882; John B. Greer, April 10, 1886; John B. Greer, April 17, 1893, and John C. Graham, March 11, 1892.

John H. Hopkins, October 10, 1822; William Haslett, December 11, 1837; Aaron L. Hazen, January 10, 1871; George D. Hamor, June 6, 1876; Stephen H. Huselton, April 10, 1886; J. W. Hutchison, December 2, 1889, and Charles H. Hardman, June 13, 1888.

Samuel P. Irvine, June 14, 1858, and Robert B. Ivory, September 20, 1882.

Jedediah Jack, June 8, 1840; A. C. Johnston, March 9, 1874, and David H. Jack, June 1, 1880.

James W. Kirker, September 22, 1856; D. J. Kyle, December 21, 1878; John K. Kelly, March 2, 1880; Frank N. Kohler, September 21, 1882, and A. W. Kelly, May 21, 1892.

Walter H. Lowrie, July 6, 1830; Matthew S. Lowrie, September 11, 1832; H. N. Lee, December 9, 1834; William S. Lane, September 12, 1843; James T. Lane, November 15, 1853; Thomas E. J. Lyon, March 24, 1862; L. G. Linn, January 5, 1875; Porter W. Lowry, March 15, 1875; L. J. Levis, June 6, 1876; William H. Lusk, October 17, 1877; T. H. Lyon, July 15, 1882, and M. F. Leason, May 5, 1884.

Christian Mechling, April 7, 1829; Harper Mitchell, February 10, 1845; Lewis Z. Mitchell, February 11, 1845; Franklin Mechling, May 12, 1847; J. H. Mitchell, March 22, 1858; Kennedy Marshall, June, 1860; J. B. Mechling, April 18, 1866; Alexander Mitchell, June 14, 1869; Joseph Mitchell, June 21, 1870; R. L. Maxwell, January 14, 1874; M. N. Miles, June 17, 1874; Wallace Martin, September 14, 1874; Lewis H. Mitchell, January 4, 1875; Ehrman B. Mitchell, October 20, 1875; J. O. Marshall, May 5, 1876; Eugene G. Miller, October 3, 1876; Leslie Q. Maxwell, March 11, 1878; John D. Marshall, July 10,

1882; James N. Moore, September 4, 1882; William H. Martin, September 20, 1882; James B. Mates, July 20, 1883; S. M. Meals, June 8, 1892; Henry N. Marshall, September 5, 1888; William Z. Murrin, March, 1891, and J. Norman Martin, May 6, 1892.

Dunlap McLaughlin, January 11, 1838; Alexander T. McNair, December 10, 1838; Francis McBride, April 7, 1842; Lawrence L. McGuffin, December 15, 1842; Ebenezer McJunkin, September 12, 1843; John McElvain, September 15, 1846; Arcus McDermitt, September 30, 1850; William B. McNair, March 24, 1856; Robert M. McLure, June 9, 1856; Charles McCandless, June 14, 1858; J. D. McJunkin, June 8, 1863; Aaron M. McCandless, April 23, 1867; Livingston McQuiston, June 10, 1870; Michael B. McBride, March 13, 1871; Austin J. McCafferty, January 15, 1872; J. S. McKay, September 3, 1873; G. B. McCalmont, October 20, 1873; J. B. McJunkin, March 15, 1875; Edward McSweeney, November 4, 1875; Joseph A. McDonald, January 3, 1878; Charles A. McPherin, March 5, 1883; Ira McJunkin April, 10, 1886; Charles C. McCandless, September 1, 1890; A. B. C. McFarland, May 25, 1891.

John H. Negley, March 25, 1845.

John Purviance, August, 1804; Henry Purviance, August 9, 1814; Samuel A. Purviance, October 2, 1827; John N. Purviance, June 13, 1832; Parker C. Purviance, January 10, 1835; James Potts, June 11, 1850; John Purviance, Jr., September 27, 1858; S. H. Peirsol, June 14, 1869; Lewis K. Purviance, September 6, 1875; B. L. Pollock, June 11, 1877; Francis S. Purviance, March 19, 1878; George C. Pillow, January 2, 1879; J. F. Peffer, June 4, 1883; J. M. Painter, September 1, 1890, and Isaiah H. Painter, September, 1891.

Thomas Robinson, September 25, 1855; A. J. Rebstock, March 26, 1860; W. H. H. Riddle, March 28, 1864; Ferdinand Reiber, June 4, 1869; Elliott Robb, October 27, 1870; George L. Rankin, June 19, 1876; John M. Roth, November 4, 1875; Everett L. Ralston, March 6, 1883; James W. Reed, September 8, 1884; Aaron E. Reiber, September 10, 1885; John M. Russell, April 10, 1886; Alonzo E. Russell, September 5, 1888; Edwin S. Riddle, June 13, 1888; William A. Ralston, June, 1892, and George E. Robinson, June, 1893.

Charles Shaler, August 30, 1819; George W. Smith, April 7, 1829; Charles C. Sullivan, October 10, 1831; William H. Scott, June 11, 1838; Wilson F. Stewart, August 10, 1842; Joseph Sliker, June 12, 1844; John McPherrin Sullivan, December 9, 1845; John Q. A. Sullivan, June 10, 1861; R. P. Scott, January 11, 1869; Moses Sullivan, June 14, 1869; Charles A. Sullivan, March 15, 1870; Harvey N. Snyder, June 10, 1870; O. E. Shannon, October 20, 1873; James H. Smith, September 10, 1875; E. R. Shanor, May 31, 1880; Samuel B. Snyder, April 24, 1882; J. S. Snyder, March, 1886; Henry Stauffer, March, 1887; J. V. Sloan, June, 1888; Albert T. Scott, March, 1888, and John Scheiring, December, 1891.

James Thompson, April 9, 1828; William Timblin, September 14, 1841; P. D. P. Taylor, September 9, 1845; William G. Thompson, November 15, 1853; John M. Thompson, February 24, 1854; Henry D. Timblin, April 23, 1867; Joseph F. Timmeny, April 24, 1874; John H. Thompson, April 20, 1877; O.



Very truly Yours,
John H. Mitchell.

D. Thompson, May 31, 1880; W. C. Thompson, June 29, 1882, and Horace J. Thomas, June 6, 1892.

Joseph C. Vanderlin, September 7, 1874.

William Wilkins, February 13, 1804; David O. Walker, January 7, 1828; Clarence Walker, March 13, 1871; George R. White, March 13, 1871; A. G. Williams, November 4, 1875; Leonidas Walker, May 22, 1878; William H. Walsh, September 6, 1879; William J. Welsh, April 11, 1883; Levi M. Wise, September 5, 1888; John P. Wilson, December 2, 1889; Huston Q. Walker, May 25, 1891; John H. Wilson, December, 1891, and Zill J. Wilson, December, 1891.

Watson J. Young, November 19, 1866, and Elmer E. Young, June 10, 1890.

Jacob Ziegler, April 18, 1836, and George W. Ziegler, 1839.

The present members of the bar are T. M. Baker, A. T. Black, Newton Black, Albert L. Bowser, S. F. Bowser, W. D. Brandon, Joseph B. Bredin, Ezra I. Brugh, T. C. Campbell, A. M. Christley, A. M. Cornelius, H. E. Coulter, Stephen Cummings, W. C. Findley, George W. Fleeger, Francis J. Forquer, William A. Forquer, James M. Galbreath, H. H. Goucher, Walter L. Graham, John M. Greer, John B. Greer, S. H. Huselton, James W. Hutchison, Frank X. Kohler, Porter W. Lowry, William H. Lusk, James B. Mates, M. B. McBride, A. B. C. McFarland, Ebenezer McJunkin, Ira McJunkin, J. B. McJunkin, J. D. McJunkin, Livingston McQuiston, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Alexander Mitchell, James N. Moore, W. Z. Murrin, John H. Negley, J. M. Painter, S. H. Peirsol, George C. Pillow, E. L. Ralston, A. E. Reiber, Ferdinand Reiber, W. H. H. Riddle, E. S. Riddle, Thomas Robinson, A. T. Scott, R. P. Scott, John M. Sullivan, John M. Thompson, W. C. Thompson, J. C. Vanderlin, Clarence Walker, H. Q. Walker, George R. White, A. G. Williams, Levi M. Wise and Elmer E. Young.

The Butler Bar Association was incorporated June 23, 1892. It embraces in its membership the following named attorneys: T. M. Baker, A. T. Black, Newton Black, W. D. Brandon, Joseph B. Bredin, A. L. Bowser, S. F. Bowser, E. I. Brugh, T. C. Campbell, A. M. Christley, A. M. Cornelius, H. E. Coulter, Stephen Cummings, W. C. Findley, George W. Fleeger, W. A. Forquer, James M. Galbreath, H. H. Goucher, W. L. Graham, John M. Greer, S. H. Huselton, J. W. Hutchison, Frank X. Kohler, P. W. Lowry, W. H. Lusk, H. N. Marshall, J. D. Marshall, James B. Mates, M. B. McBride, A. B. C. McFarland, E. McJunkin, Ira McJunkin, J. D. McJunkin, J. B. McJunkin, Livingston McQuiston, Alexander Mitchell, Lewis Z. Mitchell, James N. Moore, J. M. Painter, George C. Pillow, E. L. Ralston, A. E. Reiber, Ferdinand Reiber, E. S. Riddle, W. H. H. Riddle, A. T. Scott, R. P. Scott, H. J. Thomas, John M. Thompson, W. C. Thompson, J. C. Vanderlin, H. Q. Walker, Clarence Walker, G. R. White, J. P. Wilson, A. G. Williams, Levi M. Wise and E. E. Young.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY PHYSICIANS—INCIDENTS OF PIONEER PRACTICE—BRIEF PERSONAL SKETCHES—A MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT—THE NOTORIOUS HENRI DE COLIERE—REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE family physician, by reason of the very nature of his calling, comes into closer intimacy with his followmen than does the member of any other profession. From the natal couch to the bed of death, in all conditions of life, his services are required. His mission is to cure disease, ease pain and alleviate suffering. Confiding in his skill and in his professional honor, we freely admit him to the innermost sanctuaries of our homes, and impart to him secrets and make him the repository of confidences such as we commit to the keeping of no one else, and such as he must henceforth keep locked within his own breast. The man worthy to be thus admitted to the bedside of the young and old, poor and rich, and to have free access to hovel or mansion, should not only be skilled in the art of healing, but should be a gentleman. And, to the honor of the medical profession, not only in Butler county, but throughout the country and the world, be it said that the family physician, with rare exceptions, is a gentleman, with a high standard of personal and professional honor.

The pioneer physician was, perhaps, less highly educated and less polished than his brethren of to-day, when, with an unselfish, self-sacrificing and fearless devotion to duty, he rode at all hours of the day and night through the sparsely settled districts that marked the advancing wave of civilization in western Pennsylvania during the closing years of the last and the opening years of the present century. Equipped with little knowledge, less skill and a limited supply of simple remedies, he was compelled, in waging an unequal war against disease, to bring his common sense to the front, thereby establishing an individuality always marked, often peculiar and occasionally eccentric. He learned to know the people and to treat their complaints with as fair a degree of success—taking into consideration his advantages and opportunities—as could be expected, and he left behind him, when he died, an honorable name and a limited estate, as the principal heritage of his descendants.

The physician of to-day not only knows more, but he occupies a more important place in the community. His field of effort and influence has widened. He has become the conservator of public health, keeping cholera and yellow fever from our seaports, preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases, and confining them to the locality of their origination. To him we owe boards of health, sanitary laws and ordinances, and those hygienic rules, that, by preventing disease, tend to dispense with his services. He has, in his professional soci-

eties and organizations, by rules of ethics adopted for his own guidance, and by the passage of laws enacted at his solicitation, raised the standard of his profession, and shut out from an opportunity to impose upon and deceive the public the unprofessional charlatan and quack. He has also played an important and honorable part in the history of Butler county.

In all civilizations, the physician holds a leading place, as the medicine man does in barbaric nations. The secrets of physical man are his, and the ills of a community his care. His voice is always raised against excesses and his mind directed toward the alleviation of suffering in every form. His profession is, indeed, a saving one and his life generally, one of good works.

The modern physician varies only in his volume of knowledge from the pioneer doctor. While his territory is not so extended as the latter's was, his patients are more numerous and the greater number of cases brought under his observation in a year, of this fast age of steel, were seldom presented to a physician of Butler county during the first half of this century. Manners, customs and morals have changed—some think for the better, others think for the worse—making new work for the physician, just as the change suggests and creates new demands in every other profession and trade.

Prior to 1805, when the physicians of Rapp's colony at Harmony came among the people, the leech or "blood-letter" of the settlement was the physician, for, be it known, the pioneers had blood to spare. Midwifery was then practiced by women. Sometimes a doctor from Greensburg would be called in, and even aid from Pittsburg was demanded on more than one occasion.

The pioneer physician, outside of Harmony, was George Miller. He was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, received his literary and medical education at Cannonsburg; but went beyond the border to find a helpmate, marrying Martha Anderson, of Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1814. It is said that he came to Butler immediately after marriage, and was, undoubtedly, the only physician in the county when the agrarian trouble on the Maxwell farm took place, in 1815. In October of that year, when Maxwell was wounded, Dr. Miller came to his aid promptly, while a messenger was sent to Pittsburg for Dr. Agnew, who arrived the evening of the day of the tragedy. In 1822 or 1823, Dr. Miller removed to Ohio, where he died prior to 1830. He was a member of the first borough council in 1817, and treasurer of the academy.

Henry C. DeWolf, the second resident physician, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, came to Butler borough in 1817 or 1818. Born in 1781, he was still a young man when he located in Butler. Like Judge Moore in legal circles, he laid down a style of dress and manners, which however elaborate on the first part and severe on the second, he found few to imitate. His marriage with Jane McQuiston took place in 1820. In 1821 he was chosen trustee of the academy; in 1825, treasurer of the borough, and filled many other local offices during his long residence here. He, next to John Sullivan, led the brick building enterprises of 1825, by erecting on the site of Mr. Balph's store, the first brick dwelling in the town, part of which was removed in 1890. His death occurred July 24, 1854, in his seventy-third year. His son, T. R. DeWolf, practiced here from 1851 to August 24, 1859, when death removed him, in his thirty-fifth year.

J. McHenry, who located at Zelienople late in 1815, and Dr. Agnew, father of Judge Agnew, who settled at Harmony about the same time, were recognized physicians, and undoubtedly should share with Dr. Miller the honors of pioneer-ship. Dr. McHenry removed to Philadelphia in 1823, while Dr. Agnew removed from Harmony prior to 1820.

John Cowden, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, read medicine in Ohio, and in 1818 established himself as a physician at Portersville, and, the following year, married Elizabeth Christie. Though entering on the professional life when twenty-one years old, he observed all the forms of the pioneer doctor. He witnessed the deaths of the first settlers in the northwestern townships and lived among their children and grand children, dying himself at Allegheny City, where he moved after a residence of fifty years, at Portersville February 15, 1880, in his eighty-third year.

George Linn, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Mercer county to Butler in 1823, and was one of the two physicians here that year. In 1825, he married Elizabeth Gibsom; in 1828, was elected trustee of the academy, and was making rapid progress in his profession when called away by death in 1833.

Loring Lusk, born in Ontario county, New York, in 1799, read medicine with Dr. Cossitt, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and began practice at Harmony, in 1823, immediately after the removal of Dr. McHenry. He went to Beaver county in 1829, as a contractor on the canal, resumed practice at Harmony in 1844; migrated to Canton, Missouri, in 1854, was elected surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and, in 1862, returned to Zelienople, where he carried on the drug business, in connection with his profession, until his death, in 1878.

Eli G. DeWolf moved from Ohio to this county in 1825, and, selecting the Centreville neighborhood as offering a fair field to a young physician, located in the village that year. He married into the Harris family, and, for over twenty-two years, or until his death in 1847, was one of the most progressive men in the village.

Dr. Beriah Magoffin settled in Harmony about 1828. The code of ethics prohibiting a physician from advertising, beyond a mere card of announcement, was evidently not in force in those days. At least, if it existed, it was not observed by the Doctor, who advertised as follows in *The Repository* of 1829:

DR. B. MAGOFFIN

Offers his services in the various branches of his profession as physician, surgeon and accoucheur to the citizens of Harmony and Zelienople and vicinities. Having studied both in Europe and Transylvania University, Kentucky, and being successful in some of the most difficult cases, he hopes still to benefit those who may consider him worthy of their confidence. His office is at the house of John Fleming, Esq., Harmony.

Notwithstanding this departure from the code of medical ethics as enforced to-day, Dr. Magoffin was considered a good physician. He afterwards removed to Mercer, where he built up a large practice.

Andrew Spear, the pioneer physician of the Prospect and Whitestown neighborhoods, was born in the latter village. Having taught school there for many

years, he began the study of medicine, and ultimately settled at Whitestown. He possessed a very large red nose, which always attracted attention. On one occasion, a company of raftsmen, returning from their season's work, halted at Prospect to have refreshments. He who was treating asked the Doctor to have a drink, but the latter refused politely, saying he did not drink liquor. The raftsman looked at him and simply said: "Take down that sign, then."

Matthew W. Spear read medicine under his brother, and later under Dr. H. C. DeWolf, from whose office he moved to Prospect in 1830, to enter upon practice.

Dr. Du Panchell, a French physician, was here in the Thirties. He was, of course, a polished and learned physician. It is said that Patrick Kelly's Dutch hostler, whose head was not altogether "level," was subject to heroic treatment by Dr. Du Panchell. He trepanned the skull with such success as to render the hostler a sensible mortal.

H. C. Linn, a nephew of Dr. George Linn, began practice at Butler immediately after his uncle's death; moved to West Sunbury, in 1835, and resided there until 1878, when he returned to Butler, where he now resides. A veteran of the medical circle, he takes lively interest in the progress of the profession, and is himself a student of modern methods.

Dr. Goodall was at Butler in 1834, but remained only a few years. He was looked upon as a very excellent man and good physician.

Orrin D. Palmer, a resident physician of Zelenople, from 1835 to 1860, was one of the old-time doctors, who was known throughout a wide region and always welcomed in the settlements. Dr. Germich, a contemporary of Palmer, was there in 1841, at least, and practiced for some years; while Dr. Linnenbruck, who became the community physician at Economy, in 1849, practiced at Harmony for some years.

James Graham, who studied medicine in Northern Ireland, arrived in Butler about 1834, and opened a school in a building on McKean street, opposite what has been known recently as "The Rink." John H. Negley, who was one of his pupils, writing of him in 1891, says:

He brought with him from the old country, some of the old methods of school teaching. One of these was the use of taws, or cat-of-nine-tails, as a whip for the bad boy. The taws was composed of a round wooden handle, to which were tacked nine leather straps, knotted at ends, each about three feet long. This instrument hung on the wall, always ready for use. He did frequently use it, and sometimes with terrific force and effect.

He was a thorough physician and scholar; taught in the old academy, and, in sober hours, was popular, but the use of drink led to his death, about 1843.

Gottlieb Miller, a native of Marburg, Germany, and a graduate of the university of that city, arrived at Butler in 1841. He practiced here until his death, in 1849.

William Lowman, who, after a short residence at Prospect, removed to Butler, was a popular physician in 1860 and 1861. Entering the army, he died of disease.

Isaiah McJunkin, born in Centre township, Butler county, in 1817, received

his education at Jefferson College, Washington county, studied medicine under Dr. O. D. Palmer, of Zelenople, in 1841, and later in the Louisville Medical College. Early in the Forties, he established himself at Butler and made extraordinary advances in the profession. In 1860, he removed to Chicago, at once took a leading place among the physicians of the Garden City, and died there in his forty-sixth year. In the history of Camp Douglass, as well as in that of the city, the Doctor's name holds a place.

William R. Cowden, of Middle Lancaster, is the second oldest practitioner in Butler county. He was born in Portersville in 1820, read medicine with his father, Dr. John Cowden, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the sessions of 1844-45 and 1845-46, and in the spring of 1846 commenced practice in his native town. With the exception of three years spent at West Sunbury, and a few years in Worth township, he was engaged in the active duties of his profession at Portersville for nearly half a century, and only recently removed to Middle Lancaster. Dr. H. C. Linn, of Butler, is the only physician in the county that outranks him in the number of years devoted to medical practice.

F. Schmidt, the pioneer physician of Saxonburg, arrived early in the thirties; but left the settlement prior to 1840, when Dr. August Koch came from Germany to Saxonburg.

H. B. Brower, referred to in the chapter on The Press, located at Prospect, as a physician, in 1838. He indulged his taste for journalism there, but managed to attend faithfully to every professional duty until 1849, when politics led him to the legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1850. He died at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in 1886, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. Gleason, a Philadelphian, was here in the Forties. His lectures on medical and sanitary subjects were largely attended and the lessons he inculcated observed by his hearers.

Josiah McCandless, a native of Centre township, Butler county, read medicine under Dr. Whittaker of Allegheny City for three years, and in 1839 located in Centre township as a physician, and practiced there until his death, January 5, 1875.

George W. Gettys, who was interested in one of the Whig newspapers of Butler, came about 1843 and remained until 1855 or 1856. Dr. W. J. Randolph was his contemporary from 1850 to 1853.

Henri De Coliere, who said he was a Frenchman, came to Butler in the forties, and introduced to the people new ideas of the human structure. He made his office next the building then occupied by Anthony Rockenstein, near Colonel Sullivan's present house, and where, after the fire of 1859, Rockenstein erected a brick house. The Doctor was the antithesis of Mr. Rockenstein, though his neighbor. He had his property heavily insured, and when the fire was over, many looked upon the physician as the incendiary. Only when all other physicians would fail to relieve the sick, was Dr. De Coliere called upon; for the people feared him, while believing he could cure any disease. He was a desperate character, who had a penchant for using the knife, and his victims were numerous, both in the Butler and Harmony neighborhoods. Owing to this penchant he was

placed on trial here for manslaughter, but escaped from jail. Prior to this denouement, he attended a case of delerium tremens at Butler. He diagnosed the case and declared the patient would die. In broken English, he said the patient would die "in three minute," and to make his prediction good, he administered a poison, which killed the man within the time specified.

Lyman L. Howard, a native of Ithaca, New York, located at Centreville in 1835-36, but moved to Harrisville in the latter year, where he practiced until 1854, when he removed to Indiana. Later he established himself in Illinois. Howard was at Harrisville about the time Dr. James Owens left the settlement for the western country. Dr. James McConnell moved West in 1856, when Dr. J. H. Elrick came, and died in California.

Josiah McMichael, a native of Meadville, began the practice of medicine in Venango township, when twenty-six years of age, located at Millerstown in 1858, and was prominent in professional and local affairs there until his death, January 12, 1880.

Dr. Sample, the first physician at Breakneck, now Evans City, located there in 1844, but left before the close of 1845. In 1848, William Sterrett arrived and remained until 1855, when he moved to Allegheny county, where he died a year later.

Joseph S. Lusk, born at Harmony in 1826, received his education at Mercer Academy, and subsequently studied medicine under his father. Later he attended the Western Reserve Medical College, graduated in 1850, and the same year began practice at Harmony. A reference to the Political Chapter will point out definitely his services in the legislature. Together with being a physician and politician, he was also a geologist and archæologist, gathering round him a valuable collection of mineral and antiquities. His death occurred at Butler, to which borough he had removed, February 3, 1889.

Amos Lusk, born at Harmony in 1828, studied medicine under his father, Loring Lusk, and began practice in 1849 in his native town. In 1851 he located at Zelenople, was appointed in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Pittsburg in 1853, moved to Missouri in 1857, returned to Zelenople in 1861, and practiced there until his death, November 17, 1891. He studied many languages, some say twenty-five different tongues. As his brother, Joseph S., was a student of natural history, Amos was a lover of books and an industrious student.

A. M. Neyman, a native of Butler borough, began the study of medicine, under Dr. Morehead, of Zanesville, Ohio, in 1845, but two years after returned to Butler, and in 1849, taught the English classes in the "Old Stone Academy." Subsequently he taught school in Centre township, and early in 1850 resumed medical study, under Dr. Randolph. The winter of 1850-51, was passed by him in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland; but although he did not graduate therefrom until the spring of 1853, he began practice in 1851 at Butler. In the winter of 1855-56, he practiced at Philadelphia in the hospitals. Returning to Butler he was one of the actors in the first Ceaserian operation performed west of the Allegheny mountains, and has since been a leading physician of this county.

Charles Emmerling, now of Pittsburg, a young physician, arrived from

Germany about 1854. Some time later, he called on Dr. Neyman, in the night, to assist him in performing a Ceasarian operation on a German woman who resided in a cabin in the St. Joe neighborhood, near Col. M. Gillespie's house. They not only saved the child, but also the woman. Colonel Gillespie and his wife were present and witnessed this heroic operation.

William Irvine was born in what is now Adams township, in 1828, read medicine in the office of Dr. William Sterrett; subsequently studied in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, during the winter of 1852-53, and in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1854-55, and received a diploma from the last named institution, March, 1855. He, however, began practice at Evans City in 1853, and became the successor of Dr. Sterrett. In 1863, he was one of the military examining surgeons, and in 1876 he was elected to the legislature. He is to-day one of the oldest practicing physician in the county.

George Welsh, who located at Petersville early in the Fifties moved to Saxonburg about 1855, but returned to Petersville, where he died in 1862.

J. W. Beatty, who settled at Fairview in 1855 or 56, practiced in that field until removed by death in 1881.

N. M. Richardson, a native of this county, studied medicine at Zelenople under Dr. Palmer, and established himself at Prospect in 1859.

Nicholas M. Hoover, a native of Armstrong county, settled in Buffalo township, of this county, in 1842; read medicine under Dr. McGill, of Freeport, entered the army in 1861, served until July, 1864, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1865, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the close of the war began practice at North Washington, but in 1888 he removed to Butler borough.

David Fowler, who is supposed to have practiced in what is now Washington township, about the close of the third decade of this century moved to Fairview, and to Martinsburg in 1845, and thence to Englewood, Illinois.

Henry Bullard, who died in 1850, at Fairview, was a contemporary of Dr. A. Barnhart, who settled there in 1840, and of Dr. Fowler.

Samuel Marks, who died in 1854 or 1855, located at Centreville, in 1847, while seven or eight years later, Dr. J. W. Beatty located at Fairview, where he died in 1881. Dr. McMillan was there in 1874.

G. W. Coulter, an Ohioan, and Benjamin Pearson, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, located at Centreville in 1862. The first named died in 1873, leaving Dr. Pearson and Dr. James B. Livingston, who came in the Fifties, and Dr. A. M. Patterson, who came in 1873, in possession of the field.

R. L. McCurdy, now of Freeport, was a well-known physician at Butler in the Sixties.

Eli Conn, who was elected prothonotary in 1872, and afterward acted as sheriff, studied medicine and practiced in Butler for a very short period, when he left the county.

Dr. C. H. Davis, of Cranberry township, was killed by Indians in Arizona, June 4, 1886.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of the physicians registered in the prothonotary's office at Butler, as required by the law of June 8, 1881, together with location at time of registration, and date of beginning practice. Those registered in 1881 were: George G. Aitkin, Great Belt, 1871; S. D. Bell, Millerstown, 1874; H. C. Birchard, Fairview, 1865; Stephen Bredin, Butler, 1861; Floyd V. Brooks, Evans City, 1877; John E. Byers, Butler, 1878; C. L. Campbell, Brownsdale, 1876; C. M. C. Campbell, Martinsburg, 1881; George H. Chandler, Karns City, 1865; J. L. Christie, Petersville, 1877; William R. Cowden, Portersville, 1846; W. N. Clark, Whitestown, 1867; Elder Crawford, Ogle, 1878; B. L. Davis, Petrolia; A. V. Cunningham, Zelienople, 1863; John Deitrick, Petrolia, etc., 1870; B. E. Dennison, Martinsburg, 1860; W. L. De Wolfe, Coalville (now in Millerstown), 1879; P. S. Duff (H), Great Belt, 1863; Andrew J. Edmunds, Martinsburg, 1873; Joseph Eggert, Parker township, 1848; George L. G. Eggert, Parker township, 1881; J. H. Elrick, Harrisville, 1856; Robert Everett, Prospect, 1879; William C. Foster, Petrolia, 1876; Samuel Graham, Butler, 1862; David Harper, Karns City, 1870; B. A. Henlen, North Washington, 1875; Harvey D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury, 1879; James A. Holman, Unionville, 1879; Albert Holman, Unionville, 1881; N. M. Hoover, North Washington, 1865; William Irvine, Evans City, 1858; Albert A. Kelty, West Liberty, 1872; Clinton S. Kerr, Byrom Centre, 1876; Theodore Kersting, Evans City, 1867; John H. King, Saxonburg, 1872; E. N. Leake, (H) Butler, 1880; H. C. Linn, 1833; Joshua M. List, Evans City, 1875; Amos Lusk, Harmony, 1849; Joseph S. Lusk, Harmony, 1850; C. F. McBride, Fairview, 1877; George A. McCandless, Middle Lancaster, 1877; W. C. McCandless, Glade Mills, 1880; C. A. McCaskey, Millerstown, 1874; Samuel E. McClymonds, Portersville, 1877; W. V. Marquis, Glade Mills, 1881; Samuel H. Matheson, Centreville, 1854; E. B. Mershon, Saxonburg, 1877; Homer L. Mershon, Saxonburg, 1878; A. M. Neyman, Butler, 1851; Asa M. Patterson, Centreville, 1873; R. L. Patterson, Millerstown, 1872; Benjamin Pearson, Centreville, 1862; Raymond H. Pillow, Whitestown, 1876; O. P. Pisor, Harrisville, 1881; Thomas B. Rhodes, Farmington, 1875; C. C. Rumberger, Petrolia, 1872; J. M. Scott, Winfield township, 1871; S. O. Sterrett, Valencia, 1880; S. L. Strain, Harrisville, 1858; D. J. Washabaugh, Anandale, 1876; David W. Webster, Harrisville; Adam Weiser, Zelienople, 1848; H. R. Wilson, Portersville, 1873; W. R. Wilmon, Portersville, 1881; Frank Winter, Zelienople, 1878; and George M. Zimmerman, Butler, 1870.

The resident physicians, who registered in 1882, and those who located here that year are as follows: James M. Blain, Sarversville; Orville A. Rhodes, West Sunbury; B. L. Davis, Petrolia; T. W. Hopkins, Millerstown; David J. Jones, Forestville; H. S. George, Saxon Station; and James E. Montgomery, Clinton township.

The physicians who registered in this county from January 1, 1883, to 1894, are given in the following list:

Thomas Dunn McConnell, Whitestown; Walter Barber, Prospect; N. M.

Richardson, Prospect; Thomas Hays Donley, Mars; and Mrs. Mary E. Harper, Bald Ridge, in 1888.

Joseph C. Irvine, Forward township; Samuel M. Bippus, Butler; J. B. Shwalter, Millerstown; and A. J. Pyle, Zelenople, in 1884.

Harry Navigo, Karns City; G. W. Sloan, Butler; J. C. Barr, Mars; and Reddick Coulter McCurdy, Butler, in 1885.

Daniel W. Fiedler, Harmony; Edward P. Logan, Saxonburg; and George W. Bean, Butler, in 1886.

John F. Moore, Butler; Andrew Edmonds, Martinsburg; William Linnenbrink, Zelenople; D. Elmer Wiles, Butler; and Charles T. W. Seidel, Harrisville, in 1887.

M. P. Cullinan, Petrolia; W. R. Titzel (H), Butler; Walker W. McConnell, Harrisville; George M. Silvers, Evans City; and John Charles Hoyer, Jacksonville, in 1888.

John Calvin Cort, Renfrew; W. J. Kelly, Parker township; M. E. Headland, Zelenople; W. H. McCafferty, Sarver Station; Robert W. Watterson, Zelenople; Samuel E. Ralston, Harmony; and Joseph L. Campbell, Millerstown, in 1889.

Charles L. Tilton, Evans City; William H. Wallace, Butler; George D. Thomas, Millerstown; Jesse E. Mann (H), Butler; J. L. Axtell, Millerstown; Lysander Black, Butler; V. F. Thomas, Fairview; Mrs. Eliza E. Grossman, Butler; George J. Peters, Butler; Arthur Foster, Saxonburg; and Levi M. Reinse, Butler, in 1890.

Harry M. Wilson, Evans City; Joseph Forrester, Butler; Joseph W. Miller, Butler; Albert D. Price, Evans City; Horace S. McClymonds, Brownsdale; George G. Shoemaker, Butler; and Edwin C. Thompson, West Liberty, in 1891.

William J. Grossman, Coaltown; James B. Thompson, Prospect; Charles J. Stein, Zelenople; Edwin J. Fithian, Portersville; Thomas H. Newcomb, Karns City; George K. McAdoo, Anandale; M. C. Smith, Zelenople; and J. C. Wilson, Evans City, in 1892.

W. R. Cowden, Middle Lancaster; Walter N. Humphrey, Portersville; James A. Wallace, Petrolia; Harry Lee Brush, Centreville; W. W. Lasher, Saxonburg; Charles E. Beck, Middle Lancaster; George L. Fife, Saxonburg; William Plummer McElroy, West Liberty, and John Franklin Turner, Hooker, Concord township, in 1893. Simeon Nicholas Andre, Buena Vista, in 1894.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Butler County Medical Association was organized November 3, 1896, to co-operate more effectually with the State and National Associations in the work of advancing the knowledge of medicine and the status of the physician. The first officers were Amos Lusk, president; A. M. Neyman, vice-president; Stephen Bredin, secretary; William Irvine, treasurer; W. S. Huselton, corresponding secretary; W. R. Cowden, Joseph S. Lusk, Josiah McMichael and William Irvine, censors; and W. R. Cowden, Amos Lusk, Stephen Bredin, M. M. Richardson and A. M. Neyman, committee on constitution. The articles of association were signed January 3, 1897, the officers named with the following physicians,

signing the roll:—J. B. Livingston and G. W. Coulter, of Slippery Rock; E. F. Anderson, of Coultersville; S. H. Matheson, of Saxonburg; T. J. Blackwood, of Glade Mills; Theodore Frickenstein, of Butler; and N. M. Hoover, of North Washington. The first act of the new association was the adoption of a fee bill.

The presidents of the society since its organization are as follows: Amos Lusk, 1867; Stephen Bredin, 1868; W. R. Cowden, 1869; Stephen Bredin, 1870-1875; Samuel Graham, 1876; S. D. Bell, 1877; W. N. Clark, 1878; David Harper, 1879; Josiah McMichael, 1880; Joseph S. Lusk, 1881-83; William Irvine, 1884-85; R. H. Pillow, 1886; W. L. De Wolfe, 1887; Floyd V. Brooks, 1888; John E. Byers, 1889; N. M. Hoover, 1890; A. M. Neyman, 1891; J. C. Barr, 1892; H. D. Hockenberry, 1893; and Samuel Graham, 1894.

The office of secretary has been filled by the following named physicians: Stephen Bredin, 1867; A. M. Neyman, 1868; G. W. Coulter, 1870; S. S. Towler, 1875; S. D. Bell, 1876; C. F. McBride, 1877; R. H. Pillow, 1878-79; John E. Byers, 1880; J. L. Christie, 1881-89; S. D. Bell, 1890-1894; and Joseph Forrester, 1894.

The members of the society in 1894, were as follows: S. D. Bell, S. M. Bippus, J. E. Byers, Joseph Forrester, Samuel Graham, Mrs. Eliza E. Grossman, M. E. Headland, N. M. Hoover, J. W. Miller, A. M. Neyman, G. J. Peters, R. H. Pillow and George G. Shoemaker (since deceased), of Butler; William M. Barber and H. D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury; J. C. Barr, Mars; J. L. Campbell, W. L. DeWolfe, J. B. Showalter and G. D. Thomas, Millerstown; J. L. Christie, Petersville; J. C. Cort, William Irvine and H. M. Wilson, Evans City; William R. Cowden, Middle Lancaster; A. Holman, Unionville; H. S. McClymonds, Renfrew; O. P. Pisor, North Washington; S. O. Sterrett, Valencia; V. F. Thomas, Fairview; E. C. Thompson, West Liberty; J. B. Thompson, Prospect; S. S. Towler, Marionville, Forest county; A. V. Cunningham, Zelenople; and E. B. Mershon, Saxonburg.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—THE PALLADIUM AND ITS FOUND-
ER—THE CENTINEL—REPOSITORY—PROPOSED HERALD, AND FREEMAN'S JOURNAL—
THE DEMOCRATIC HERALD AND JACOB ZIEGLER—WHIG—AMERICAN—WILLIAM HAS-
LETT—STAR SPANGLED BANNER—UNION, AND UNION-HERALD—AMERICAN CITI-
ZEN—BUTLER CITIZEN—PRESS—FAIR AND FESTIVAL—NORTHWESTERN INDEPEND-
ENT—EAGLE—OILMAN'S JOURNAL—RECORD—SEMI-MONTHLY—TIMES—ORPHAN'S
FRIEND—TIDINGS—MAGNET—MILLERSTOWN NEWSPAPERS—NEWSPAPERS OF PETRO-
LIA AND VICINITY—NEWSPAPERS OF PROSPECT, ZELIENOPLE, CENTREVILLE AND SAX-
ONBURG.

THE beginnings of literary activity in Western Pennsylvania dates back to July 29, 1786, when the *Pittsburg Gazette* was founded by John Scull. It was the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny mountains, and was distributed by special courier among the sparse settlements adjacent to Pittsburg. The earliest newspaper venture north of that place was the *Crawford Weekly Messenger*, established by Thomas Atkinson at Meadville in 1805. Three years later George Wyeth began the publication of the *Mirror* at Erie, and in 1811 the *Western Press* was founded at Mercer by Jacob Herrington. The latter is still one of the leading weeklies of Mercer county, after a checkered career of more than eighty years.

In 1881 the pioneer newspaper of Butler county was established. Reference to the transactions of the commissioners in a previous chapter will show the sums paid out annually to the Pittsburg newspapers, and account, in a measure, for the courage which led to the establishment of a newspaper in Butler. The population of the county was approaching the 10,000 mark, Butler was organized as a borough and society was assuming modern forms, when its first newspaper was founded.

The *Butler Palladium and Republican Star* was issued August 17, 1818, by John Galbraith. Number 41, of Volume 1, dated March 27, 1819, now in possession of Charles Duffy, is a four page folio of four columns to the page. The typography is very much superior to that of its immediate successors, but the local news is confined almost exclusively to the advertising columns. The rate per annum was two dollars in advance, or two dollars and a half if paid within the year, and the advertising rate, one dollar per square, for three insertions. The advertisements in the *Palladium* of March, 1819, included the McNair and Lowrey notices, referred to in the chapter on public lands; the fulling and dying house of William and Henry Neyman, of Centre township; the shop of Alexander Anderson, shoemaker; the general store of M. B. and W. Lowrie; the grist and fulling mills of John Negley; the store of Charles Cist & Company, of

Harmony, and the tannery of Hugh McKee. Calls for the settlement of accounts by Patrick Hagerty, William Campbell and Robert Scott, and partnership notices of John Empy and Robert Dickey, blacksmiths, and of Patrick McDermott and William Johnston, blacksmiths.

John Galbraith, founder of the *Palladium*, was a son of John Galbraith, Sr., a native of Ireland, who served in the War of the Revolution as a soldier in the Pennsylvania Line. In 1796 the family came to Butler county and settled in Centre township, where the sons John, Alexander W., and James, became well-known pioneers. The mother was a daughter of Matthew White, an early settler of the county, and brought from Huntington county a female slave who became free before the emancipation act of Pennsylvania was passed, but remained with the Galbraith family until her death. John Galbraith read law with William Ayres, and was admitted to practice November 10, 1818; but having established the *Palladium* he devoted his attention to his newspaper until his removal to Franklin, Venango county, in 1819. He soon after married Amy Ayres, a daughter of Rev. Robert Ayres, an Episcopal minister of Franklin. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and served four consecutive terms in that body. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and re-elected in 1834. In 1837 he removed to Erie, and was again elected to Congress the following year. In 1851 he was elected president judge, a position he held until his death, June 15, 1860.

The Butler Centinel succeeded *The Palladium* in October, 1820. It espoused the Federalist party warmly, and in 1824 was intensely anti-Jacksonian. Moses and John Sullivan, the editors and owners, adopted as the motto of their journal the following phrase of Washington:—"Watching with zealous anxiety for the preservation of your National Union, and discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." The publishers adhered to this motto and made of their journal a fair newspaper for the time and place. A copy of the *Centinel* of November 18, 1820, Number 7 of Volume 1, shows a folio of four pages, each of four columns, and printed in old-time small pica. A lengthy advertisement by Francis R. Shunk, Frederick W. Leopold and Louis Gall—the land committee of the German Society at Harrisburg—appears in this issue. A caution against taking notes, by Joshua McElfish; an advertisement of Joseph McQuistion, the boot and shoemaker; of James Thompson, the blacksmith, and of Henry Neyman, the hatter; together with calls for the settlement of accounts by David Scott, John McQuistion, Potts & Dougal and Ross Gateley, the school-teacher, are all given. The news is generally foreign with a few selected articles. The Sullivans published the paper about four years. They were prominent factors in the pioneer history of Butler and are appropriately mentioned in another chapter.

In the fall of 1824 William Stewart and Joseph Buffington bought the plant, changed the name of the paper to "Sentinel," enlarged it and extended its line of news. The *Sentinel* of February 11, 1826, was numbered *new series, Volume 2, Number 60, old series, Volume 6.*, Stewart & Buffington being then editors. On April 14, 1826, Buffington retired from the partnership and Stewart continued publication. In his salutatory he says:

Taught from the cradle to revere those principles for which the fathers of the Revolution "pledged their lives and sacred honors;" educated where alone republicanism in its purity is to be found, *in the cabin*; it need not, nor will it be thought strange that my predilections are strongly in favor of the Democratic party.

In May, 1826, the office was moved to the house then occupied by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, formerly used as a printing office by John Sullivan, on the corner of Washington and West streets. The muse of the *Sentinel* writing the "Carrier's Address," in January, 1829, became prophetic. His fifth stanza, of twelve lines, discloses his ideas:—

Pause here, my muse—look forward and you'll see
How wondrous great the land of Penn shall be—
Chequer'd with railroads and canals beside;
While roaring engines—boats shall on them glide,
Bearing our products to every clime,
In rich profusion from the field and mine,
What halcyon days shall then succeed our toil!
Fruits grow spontaneous from the untended soil!
Fat pigs and ducks, with knife and fork transfixed,
Cry, "Eat us! Eat us." Wine with nectar mixed
Shall to our lips be pressed! How blessings throng!
The theme does quite intoxicate my song.

The prices which Stewart paid for type in 1829 are as follows: Pearl, per pound, \$1.40; nonpareil, ninety cents; minion, seventy cents; brevier, fifty-six cents; bourgeois, forty-six cents; long primer, forty cents; small pica, thirty-eight cents, and pica thirty-six cents. Larger primers, from thirty-four to thirty cents, and scabbards and quotations, thirty cents. These prices were subject to a discount of five per cent for cash, but the editor does not show that he took advantage of the liberal terms offered by the foundrymen. Under date, February 6, 1830, Stewart says:

The *Sentinel* was unable to report last week, his fire-lock being out of order for want of *elbow grease*. A little of the old oil which he first used when he posted himself in Butler, being applied this week, enabled him to fire off once more. Our patrons may expect a weekly report after this.

In 1830 Parker C. Purviance and George W. Smith purchased the *Sentinel*, cleared the office of all Democratic tendencies, opposed the Masonic order with vehemence, and then, being true Whigs, gave battle without quarter to the Democrats. In the campaign of 1840, they exhausted themselves, and soon after, the *Sentinel*, having finished its mission, went the way of all things human.

The Repository was issued March 14, 1823, by Maurice and John Bredin. The salutatory sets fourth the belief of the publishers that another newspaper in the place would be useful, and was desired by a considerable portion of the citizens of this county. As Democratic-Republicans they claimed the right of expressing their opinions on public men and public affairs, but declared that the columns of *The Repository* should be open to the opinions of all. This journal was issued every Friday, at the rate of two dollars per annum. The terms for advertising were one dollar per square for four insertions, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. European and Asiatic news items occupied nearly two

pages, State politics a half page, advertising a half page and miscellaneous papers one page. A notice of the marriage of William Lohead, of Cranberry, to Nancy Renison, of Middlesex, by Squire Stoolfire, and the advertisements of William Hagerty, merchant, and Francis McClure, dyer, appear. On December 3, 1824, the publishers of *The Repository* said editorially:

We have understood that Messrs. Stewart & Buffington, to whom the *Butler Sentinel* has been transferred, have enlarged their paper. Although the support that a new country like this can afford a newspaper, will scarcely meet the expenses incident to the publication of a paper on a super-royal sheet, yet, being desirous that our readers shall have no reasonable cause of complaint, as to the size of our paper, we will make arrangements immediately for publishing *The Repository* on a larger sheet, and expect that in two or three weeks at farthest, *The Repository* will appear in a new dress.

The promise was carried into effect on December 17, 1824, when four five-column pages, printed in long primer, were presented to its readers. With the exception of four advertisements and the announcement of enlargement, the paper did not contain a reference to Butler county affairs. The recognition of the Bredin Brothers enterprise by the *Sentinel*, was so exceedingly slow and modest, that *The Repository* had to notice this inattention editorially.

In 1831 John Bredin was commissioned judge of the new Seventeenth judicial district. Expecting preferment at the bar, he retired from journalism in 1830, and with him his brother, Maurice. The office became the property of James McGlaughlin and John McClelland, who appear to have carried on *The Repository* until June 27, 1835, when it bears the imprint of McGlaughlin & Ziegler. Shortly after, David Shannon and John Little became owners, and they may be said to have carried on its publication down to May, 1842, when it sunk its identity in the new *Democratic Herald*.

The *Butler Herald* was a paper of the imagination—originating in the brain of George W. Smith, once a member of the Butler bar. The prospectus of the *Herald* was published in the *Sentinel* of July 4, 1829, by Smith, who proposed to make it the organ of the anti-Masonic and anti-intemperance people of Butler, as well as of the colonizationists. At first, the editor designed it as a semi-monthly periodical, then as a weekly; but seeing the *Sentinel* and *The Repository* in possession of the field he concluded to abandon the proposed enterprise.

The Freeman's Journal was proposed May 25, 1830, by Peter Duffy. His object, or one of them, was to teach the dangers of class government, that is a coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, to occupy all public places without being competent to fill them, and to seize upon all honors without meriting them. The prospectus of the *Journal*, at least, leads one to the conclusion that eternal enmity between himself and such non-competents formed one of the motives for embarking in newspaper life. He looked upon the opposition to the Masons as a movement without patriotic, but with selfish foundations. The project was not carried into execution, as he concluded to use the columns of the two journals then published in Butler for scattering his political ideas among the people.

The Democratic Herald was founded in May, 1842, by James McGlaughlin and Jacob Ziegler. On November 19, 1845, James McGlaughlin issued his valedictory.

dictory as publisher, and Samuel G. Purvis, who purchased his interest and became associated with Jacob Ziegler in its management, issued his salutatory. On June 27, 1848, the names of Samuel G. Purvis and Joseph McMurtry appear as publishers, and so continued until February 3, 1849, when James McGlaughlin and Cornelius Coll became owners. On January 12, 1850, the name of Andrew E. Marshall was substituted for that of McGlaughlin, and under the direction of Marshall and Coll the *Herald* entered on the second half of the Nineteenth century, still advocating the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk. On March 15, 1851, Jacob Ziegler resumed his place as owner, *vice* Coll, and announced that "as long speeches are never read, we shall snap them short off by saying: We are Democratic in thought, word and deed, and shall endeavor to be as honorable to political opponents as their conduct deserves."

In April following the office was moved to the house formerly occupied by R. & J. Cunningham, on Main street, where it was issued for some years. On July 5, 1854, the editor charged that the Know Nothing journals were edited by foreigners, and pointed out that Know Nothingism was not a conviction, but a pretence used conveniently by demagogues. Of course the Whig party came in for a whipping, and the editor stated that said party rarely, if ever, obtained victory except by some kind of an *ism*, or an unnatural and unhealthy excitement built on some *ism*.

The valedictory of Jacob Ziegler, as editor, and the salutatory of Joseph P. Patterson appeared under date March 21, 1855. The attacks on the political fungi of that period, so well sustained by "Uncle Jake," were continued with unabated zeal by the new editor. John H. Negley assumed control of the *Herald* November 28, 1855. On July 3, 1858, Mr. Negley retired and Samuel and John C. Coll became editors and publishers.

The *Herald* in its issue of December 4, 1861, announced that it would be mailed to subscribers of the *Butler Union*, according to arrangement with Mr. Irvin. In the issue of December 11, the valedictory of S. P. Irvin appears, and in it he tells of the consolidation of the *Butler Union* with the *Herald*, under the title:—*The Union-Herald*. On the last given date, the new title appeared at the head of the old *Herald*, with the firm name of J. C. Coll & Company as publishers. In 1867 Jacob and Alfred G. Ziegler purchased the office from Coll, and in 1872-73, the paper was called "*Ziegler's Democratic Herald*," but was soon changed to the original name.

The obituary of William Johnson in the issue of December, 1872, after describing the life of the old printer, indulged in the following play upon chapel words:

Poor Bill! His life was one of *dashes*, but his imprudence put a *period* to them. His *bed* is now in the bosom of mother earth, and although his *form* no longer *stands on its feet*, we hope it is not beyond *justification*.

From 1867 up to the death of Mr. Ziegler, the *Herald* enjoyed a fair share of prosperity, and its pages bore the imprint of his originality. Coming from Gettysburg to Butler in August, 1831, he entered the office of *The Repository* the following month as devil, where he soon became known as "The devil from Gettysburg." He served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, and was then



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graduated as a full-fledged typo. He worked as a journeyman in the same office up to the spring of 1842, when he became one of the founders of the Democratic *Herald*, and, with the exception of the period between 1855 and 1867, when the paper was in other hands, his was the master-mind that guided its destiny. For nearly half a century "Uncle Jake" was one of the best known and most highly respected men in Butler county; while his strong and vigorous personality infused into the editorial pages of his paper, gave him a wide reputation among the journalists of Pennsylvania, and won for the paper the characteristic title of "*Ziegler's Herald*."

After his death, Judge James Bredin and Stephen Cummings, the administrators of the estate, were the actual managers, Mr. Cummings giving it personal attention until October 26, 1888, when the office was sold to W. G. Ziegler (a nephew of "Uncle Jacob"), and James A. McKee, who have since been the editors and publishers. The circulation of the *Herald* is about 2,000. Since Jacob Ziegler's time, the office has experienced two removals, first from the old Beatty hotel to the frame building at the rear of the Troutman store, formerly the post-office, as kept by Thomas White. In August, 1893, the last move to the present *Herald* building was made. This is a three-story and basement structure, well lighted, and particularly adapted for a newspaper office. It was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

The Butler County Whig was the *Sentinel* revived in a new body and a new dress. In William Haslett's salutatory, as editor of *The Whig*, issued June 24, 1846, it is said, among other things:—

Secret and Oath-bound Societies we shall ever oppose, because we believe such societies unnecessary, Anti-Republican, and fraught with immediate or ultimate danger to the liberties of the country, especially if they are controlled, as they are known to have been, by the influence of evil or designing men.

Haslett continued its publication alone until October 10, 1850, when J. L. Bredin became associate publisher and editor; he, however, may be said to have been the sole worker in the office down to August 25, 1852, when he asked for and obtained a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Haslett sold the *Whig*, in April, 1855, to William B. Lemmon, and the *Herald*, noticing the change said, in its issue of April 18, that "to Haslett must be credited the establishment of the *Whig* and its successful management for the past ten years."

The Butler American.—Following the purchase of the *Whig*, W. B. Lemmon bought, in April, 1855, *The Star Spangled Banner*, the organ of the Know Nothings, from Johnston, its publisher. That he consolidated with the *Whig*, then known as the *Butler American*, under the title *The Butler American and Star of Liberty*, and declared the combination ready to espouse Know Nothingism in any shape. In September, 1859, Edwin Lyon became part owner of the *Butler American*, and with Mr. Haslett, who had again got control, carried on that journal. In January, 1861, this paper begged Congress to do anything for peace, although some years before under Lemmon it was engaged in sowing the seeds of political and religious intolerance. Haslett continued to publish the *American* up to October, 1865, when the plant was purchased by Thomas Robinson and the material removed to the office of the *Citizen*.

Mr. Haslett deserves special mention in this chapter because of his long and prominent connection with journalism in Butler. Two years after disposing of the *American* he established the *Butler County Press*, and continued its publication until the spring of 1869, when he sold out to John H. Negley, and retired permanently from the newspaper field, after an active career of twenty-three years. He was also prominent in the local political arena, and was elected to the legislature in 1844; to the State senate in 1849, and again to the legislature in 1863, and for several years held office under the National Government. Mr. Haslett was a leading spirit in the enactment of the railroad bill, which won for Butler county its first iron highway, and he always manifested a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his home. He died December 10, 1872, three years after retiring from his last editorial charge.

The Star Spangled Banner never was so illy used as when the name was placed by one Johnston at the head of a little paper which he printed here in 1853-55. It was an organ of discord, publishing as many lies to the square inch as the most vicious publisher of our own day could desire. *The Butler American and Star of Liberty* was little better while under the control of W. B. Lemmon.

The Butler Union was suggested late in 1860. S. P. Irvin, as the publisher, wished to unite all parties, regardless of political bias, in a bond of Union, which would insure the more prompt subjection of the armies of the Confederacy. There was little use for such a journal a few months later; for, however much men differed on the method of subduing the Confederates, all men here were determined that there should not be two nations between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence. On December 11, 1861, the *Union* merged into the *Democratic-Herald*, and for the nonce, the title *The Union-Herald* was adopted. In fact, on December 4, the *Butler Union* ceased publication.

The Union-Herald was issued by J. C. Coll & Company, December 11, 1861. On January 21, 1863, its volume number was XXI. and issue number 29, showing it to be the *Democratic-Herald* of 1842 under a new name. Clark Wilson was then editor and publisher. It, too, lost its identity in the *Herald*.

The American Citizen was established by Thomas Robinson and Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, and issued December 9, 1863. At the head of the editorial column was the name of Abraham Lincoln, and this, with the fact that Mr. Robinson was to be political editor and Mr. Anderson local editor, tell at once that the new journal was a Republican paper. The motto was, "Let us have faith that Right makes Might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."—A. Lincoln. The office was in the brick building formerly tenanted by Reiber & Yetter, opposite Jack's Hotel, now the Lowry House, with entrance from Jefferson street. Paper could not be obtained to print the *Citizen* of April 20, 1864, and this reason was given for its non-appearance. On January 9, 1865, Major Anderson retired, owing to his duties in the provost marshal's office requiring all his attention. The surrender of Lee was announced in the issue of April 12, 1865. On the editorial page appears the picture of an eagle, holding four spears in his claws and a small flag in his mouth, bearing the words: "Lincoln and the Union, forever." Above the picture are the names: Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and Hancock. The issue of April 19 was in

mourning over the assassination of Lincoln. On October 11, 1865, William Haslett closed his connection with the *Butler American* and the office became the property of the *American Citizen*.

On December 12, 1866, Cyrus E. Anderson succeeded Mr. Robinson as owner and editor, and filled that position for nearly two years and a half. In the valedictory of Major Anderson, which appeared in *The American Citizen* of April 14, 1869, he says: "The paper has passed into experienced hands. Mr. Negley has previously occupied the editorial chair, and will, no doubt, conduct the paper with marked ability." On the same date the greeting of the new editor was issued. April 7, 1869, Mr. Negley purchased the *Citizen*, and in May he bought the office of *The Butler County Press* with all Haslett's rights in that journal.

The Butler Citizen is the lineal descendant of the *Centinel* of 1820, and all the Federal, Whig, American and Republican newspapers, published here prior to 1870, are its foundation stones. The venerable *Centinel*, the *Butler County Whig*, the well edited *American Citizen*, and the *Press*, as well as the *Butler American* and the *Star Spangled Banner*, are in its foundation. William C. Negley was admitted a partner of his father in November, 1872, and in September, 1888, became sole owner. The *Citizen* is particularly noticeable for its attention to pioneer matters, such as deaths of old residents, and historical notices. Its news paragraphs are well written; while its editorials show a desire for fair play between parties and for justice to the country at large.

The Butler County Press was established by William Haslett August 14, 1867, and carried on by him until its suspension in 1869. As stated previously, the office was purchased by Mr. Negley a short time after the publication ceased.

The Fair and Festival, the first daily bulletin issued at Butler, was offered for sale December 26, 1868, and continued publication until January 14, 1869. It was suggested by Maj. J. B. Butler for benevolent purposes, and it may be said that he was the editor. Though only a one-column daily, it showed the editorial, news and advertisement divisions of a modern journal. The little paper was devoted in toto to the interests of the Ladies' Fair and Festival, containing notices of its progress, advertisements of the prizes offered, and names of the daily winners. Major Butler, with whom the idea originated, died only recently. Though not a resident of Butler, he was buried here, and his remains rest in the old graveyard opposite St. Paul's Catholic church, in the building of which he was interested enough to aid in organizing the fair of 1868-69 as a means of collecting funds for its construction.

The Northwestern Independent, a monthly paper, was issued at Butler in July, 1869, by Clark Wilson. Of course, when he established the *Oilman's Journal*, the *Independent* ceased.

The Butler Eagle was established in February, 1870, as a Republican journal. A company, the greater number of the members of which were veterans of the War of the Rebellion, was organized with the object of giving to the county a newspaper which would expound the ideas of the soldier or military element of the Republican party, and inculcate lessons of patriotism from their point of view. The directors of the company were W. L. Graham, president: F. M. Eastman, Hugh Morrison, J. B. Story and Cyrus E. Anderson. The officers were

Thomas Robinson, political editor; John M. Greer, local editor; Edwin Lyon, agricultural editor, and F. M. Eastman, business manager. In fact, there was too much organization in all this, and serious differences of opinion were expected from the beginning. Those expectations were realized; for in a little while Hugh Morrison and J. B. Clark were appointed editors *vice* Thomas Robinson, resigned. In 1871 Mr. Robinson became sole owner, and from that period down to January 1, 1879, his trenchant pen was made visible in the editorial pages and often in the news columns.

The Eagle was purchased by Eli D. Robinson, a son of the founder, January 1, 1879, and edited by him solely until February 7, 1881, when James M. Carson purchased an interest and at once assumed the position of associate editor. It is needless to speak of the progress of this paper under the management of Robinson & Carson. While they did not surrender a single Republican idea, they made politics, even in bitter campaigns, agreeable; for they surrounded attacks on the opposition with credits for the good parts of the enemy, and thus, giving justice where due, won respect. *The Eagle* is credited in Rowell's *Newspaper Directory* with a weekly circulation of 1,800. It is well printed and edited, while its news columns tell of the thorough effort made by the publishers to gather the news items. From March, 1888, to October, 1889, Professor Bancroft held a position in the local department of this paper. *The Eagle* was issued at first from the old George W. Smith building on the northeast corner of the Diamond, late the law office of Thomas Robinson. In 1885 Robinson & Carson erected the present *Eagle* Building, on Main street, on a lot purchased, in 1884, from the Dougal heirs. In February, 1895, Mr. Robinson purchased Mr. Carson's interest, and is now sole proprietor.

The Oilman's Journal was established by Clark Wilson, at Parker. Volume III., Number 41, is dated August 31, 1872. In November following, his son, H. C. Wilson, was admitted a partner and, in January, 1877, the office was moved to Butler, where the *Journal* was issued February 16, 1877, being Number 11, of Volume VIII. Clark Wilson was then editor and proprietor. Knowing Butler in the days of Civil War, when he tried to Unionize the conflicting sentiments of the people, he came now to aid the old capital of the new oil field and carried out his intention in the matter. In June, 1877, the devil, in the office of *The Oilman's Journal*, demonstrated his possession of the gift of poetry in the following verse:

The first moskeeter's come,
We heard him blow his horn,
While catching minnows
In the creek, the other morn,
Down by Boos' mill.

The Butler County Record, formerly *The Petrolia Record*, was founded October 27, 1877, at Petrolia, by Charles E. Herr, in connection with a printing office carried on there by the publisher. In April, 1878, the size was increased from the original folio of twenty columns to a folio of twenty-eight columns, and in every respect the *Record* was made worthy of the busy oil center, which Petrolia then was. The editor gave time and attention to his work and painted in glowing words each week's doings in that interesting oil field. Among the reporters and

contributors at Petrolia were D. W. Moorehouse, now a preacher of the gospel, at Newburyport, Massachusetts; Dr. B. L. Davis, F. F. Herr, W. F. Jordan and L. H. Patterson.

On removing the office to Butler, the name was changed to the *Butler County Record*, and the first number, under this new name, was issued June 6, 1888. On October 1, 1889, Prof. P. S. Bancroft, formerly of the Witherspoon Institute, and later in the local department of *The Eagle*, was engaged as associate editor—a position he still holds. Messrs. Herr and Bancroft are earnest workers in the newspaper field and aim to make their columns as interesting and newsy as they were in the lively days when the great Petrolia oil field yielded up its surprises, jokes and tragedies daily. It is now a neatly printed journal of thirty-six columns, politically independent and carefully edited. The certified circulation is 1,700.

The Semi-Monthly was established in September, 1881, by C. M. and W. J. Heineman, as a magazine, and issued from their office in the Heineman building until 1884. Two or three other little papers were published at intervals.

The Times, an evening paper, was founded April 14, 1884, by Charles M. and W. J. Heineman and W. G. Ziegler, as "The Times Publishing Company," with the object of furnishing the public of Butler and neighborhood the cream of the daily news and details of the oil field. At that time it was a four-page journal, neatly printed, each page being eleven by eight inches. On January 1, 1885, *The Times* was enlarged to eleven by fifteen inches, and the news columns extended, and on August 3, 1885, the size was again increased to twenty-two by fifteen inches. Later that fall W. G. Ziegler sold his interests to the Heinemans, since which time the brothers have carried it on with good success. The circulation of the *Times* daily is about 800.

The Weekly Times, established in August, 1884, as a seven-column, four-page journal, is now an eight-page paper of forty-eight columns. The job department of this office is very complete and the patronage quite large; while the new two-story printing office erected in 1894 is one of the most complete in the county.

The Orphan's Friend was a periodical issued by Rev. P. C. Prugh of St. Paul's Orphans' Home in 1882. It was established by Rev. T. F. Stauffer, who was editor down to December, 1882. Like other denominational journals it has passed away.

The Tidings, published by Rev. J. Q. Waters of the Butler English Lutheran church, was issued in April, 1883, but its life was not of long duration.

The Magnet, a semi-monthly magazine, is published by the students of the Butler High School, Edgar H. Negley being editor-in-chief. Nine other editors, a business manager and an assistant manager find mention on the editorial page. Number 14 of volume 11, dated May 29, 1893, is a very creditable specimen.

MILLERSTOWN NEWSPAPERS.

The Sand Pump, the first half-sheet of a daily paper, was issued at Millers-town, by O. H. Jackson, in August, 1873. It was a trial issue to learn how far he could depend on the busy oil men and business community for support in pub-

lishing a daily journal. How far the trial warranted success is shown by the fact that the *Daily Sand Pump* was issued regularly in September, 1878, and, to use the words of a contemporary, "went like hot cakes." It was an eight by ten inch sheet filled with oily paragraphs and advertisements. The people tired of it, however, in a little while, and the *Sand Pump* ceased working.

The Millerstown Review was a venture of the Rev. A. S. Thorn, who attempted to monopolize the advertising patronage of the oil field. It was established in 1875, after an experience at Greece City and other places. It was published with some degree of regularity until 1879, when Thorn, driven off by competitors, removed to Atwood, Kansas, to begin the publication of *The Pioneer*.

The Millerstown Herald was founded by S. J. Small in Centennial year. On May 19 1877, he sold his interest in the paper and material to P. A. Rattigan, who made it a photograph of the oil field, as well as a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. During the last few years the *Millerstown Herald* obtained a large circulation, and has become a popular vehicle of news for the whole county. Nothing escapes its watchful editor, and, as a result, its news columns are replete in paragraphs bristling with common sense, while its editorials are read with interest by Republicans as well as Democrats.

NEWSPAPERS OF PETROLIA AND VICINITY.

The Advertiser was the pioneer journal of that borough, antedating the *Record* (the history of which has been previously given) by a few months. Lerch & Mapes, the publishers, surrendered the field to Charles E. Herr, when he made known his intention of starting the *Petrolia Record* in 1877.

The Producers' Free Press was established early in 1878, by Lerch & Mapes, as a journal wholly devoted to the oil interests of the Petrolia field. To insure the success of their second venture here, they engaged P. C. Boyle to take editorial charge, and while he edited the *Free Press* it met with a fair measure of success. Subsequently, the owners made the way clear for the *Record*, finding the battle for precedence to be against them.

The Fairview Reporter was founded in 1872 by Col. Samuel Young, and continued publication for about twelve months, when he sought a more promising field. Among his aids was R. W. Crisswell, afterward a good describer of the oil fields in the *Oil City Derrick* and other papers.

The Advertiser was issued at Buena Vista, in December, 1873, as a tri-weekly paper, by J. D. Springstead. Old newspaper men at Butler do not remember such a journal; but yet it is of record.

The Item was established at Greece City in March, 1878, by Rev. A. S. Thorn, a Presbyterian preacher and principal of West Sunbury Academy. W. W. McQuiston and Andrew Fitzsimmons, typos, assisted him in the office. It called the place "Grease City," said other disagreeable things about the extraordinary little oil town, and went the way of such journals in a very short period.

The Karns City Item was the first newspaper issued at Karns City. It may have been the same as that at Greece City, with the title changed to suit Karns City or *vice versa*. It was a small sheet, yet it held the field for almost a year.

The Telephone was established at Karns City by J. Borland, in 1878, and was regularly published there until 1882, when he moved the office to Pine Grove, Mercer county.

Labor's Voice was founded at Martinsburg by Patrick C. Boyle. He was born in Donegal county, Ireland, came to the United States in 1846, with his parents, and was raised at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. In January, 1862, he entered the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in March, 1864. From 1863 to 1874, he was connected with wells and pipe lines in this field, but in the latter year entered the domain of journalism. In 1877 he established the first labor journal in the oil region at Martinsburg, in Parker township. To-day Mr. Boyle is publisher of the *Oil City Derrick*, and one of the best known citizens in Western Pennsylvania.

NEWSPAPERS OF PROSPECT.

The Prospect Record published by John S. Fairman and edited by Dr. D. H. B. Brower, was issued at Prospect in July, 1853. It was a newsy local paper on which Fairman and Brower lavished much labor. They had some hope of educating the people of that village up to the point of reading, and further still of supporting a paper printed entirely in the village. Twelve months of "Love's Labor Lost" convinced them that their hopes were groundless.

The Mirror and News was issued at Prospect in September, 1854, by Spear & Fairman, in the form of a six-column folio. Like the pioneer venture, the publishers learned within a year that Prospect would not recognize their efforts as necessary to the life of the villagers and they suspended publication.

The Trump, issued in 1856, proved that it was not a trump, for within three months the editor threw down his hand, declaring he could not play a square game with the people.

The Camp-Meeting Register, a daily morning paper, was issued at Prospect, August 26, 1859, by John S. Fairman. It was part and parcel of the great camp-meeting which was organized there by Rev. Samuel Crouse and local preachers.

The Prospect Leader grew up in S. B. Martincourt's job printing office, and appeared as a four-column, eight-page newspaper in December, 1879. Publication was continued until the beginning of April, 1880, when it became evident to the publisher that Prospect had not the enterprise to support a newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS OF ZELIENOPLE.

The Zelenople Recorder, the first newspaper published in the county, outside Butler borough, was a thing of a few days and full of trouble. Little more is known of it.

The Connoquessing Valley News, Number 1, Volume I, is dated October 30, 1878. In the salutatory of the publishers, Samuel and J. R. Young, it is written:

In obedience to the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of this valley, and the enterprising towns that have so long prospered upon its banks, we send forth the initial number of the *Valley News*. In conducting the paper, nothing of a

sectarian or political character shall occupy its columns; but our purpose shall be to advance the varied local interests of the region and advocate every idea that is calculated to benefit them.

On July 10, 1879, Samuel Young became sole proprietor. In December, 1881, the editor of the *News* quoted the following sentence from the *Millerstown Herald*:

Sam Young is almost as heavily crowded up with advertisements as we are. *Sam, let us arise and bless our friends.*

The Zelienople man responded thus:

We do, Pete, but your modesty overcomes us. Did you measure matter, Pete? Taking a short column rule and measuring the matter in both papers, we found we have just four and one-half columns more than you, allowing time tables and everything else to count. Now go to work and kick yourself just twenty-five minutes.

Colonel Young died at Zelienople, March 27, 1891, in his seventieth year, and his son, J. R. Young, succeeded him as editor and proprietor. The *News* is printed at Zelienople, where a well equipped office speaks of enterprise and success.

CENTREVILLE AND SAXONBURG PAPERS.

The *Centreville Casket* ceased publication, August 8, 1879. It was edited by W. S. Fulkman, known as Stanley Fulkman, for about two years, then closed its short career and editor and office moved to the town of Beaver.

The *Signal* was established at Centreville, February 12, 1892, by R. D. Young, now of the *New Castle Courant*. He carried on the *Signal* until the close of the summer of that year, when a stock company took charge. In January, 1894, Albert L. Wiche, formerly of the *New Wilmington Globe*, purchased the office and now publishes the paper. The *Signal* has a weekly circulation of about 700 copies.

The *Saxonburg Herald*, first issued in November, 1888, by Paul F. Voigt, is an eight-page weekly journal of forty-eight columns. Charles Hoffman is the manager and reporter at Saxonburg. Though not printed in the borough, its local news columns are generally replete and its distribution among subscribers regular.

Looking back over the pages of this chapter, and after learning something of the character of those who are gone, and knowing the men of the present, we believe that the majority of the newspaper men of this county possessed and possess the spirit of Bohemia, as expressed in the following tribute by that noblest of poet-journalists, John Boyle O'Reilly:

Bohemia has none but adopted sons;
It's limits, where fancy's bright stream runs!
It's honors, not garnered for thrift or trade,
For beauty and truth men's souls were made.
To the empty heart in a jeweled breast
There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest;
But the thirsty of soul soon learn to know
The moistureless froth of the social show;
The vulgar sham of the pompous feast

Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest,
 The organized charity, scrimped and iced
 In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ;
 The smile restrained, the respectable can't,
 When a friend in need is a friend in want.
 Where the only aim is to keep afloat,
 And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat.
 Oh! I long for the glow of a kindly heart and the grasp of a friendly hand,
 And I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

CHAPTER XIII.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LAWS.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—ITINERANT TEACHERS—PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSES—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—BUTLER ACADEMY—COMMON SCHOOL LAW AGITATION—PASSAGE OF THE LAW—FIRST SCHOOL TAX LEVY—SCHOOLS RAPIDLY INCREASE—SUPERINTENDENTS REPORTS SUMMARIZED—FREE SCHOOL BOOKS—COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—OTHER ASSOCIATIONS—INTELLECTUAL FAIR—STATISTICS—DENOMINATIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOLS—SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.

THE pioneer settlers of Butler county, in common with those of other sections of Western Pennsylvania, were men of limited education. This led them to desire for their children the advantages that had been denied themselves, and to encourage the establishment of schools in their midst. Their dependence was upon the subscription school and the itinerant teacher, a man who made a little learning play an important part in the educational history of those early days. Though content with small pay, he was an autocrat in the community, and, oftentimes, a tyrant in the schoolroom, enforcing his authority and exacting obedience to his rules in a manner that would not be tolerated in the schools of to-day. Save in cases of exceptional cruelty, he was upheld by the parents, who, in their home discipline, acted up to the idea that the sparing of the rod spoiled the child. On the whole, however, the pioneer school teacher did his work well, and sent forth from his log school-house many bright-minded, strong-bodied youth, who afterwards became prominent in affairs of the State and the Nation.

The pioneer school-house, like the settler's cabin, was built of logs. It represented the crudest form of civilized architecture. That on the James Hays farm was regarded as a better specimen of early school architecture than many others in the county. Professor Matthews, who studied therein, described it as being constructed of hewn logs, while most of the others in the county were built of round logs. In the center was a fire-place, with a hearth eight feet square. At the

corners of the hearth were posts, which supported the flue—a thing of poles and clay. To the posts, below the ceiling, boards were nailed on each side, extending downward from the ceiling about four feet, to lead the smoke into the flue, whenever the ordinary draft failed to do so. Oak shingles formed the roof, while slabs formed the ceiling. The front and rear were weather-boarded, but, for some reason, the gables were not so protected. The door was like an ordinary stable door, the floor laid with loose boards, the desks were rough boards, resting on wooden pins driven into the walls, while the puncheon seats were of the backless variety. The presence of glass in the two windows of this cabin gave to it an air of respectability which was not accorded to houses with greased paper windows.

The first observance, within the limits of Butler county, of the school law of 1790, relating to subscription schools, dates back to the closing year of the last century, when a school was opened south of the village of Coylestown, in Clearfield township. Under the school acts of 1802 subscription schools were multiplied. The people giving more than ordinary attention to making provision for the instruction and education of their children. As early as 1810, this interest culminated in the establishment of an academy at Butler, giving a new stimulus to the cause of education in the young village.

In October, 1825, Robert Cunningham, a school teacher of Buffalo township, asked the court to appoint schoolmen for that district, under the act of March 29, 1824, providing for the education of poor children. His petition was made necessary by the number of poor children sent to him to be educated and the non-existence of a body to pay him his just dues for such service. The court granted the petition and appointed Francis Anderson, William Hesselgesser and Robert Elliott, schoolmen. This system was not confined by any means to the Buffalo schools.

The act of 1824 resulted in such marked good to the county as to increase the desire of the people for laws giving greater educational privileges to the poor. A similar condition of affairs in other parts of the State led to a movement having for its purpose the passage of a common school law. "An Association for the Promotion of Education," originating in Philadelphia, in furtherance of this object, soon had branches in all parts of the State, one being organized in Butler county in 1827.

Although the common school system may be traced to Pestalozzie, at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1746, it was not adopted in Pennsylvania until after a long struggle, nor was the law willingly acquiesced in by many of the districts in Butler county until the lapse of several years after its passage. It took time to wean the people from the old system and convince them of the many advantages and beneficent results of the new. In October, 1834, meetings were held and the law made the subject of denunciation. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be unjust and impolitic, and asserting that it never was intended by the Constitution that the education of other than the children of the poor should be at public expense. The most pronounced opposition came from the landed interests because the principal burden of taxation necessary to carry its provisions into effect was borne by the land.

The first tax levy, under the new law, for school purposes was made in 1835,

the amounts collected in each township being as follows: Butler borough, \$122.19; Butler township, \$108.14; Centre, \$214.47; Slippery Rock, \$191.84; Mercer, \$69.77; Venango, \$57.32; Parker, 103.37; Donegal, 128.43; Clearfield, \$63.13; Buffalo, \$106.15; Middlesex, \$175.51; Cranberry (where John O'Connor was collector), \$123.52; Connoquenessing (where William Pillow was collector), \$264.29, and Muddy Creek, \$204.41. The total tax levy this year was \$9,393.45, which included county, state and school taxes; but the auditors considered only a total of \$6,279.82.

In spite, however, of denunciation and opposition the new law grew in favor, and many who were its bitterest opponents afterwards became its most fervent champions. In 1854, twenty years after its adoption, there were in Butler county no less than 175 school buildings, most of them a decided improvement upon the log cabin of the subscription school days. With better school buildings came better teachers and a better system of instruction, keeping pace with the growth, the advancement and the changed conditions of the people.

From the report of the first superintendent, Isaac Black, made in 1856, it is learned, that there were 182 school-houses, eighty-four of which were unfit to enter; forty-one could be made tolerable, and fifty-seven were tolerable. Eighty of the buildings showed ceilings not over seven feet in height; seventy-nine were log structures; 108 were destitute of furniture (save the backless benches, so high that the pupils' feet could not reach the floor), while only fourteen had suitable furniture. The number of schools reported in January, 1861, was 212, and the number of pupils, 6,555. Eight years after, Superintendent Watters testified that all the new school buildings were well furnished; in 1869, Superintendent Crary expressed his satisfaction at the progress in building and system of instruction, and, in 1872, Superintendent Glenn stated that of the 220 schools in operation, not one failed in reaching the statute standard. In 1875 Superintendent Young was satisfied to compare the condition of the schools with those of twenty years before, bringing forward the modern furniture, found in a few of the schools, as examples of progress.

Summarizing Prof. J. B. Matthews' report, it is learned that at the close of the school year of 1876-77, there were 246 schools in existence, which were opened for an average of 5.65 months that year. There were 177 male and 175 female teachers employed, the average salary of the former being \$38.12, and of the latter, \$30.01 per month. The number of male pupils was 6,997 and of female 6,254. The average number attending school was 9,583, or about seventy-eight per cent of the total. The average cost per month was seventy cents per capita; the tax levied for school and building purposes was \$69,912.02; the State appropriation amounted to \$11,829.64, and the total revenue for school purposes to \$89,574.05. Fairview then had eleven schools, exclusive of two in Fairview borough, two in Karns City and three in Petrolia. In Butler borough were nine schools; in Greece City, one; in Harmony, two; in Harrisville, two; in Millerstown, six; in Portersville, one; in Prospect, two; in Saxonburg, one; in West Sunbury, one, and in Zelienople one.

The reports of Superintendent D. F. McKee from 1878 to 1881 and of his successor, J. H. Murtland, bear testimony to continued advancement. At the

close of the school year of 1881, there were 260 schools in operation, with 169 male and 168 female teachers employed, at an average salary far exceeding that of 1876, though the number of pupils was not so large. The number of female pupils then enrolled was 6,162, or 92 below the number in 1876, while there were 135 less male pupils enrolled. The total revenue was \$82,245.56 and the total value of school property \$235,304.

The report for the year ending June 6, 1892, showed 289 school-houses, 187 male and 211 female teachers—employed at an average salary of \$37.20 for males and \$33.24 for females—6,708 male and 6,452 female pupils, of whom eighty-four per cent are said to have attended school; the average cost of each pupil was ninety-six cents a month. The total tax levy for school and building purposes was \$87,384.98; State appropriation, \$22,205.48, and total receipts from all sources \$123,894.50. The schools were open on an average of 6.57 months for the year. Seventeen new public school-houses were erected during the year in the following townships: One in Adams, four in Donegal, six in Middlesex (supplied with bells), one in Muddy Creek, two in Parker, one in Penn, one in Saxonburg (a brick, which cost \$3,000), and one in Worth. The Superintendent, N. C. McCollough, in his report, congratulated the county on the condition of her common schools and the satisfactory progress made in equipment and system of instruction.

The new law providing for free school books went into effect in July, 1893. Under this law it is the duty of the directors to make provision for furnishing and equipping the schools with the text books and supplies generally needed by pupils for daily use in the schools—such as slates, pencils, papers, pens, ink, tablets, etc.; that whilst it is no doubt wise to urge pupils to use the books in their possession for the purpose of lessening the immediate outlay of money, they cannot be compelled to use their own books, and that in all the required branches of study, books are to be provided by the directors, and for all grades of the public schools, including the high school.

The act of 1854 provided for the election of a county school superintendent to serve for a term of three years. The first election was held in June of that year and Isaac Black was elected, his salary being fixed at \$300 a year. The names of those who have been elected since are as follows: Thomas Balph, 1857; Eugene Ferrero, 1860; Asa H. Watters, 1863; John Cratty, 1866; Samuel Glenn, 1869; Robert H. Young, 1872; J. B. Matthews, 1875; D. F. McKee, 1878; J. H. Murtland, 1881; W. G. Russell, 1884; J. L. Snyder, 1887; W. G. Russell, appointed in 1888 to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Snyder's resignation; N. C. McCollough, 1890 and 1894.

The Butler County Teachers' Institute was organized November 19, 1855, with Isaac Black, county superintendent, president; A. J. Rebstock and Matthew Greer, vice-presidents; Thomas Balph, recorder; Jacob P. Myers, treasurer; Isaac Black, S. P. Irvin, Mary McTaggart, M. Louisa Butler and Emma Prosser, executive committee. The school books recommended were McGuffey's pictorial primer, spelling-book, first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Ray's mathematics, McNally's geography, and Pineo's series of grammars. Early in 1856 meetings were held to abolish the office of county superintendent, but the teachers and friends of the office were better organized than the opponents and the question was

defeated by a small majority. Every year since the organization, teachers' institutes have been held with more or less success. The thirty-ninth annual session, held at Butler, December 18-22, 1893, was attended by 286 teachers. S. F. Bowser was re-elected president; Elliott Robb, vice-president, and W. P. Jamison, secretary. The Institute proves, by its popularity, that it holds the key to practical information for all interested in the common school system of the State.

The Butler County Teachers' Association was organized May 26, 1881, with J. C. Tintzman, president; T. F. Stauffer, vice-president; Louise McClure, recording-secretary; P. S. Bancroft, correspondent and treasurer; J. A. Brandon and O. P. Cochran, enrolling secretaries. This organization was short-lived, the Institute proving of more practical value. Many local associations of teachers exist, having for their object the promotion of the interests of the teachers, and of the cause of education. They also tend to increase efficiency and the adoption of the best methods of instruction in the rural as well as in the borough and village schools.

February 22, 1877, an "Intellectual Fair," was held at the court house in Butler, for the purpose of discussing educational and scientific topics. The novelty of it caused it to be largely attended, and great interest to be taken in its proceedings. It was presided over by D. B. Douthett, with Leander Wise, secretary. The judges were L. J. Levis, H. H. Goucher, J. J. McIllyar, J. H. Sutton, R. C. McAboy, Walter L. Graham, W. I. Brugh, Samuel McClymonds, S. H. Peirsol, Mrs. Conn and Miss N. McJunkin.

The condition of the schools and school finances on June 5, 1893, is set forth in the following table:

DISTRICTS	Whole number of schools.	Average number of months taught.	Number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers.	Number of male pupils.	Number of female pupils.	State appropriation.	Total receipts.
Adams	10	6	3	7	230	209	\$ 1,451 10	\$ 5,558 05
Allegheny	6	7	6	...	151	160	1,242 30	4,076 29
Brady	6	6	2	4	98	85	849 93	1,679 81
Buffalo	4	8	4	...	110	119	1,371 64	2,633 00
Butler borough	32	8	4	35	980	998	7,196 76	28,986 10
Butler township	6	8	3	3	119	108	1,299 08	3,360 56
Centre	5	7	5	5	138	92	921 35	1,605 59
Centreville	4	10	1	...	78	70	480 25	1,378 57
Cherry	8	7	4	4	158	165	1,603 12	3,172 21
Clay	6	7	4	11	161	166	1,200 50	2,692 50
Clearfield	6	7	1	5	103	83	991 58	1,935 13
Clinton	6	6	4	2	116	124	1,050 32	3,021 12
Concord	8	8	5	11	177	153	1,036 50	2,573 77
Connoquenessing	7	6	5	2	157	144	1,281 81	3,235 27
Cranberry	6	6	4	2	124	106	953 58	2,072 88
Donegal	9	7	4	5	228	201	1,699 86	5,259 52
Evans City	3	7	1	2	85	80	563 17	2,082 96
Fairview borough	2	7	1	1	38	41	424 96	874 64
Fairview township	11	7	5	6	222	222	1,999 45	4,224 15
Forward	8	7	2	6	203	276	1,254 16	2,905 66
Franklin (Ind.)	1	6	1	1	26	16	120 92	990 62
Franklin	5	7	4	4	113	89	829 20	1,719 03
Harmony	3	7	1	2	67	83	625 36	1,832 64
Harrisville	3	7	2	1	60	59	614 99	1,907 31
Jackson	7	6	4	3	168	119	1,119 17	2,983 66
Jefferson	4	7	4	...	129	107	1,337 08	2,943 90
Jefferson Centre (Ind.)	1	7	...	1	27	34	200 39	444 12
Karns City	8	1	1	38	61	469 88	910 95	910 95
Lancaster	7	6	4	3	142	113	922 49	2,466 88
Marion	6	8	3	8	146	115	1,060 69	1,943 06
Mercer	4	7	2	6	78	75	614 99	1,685 64
Middlesex	7	7	5	2	133	135	1,181 61	4,178 81
Millerstown	6	8	1	7	100	177	1,205 80	4,759 01
Muddy Creek	6	7	6	8	100	99	1,226 52	3,015 40
Oakland	6	9	5	10	102	119	1,280 81	2,614 98
Parker	11	6	3	8	193	185	1,775 78	4,233 34
Penn	8	7	6	2	273	211	1,727 50	3,414 90
Petrolia	3	7	1	2	85	54	701 36	1,401 21
Portersville	1	8	1	...	24	25	238 39	436 46
Prospect	2	6	1	1	46	34	504 43	4,552 60
Saxonburg	2	7	1	1	44	38	411 15	1,368 79
Slippery Rock	9	6	4	7	164	120	1,267 98	2,843 46
Sunbury, West	1	8	...	1	23	22	345 50	681 42
Summit	6	7	...	6	133	102	1,071 05	2,229 55
Venango	7	8	2	6	135	133	1,178 15	2,000 75
Washington	8	8	5	3	181	191	1,540 93	3,903 74
Winfield	5	7	1	4	97	109	1,261 08	2,249 58
Worth	8	8	3	9	113	78	1,029 59	1,954 57
Zelienople	3	8	1	2	77	86	601 17	2,137 68
	295	7.17	140	220	6,747	6,381	\$55,435 38	\$151,293 84

While the total is large, it is far from representing all the money expended on education within the county. The stranger in Butler, beholding the large buildings devoted to Catholic education, is inclined to ask if that sum of \$151,293.84 is not fully twenty-five per cent below the actual expenditures for common and denominational instruction.

Besides the opportunities afforded by the public schools of the county for the instruction of the children of her citizens in the ordinary English branches, the cause of education has been still further advanced by the maintenance of other schools, academies and colleges of either a secular or denominational character. All of these are noticed in the various chapters devoted to the townships and boroughs of the county. Among the more prominent may be mentioned the Butler Academy, Witherspoon Institute, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic schools, and the Orphans' Home, at Butler; St. Mary's College, in Summit township; the academies at West Sunbury and North Washington; the select and Manual Labor schools at Harmony; the select school, academy and Orphans' Home at Zelenople, and the Normal School carried on under the auspices of the State at Centreville.

All of these various schools, academies and colleges are eloquent witnesses of the interest taken in the cause of education by the people of the county. The large, costly and beautiful buildings erected by the Catholic congregations of Butler and by the fathers of St. Mary's Monastery, are evidences of the willing sacrifices made by the people of this faith to have their children educated in accordance with their religious convictions. In the Normal School at Centreville provision is made by the State for the education and special equipment of young men and young women for the work of teaching in the public schools of the State, while in the other academies and colleges students are prepared either for entrance into the higher educational institutions of the country, or for the practical work and duties of every-day life.

SCHOOL REMINISCENCES.

"Old Times at No. 3," was the text for Col. Archibald Blakeley's discourse, at the Happy Day Convention, held in Penn township, September 21, 1877. The discourse was simply a word painting of his school-teaching days at Number 3, when the brick building, with its shingled roof, was the pride of Middlesex and the envy of all the other townships of Butler county. After describing many things leading down to his engagement as teacher, he dwelt on the subject proper as follows:

There was but one room in it, a parallelogram; there was but one door and that at the south side, and a window on each side of the door, three windows on the opposite side and a fireplace in each end, the chimneys so arranged that when one drew up the other drew down. The girls sat in the west end and the boys in the east end, except where they met in the middle. This school house, take it all in all, was one of the largest and best in the country at that time and stood down the valley from the Old Adam Brown house on the left side of the run, near the intersection of the farms then owned by Robert, Adam and John Brown; as owned in 1877 by Nathan Brown, William Brown and Samuel Riley. I need not tell you of the disappointments and sorrows of that beginning.

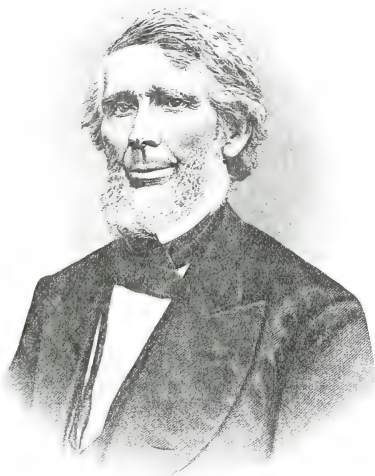
One of the most difficult things was to learn the names and relationships of the children, and this led me to the names and relationships of the parents. To illustrate, commencing with the Browns: there was Old Adam, Joe's Adam, Johnnie's Adam, and Adam's Adam; there was Old Joe and Adam's Joe; Squire Robert, Squire Robert's Bob and Adam's Bob; Squire Robert's Nathan, Adam's Nathan; Joe's Billy and Adam's Billy; Uncle Johnnie and Adam's Johnnie. Then I came to the Douthett's and here I

found Old Alex, Alex's Alex, and Ben's Alex; Old Benjamin, Young Benjamin; Alex's Ben, Joe's Ben, and Young Dave's Ben; Benjamin's William, and Major Dave's William; Major David Joe's David, and last, but not least, Young David, which last was a clear case of misnomer. I commenced on the White family and found that plain old Johnson White had been compelled to name one of his sons Brown White.

The nomenclature of the female portion of these families was a most intricate study; the Clarissas, Esthers, Sarahs, Agneses, Nancies, Marthas, Elizabeths, Janes, Tabithas, Matildas, Ruths and Rutheses. I had not time to unravel these feminine mysteries and turned the subject over to my brother William, and I am impressed with the idea that he succeeded. To me, a stranger, the labyrinth of names was marvelous and sorely reminded me of Jim McGeorge's recitation of the geneology to Dr. Guthrie—"and Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob and Jacob begat sons and daughters"—until Jim's memory failed him, when he cried out in despair—"and after that they begat one another." Then there was Young David Douthett, and when I saw him first he looked old enough to be the identical David who slew Goliath. Squire Robert Brown was the only Robert; all other Roberts were Robs and so on to the close.

A debating society was organized, which evidently drew into its angry vortex all the contentious spirits around the country:—Simeon Nixon, Thomas Robinson, the Whites, the Browns, the Douthetts, the Irvins, the Slaters, Samuel Critchlow, Irwin Boggs, Andersons, Streeters, Evans, Hunters and others. Had it not been for the dominating, centripetal forces of Young David Douthett, Captain Martin, Squire Robert's Robert, Joseph Douthett, Hamill Hartzell and John Smith, I verily believe that these young wranglers would to-day, be whirling, in ever widening circles, through infinite space. Well do I remember the night these giants debated the Fugitive Slave Law till the cocks crew in the morning. Well do I recollect the resolution:—"Resolved. That the Democratic party has done more than the Whig party for the welfare and development of the country." At the stroke of 12, on Saturday night, Captain Martin adjourned us by a thump of his immense fist on a writing desk, sixteen feet long, which split it from end to end.

Many other reminders of the Fifties were brought vividly forward on the occasion of that Happy Day Convention, but none gave greater joy than Colonel Blakeley's reference to "Old Number 3."



James Campbell

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

INTRODUCTION—FIRST PUBLIC ROAD—PETITION OF DETMAR BASSE MULLER—THE PITTSBURGH AND BUTLER TURNPIKE COMPANY—PUBLIC ROAD MEETINGS—EBENSBURG AND BUTLER STAGE LINE—CANAL CONVENTION—PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL STAGE LINE—THE FIRST STEAMBOAT—BUTLER AND FREEPORT POST ROUTE—NATIONAL ROAD CONVENTION—THE ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER PLANK ROAD COMPANY—OTHER PLANK ROAD COMPANIES—FIRST RAILROAD SURVEY—FIRST RAILROAD MEETING—THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY—A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—COMPLETION OF THE RAILROAD FROM FREEPORT TO BUTLER—BURIAL OF THE OLD STAGE COACH—LATER RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

WHEN civilization first looked in through the forests of this region, not even a path was visible to the Caucasian travelers. For fully a half century after the French touched the shores of the Allegheny, where the river flows by the eastern corners of this county, the white visitors could not find more than the Indian trails, which connected the villages of the aborigines:—one running northwest from the mouth of the Big Buffalo and one running northeast from Logstown, on the Ohio. Indeed from the year when the first pioneers of Butler county located in the wilderness, to 1802, when the first road was authorized, this county had no better highways than the Indian trails.

The first mention of roads in connection with this county is found under date, November 6, 1802, in the transactions of the commissioners of Allegheny county. Under date December 9, 1802, mention is made of the first road—"Isaac Voris' to Sam Findley's," as viewed by John McCurdy. This road was opened from Voris' cabin in Deer township, Allegheny county, to Findley's cabin in the original township of Middlesex.

The second road viewed, was that from Isaac Voris' house in Deer township, Allegheny county, to Robert Galbreath's house on Big Buffalo creek, viewed in June, 1803. The third is mentioned under date, November 3, 1803, when David Gilliland and four others received \$15 for laying out twelve miles of road from the east line of Butler county to the seat of justice.

The transactions of the commissioners, in the matter of public roads, from February, 1804, to May, 1812, are recorded in an uncovered book, now in possession of the commissioners. In that time, ninety-five petitions were considered, the first being for a road from Butler to Freeport on the Allegheny river, and the last for a road from the point where the Pittsburgh and Freeport road crossed the Butler-Allegheny line, to the line between Butler and Armstrong counties, near the mouth of Buffalo creek. The petitions were not all granted, but a sufficient

number of roads to open up the county to immigrants and connect the principal settlements with the county seat were authorized.

The following is a copy of the petition presented to the commissioners' court, in 1805, by Dr. Detmar Basse Muller, the founder of Zelienople:

WOULD HUMBLY SHOW, that your petitioner labors under great disadvantage for want of good roads to and from the town of *Zelienople*. I would further state that I have been at great expense in cutting roads and making large improvements for the best to this settlement. That I procured for this country with great difficulties Spanish sheep, which cost 100 dollars per head 700 miles from this place, also, the best breed of English cattle in the United States, and that it would be necessary to have roads for me to accomplish my enterprises as well as for the public in general as a people in this settlement, which is now increasing very fast and probably will soon be a town of very considerable circumstance. I have now a good sawmill built, and in case the road from Pittsburgh to Mercertown can be laid out, opened and made through Zelienople, I shall proceed to build a merchant mill and furnace. A furnace will be of great utility to this country, as it costs as much to transport the iron to this country as it cost to purchase the iron where it is made. Now it will not be possible to build these works without roads. I am still willing to do myself more for the establishment of the road, by building a good and substantial bridge across the Connoqueenessing creek, opposite the town of Zelienople, at my own expense in case the road shall be laid out and made from Pittsburgh to Mercertown through Zelienople. Now that the court will confirm this road or appoint some proper persons to lay it out as the law directs, for this your petitioner will ever pray.

This document tells briefly of the first importation of fine sheep and cattle and of the determination of the old physician to make Zelienople a business and manufacturing center—and to make himself a stock-grower, miller, wood and iron manufacturer and physician all at once. The script is very regular and plain; but some of the spelling illustrates the Doctor's battle with the English language.

Prior to 1808, the agent of Robert Morris at Butler was instructed by his employer to give much attention to roads and to help road construction financially. To the observance of these instructions is traceable the establishment, in 1805, of the state and county road leading by Cemetery Hill. In 1821 the road passed into the control of the Butler and Pittsburg Turnpike Company. In that year the turnpike company selected an easier route and the State aided in constructing the road from Butler to Erie, making it one of the great highways between the forks of the Ohio and the great lakes.

The officers of the Butler and Pittsburg Turnpike Road Company, elected in 1828, were William Wilkins, president; John David, treasurer; Dunning McNair, John Waddle, Thomas Lyon, John Dunbar, David Boyle and John Bredin managers, the last being also the secretary.

The original Pittsburg and Mercer road, called the Pittsburg and Mercertown road, in 1805, as shown by the Muller petition, was one of the famous highways of pioneer days. From 1806 forward it was often selected by travelers going to the northwest in preference to the roads leading north *via* Butler. The election of officers for the Butler and Mercer Turnpike Road Company took place May 5, 1828, when William Ayres was chosen president; Robert Scott, treasurer; Jacob Mechling, John Negley, James McCandless, James McKee, David McJunkin and James George managers. John Bredin, who was secretary

of this company in 1822, served until the election of William Hagerty in April, 1826.

On January 29, 1825, a number of citizens assembled to consider the question of connecting the Allegheny and the Susquehanna rivers. John Potts presided, with Jacob Mechling, secretary. A committee comprising John Gilmore, John Bredin, John Gilchrist, John Neyman and William Beatty, was appointed to draft a memorial to the legislature in favor of the project and a committee of correspondence was chosen. The latter comprised Gilmore and Bredin, named above, with Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee and William Gibson. Under their names a long address on the subject was issued.

In December, 1825, W. W. Bell advertised the Ebensburg and Butler stage line, as established in May of that year. Not only did he contract to carry the mails between the two points, *via* Indiana and Kittanning, in eighteen hours—every Thursday to Butler and every Sunday from Butler—but he also guaranteed passengers close connection at Ebensburg with the Pittsburg and Alexandria stage, and assured them that the clay turnpike, over which his route lay, was very much superior to the stone roads on the southern route.

In May, 1826, William Ayres and Jacob Mechling represented Butler county in the canal convention at New Castle.

The Pittsburg and Erie line of mail stages was operated in 1827 by A. McGill & Co. The fare from Pittsburg to Butler was \$1.50; from Pittsburg to Meadville, \$4.00, and from Pittsburg to Erie, \$6.50. The stages left Stewart's hotel at Pittsburg every morning, arrived at Butler the same evening, left Butler for Meadville next morning at 4 o'clock, arrived at Meadville the second evening, and at 4 o'clock, a. m., on the third day left for Erie, the time of arrival being about noon. The return trip was made on the same schedule, thus avoiding the dangers of night travel.

The Butler and Kittanning Turnpike Road Company was presided over by John Gilmore in 1827, with William Hagerty, secretary. The viewers of that road were John Gilmore, John Gilchrist, Francis McBride, James McCurdy and William Beatty, while William Criswell and George W. Reed were employed upon its survey. The completion of this road in 1828 made a large territory for Butler's trade.

The first steamboat which ascended the Allegheny and announced a new era to the pioneers, as the echo of its whistle reverberated through the hills and valleys of this county, was the "William B. Duncan,"—a boat of eighty tons measurement. On January 28, 1828, this steamboat landed at Franklin, Venango county, 150 passengers and thirty tons of freight.

The post route from Butler to Freeport was established in May, 1828; while that from Harrisville to Whitestown, that from Lawrenceburg to Mercer and from the mouth of Anderson's creek to Kittanning were established about the same time.

In March, 1830, the "Allegheny," the first stern-wheeler, steamed up the river to Franklin, where she arrived on the 15th of that month.

In October, 1859 the J. W. McKee line of coaches was placed on the Butler

and Freeport road, making connections at Freeport with the Allegheny Valley Railroad and reducing the time of travel to Pittsburg to six hours.

The National Road convention, held at Butler January 21, 1844, was attended by 500 delegates. Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen president, William Walker, of Buffalo township, Abraham Moyer, of Connoquenessing, Richard Bryson, of North Butler, Abijah M. Evans, of North Butler, William McJunkin, of Centre, and James Neal, of Slippery Rock, vice-presidents; William Cunningham, of Middlesex, James W. McCandless, of Connoquenessing, Thomas T. Boals, of Middlesex, Robert Cunningham and William Haslett, of Butler borough, secretaries. This convention favored the construction of macadamized roads from Cumberland west and south to the Pacific and Gulf coasts. In 1845-46 conventions were held here and the road subject was discussed in all its relations.

The stage line between Butler and Freeport was established in March, 1849, by McElwain & Co., who placed two four-horse coaches on the route. The schedule arranged for arrivals and departures at Freeport in connection with the Pittsburg packet boats.

The question of building plank roads was discussed in Butler in 1848, but not until February, 1849, was a committee appointed to provide for a charter for a company authorizing the building of a plank road from Butler to Allegheny. John Negley presided over the meeting, with John Duffy and John McKee, vice-presidents, and James Campbell and Lewis Z. Mitchell, secretaries. John Bredin, C. C. Sullivan, J. G. Campbell, R. McNair and George Miller were chosen members of the committee. In May, 1850, the commissioners considered the matter (under the act of April 5, 1849, authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Allegheny City and Butler Plank Road Company), and at their meeting, held on May 30, 1850, at Bakerstown, ordered books to be opened at several points for receiving subscriptions to stock. In February, 1851, citizens of Tarentum, Saxonburg and Butler worked for the enterprise, and by the close of February the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was organized, with S. M. Lane, president; William Campbell, David Walker and T. H. Lyon, of Butler, Charles F. Spang and T. W. Shaw, of Allegheny, managers, and James Jones, of Allegheny, treasurer. Ground was broken June 16, 1851, by contractor Walker and the era of plank roads was introduced. In May, 1852, John N. Purviance was elected president of this company to succeed Lane, and Col. A. N. Meylert to succeed David Walker as manager. An act of the legislature, approved in 1852, empowered the company to borrow money not exceeding \$30,000 at six per cent. In November, 1852, Dunlap McLaughlin was chosen treasurer. The revenue from tolls for the year ending October 31, 1855, amounted to \$9,030.64. The receipts for the year ending October 31, 1856, amounted to \$13,069.55, and for 1857, \$10,801.52. The indebtedness of the company on November 1, 1857, was \$6,850.00, of which \$3,234.24 were expended on the Butler bridge.

The Browington and Perrysville Plank Road Company may be said to have been organized March 8, 1851, when subscription books were ordered to be opened. The signers of this order were Thomas H. Bracken, David Shannon, Jonathan Ranson, M. F. White, Joseph McElwain, Henry Buhl, Samuel Marshall,

Alex. Graham and John A. Fletcher. On July 2, Samuel Marshall was elected president, and Thomas H. Bracken, vice-president.

The Butler and Callensburg Plank Road Company originated in the meetings of March, 1851, and in the Fairview meeting of March 24, 1851. The construction of the Zelenople and Perrysville plank road was authorized by the legislature in 1852, and the company was empowered to borrow \$20,000. The Centreville and New Castle Plank Road Company was incorporated in 1852. In November, Abraham Ziegler was elected president; Francis Wallace, treasurer, and John Levis, secretary.

As early as 1846, a survey of the Freeport and New Castle railroad was made, the surveyors locating the line through Butler borough. Dr. Charles T. Whipple was in charge of the work, and performed his duties so well that his field notes were sought after in later years, when the North Western Railroad Company entertained the idea of building such a cross road.

In 1852, the agitation of the question of building a railroad from the Pennsylvania railroad through Freeport, Butler and New Castle, to connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning road near the Ohio line, culminated in a meeting in Butler, which was presided over by J. G. Campbell, Andrew Carns acting as secretary. A committee on correspondence, composed of C. C. Sullivan, John Graham, James Campbell, S. A. Purviance and G. W. Smith, was appointed.

The North Western Railroad Company was chartered February 9, 1853, and the first meeting of the directors was held at Butler, June 1, 1853, when W. Warner was chosen engineer. On August 16, the president was authorized to produce the Lawrence county subscription of \$200,000, and the Butler county subscription of \$250,000, the resolutions providing for the construction of the road from Blairsville to Freeport, thirty-five miles, thence to Butler, twenty-three miles, and thence to New Castle thirty-one miles, a total of eighty-nine miles. On May 10, 1854, a contract with Malone, Painter, Clark and Gouder was made, which bound them to complete the whole line for \$3,800,000 before May 1, 1856; but on June 1, 1856, the grading and ballasting of the first division, from Blairsville to Freeport, was only completed. This warranted the cancellation of the old contract. The new contract was less favorable to the subscribers and, by the close of the year, the subscribing counties were in revolution, for their bonds had almost entirely passed out of official hands and there was little to show for the great sums said to have been expended.

Before the close of August, 1854, a showing was made on David Walker's contract of the North Western railroad, four miles west of Butler. The big cut, 3,000 feet long and seventy-one and one-half feet deep, was in the hands of 197 men. The "big shanty" sheltered 180 men, while twenty-one small shanties were tenanted by the others. On this section, eighty-four horses were employed, the whole force being under the superintendence of Smith Agnew. In January, 1855, the Summit cut, five miles southeast from Butler, was being worked by contractor Moorhead. In February, Col. A. N. Meylert resigned the treasurership and D. Sankey, of Lawrence, was elected. In October, 1854, the petition for an injunction against the payment of the Philadelphia subscription to this road was considered by the Supreme Court, in session at Erie. C. C. Sullivan and John

Graham represented the railroad company and on their argument the petition was dismissed. In November, 1855, the press of Butler county echoed the pent-up discontent of the people.

Prior to March, 1858, a sequestrator had charge of the company's affairs, and in March the anxiously awaited report was issued. It was far from being satisfactory and mutterings of discontent were heard on all sides—the *Democratic Herald* of March 3, 1858, closing a moderate editorial with this sentence: "Under any circumstances, in our opinion, it would be a perfect outrage to compel further payments towards this road, even if it could be done in law, which we believe it cannot be."

The trial of the Butler County Bond Case—Jacob C. Curtis vs. County of Butler—was heard in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, in May, 1859; the county was represented by J. N. Purviance, James Bredin and John Graham, of Butler, and T. M. Marshall and A. M. Brown, of Pittsburg. The point was made that the commissioners of Butler county agreed only to pay interest on the bonds until the railroad would be completed. The contract for construction, made with Painter & Co., in May, 1854, was to be completed in June, 1856. Little or nothing was done within the limits of Butler county, so that on August 6, 1856, a new contract was made, which provided that the contractors would return to the company \$331,000 in Butler and Lawrence county bonds, and take *in lieu*, cash \$50,000, \$31,000 in the company's notes, and \$250,000 in first mortgage bonds. This extraordinary proceeding was denounced by the Butler men, matters went from bad to worse, and Butler and Lawrence counties were compelled to pay the bills.

As soon as the commissioners learned that there was no legal way left open to them for avoiding payment of the bonds issued to the North Western Railroad Company, amounting to about \$65,000, they offered to compromise with the holders of such bonds, and this offer was accepted, the consideration being sixty per cent. of the face value. In May, 1865, bonds valued at \$13,000 of the \$65,000, were outstanding, and, all in all, the county was practically free from debt.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company organized February 12, 1852, completed a road from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas in October, 1855, thus giving to the people of Butler county, though in a very limited way, for the first time, the advantages of railroad connection with the outside world. Trains were run on a very irregular time, and old patrons of the road yet living tell remarkable stories concerning the wonderful slowness of the trains as compared with "flyers" of the present.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, commonly called the "West Penn," was incorporated March 22, 1860, and works under that and the special act of April 27, 1864, together with the supplemental acts of March 9, 1865; March 22, 1865; April 17, 1866; April 10, 1867; February 25, 1870, and March 25, 1871. The proviso in Section 3, of the act approved April 27, 1864, reads as follows:—

Provided, That the right to use, and operate, the road, by said Western Pennsylvania railroad, between Freeport and Allegheny City, shall not be enjoyed until contracts are entered into, with responsible parties, for the completion of a railroad, from

Freeport to the town of Butler: *And provided*, that said contract shall be entered into within one year, and the road to be completed within five years.

Later, in 1864, when Col. Thomas A. Scott broached the subject of building a road to Butler, his attention was called to the above proviso by John H. Negley, and his signature to it secured. Within six years after it was signed the whistle of the locomotive was heard in Butler, and the disappointments of 1854 and 1856 forgotten amid the rejoicing that followed.

In September, 1869, twenty-one sections of the Butler Branch Railroad—from Butler to Freeport—were placed in the hands of contractors. Shortly after work began on the Freeport end; but not until the close of February, 1870, was ground broken at Butler. In October, construction trains were run to Delano or Wolf's Station.

The work was prosecuted with vigor and the road formally opened to the public, January 18, 1871. The event was made the occasion of a great celebration, the festivities lasting two days. An excursion over the road was indulged in, the number of excursionists leaving Butler being 180. The train was in charge of conductor W. B. Thompson, and consisted of five coaches, a baggage-car and locomotive. At Saxon station the number of excursionists was increased to 200. On the evening of January 18, a banquet, or railroad supper, was given at Butler. It was gotten up by 134 subscribers. The proceeds, including the sum realized from the sale of dishes, knives and forks, muslin, etc., was \$622.98, the expenses being \$520.01. The remaining amount was distributed among the poor by H. C. Heineman, the trustee appointed by the committee.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of these festivities was the mock funeral of the Butler and Freeport stage-coach. D. S. Walker, the superintendent of the old stage line, was the leading spirit in the affair. Many of the well known citizens of the town assisted as mourners, and at the time set for the mock obsequies, six of them, as pall bearers, took their places inside the old coach, while twenty others found places on top, all wearing silk hats and white gloves. The coach was draped in black, while the trappings of the horses were of the same sombre character. George, the old driver, surrendered the ribbons to Mr. Walker, and the procession, headed by a brass band and escorted by the Butler militia, made a round of the borough. The ceremony was regarded as a fitting close of the stage-coach era.

The cost of the construction of the twenty-one miles of this road, thus auspiciously opened for travel and traffic, was \$400,000. It was constructed under authority of the act of April 27, 1864, containing the proviso already quoted, the work being undertaken and completed, and the road operated by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It still forms a part of that company's important system. The members of the General Assembly, Charles McCandless, senator, and John H. Negley and William Haslett, members of the House, labored successfully in securing a satisfactory charter, with the results that, after many disappointments, the people of the borough of Butler were at last able to boast a railroad outlet and look hopefully forward to a period of growth and improvement of the town, which has since been realized, in a notable increase in population, and in many other evidences of continuing progress and prosperity. On June 1.

1888, the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of forty years, the rental being the net earnings.

On March 16, 1871, the first accident occurred at a point called Sandy Creek. On August 16, 1889, a wreck occurred one mile west of Sarver's Station, which resulted in the death of William J. Powers, of Pittsburg, and Katie, a four-year old child of Mrs. M. Farrell, of Butler. Twenty-four persons were injured, among whom were George Spang, Mrs. David Gosser, Joseph Gray and Mrs. Helen McJunkin. The accident is said to have been due to the poor condition of a bridge previously regarded as unsafe.

The bills chartering the Connoquenessing Valley Railroad Company and the Bear Creek Railroad Company passed the House in March, 1865. Messrs. Bredin and Kerr, of Butler county, were named among the corporators of the Bear Creek road, which was to run from Sharpsburg on the Pittsburg & Erie to Martinsburg in Butler county. In December, 1865, subscription books were opened by the commissioners named in the act of March 22, namely: J. G. Campbell, J. N. Purviance, J. G. Muntz, E. McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, Thomas Robinson, A. Lusk, J. Levis, A. Ziegler, W. Irwin, J. M. McKinney, W. G. Rose, S. Griffith, Vance Stewart, J. R. Hanna, D. L. Imbrie, J. J. Cuthbertson, J. Ferguson and J. W. Blanchard. The road was commenced in Butler county in the fall of 1872, when the right-of-way for twelve miles was cut through the forest.

The first meeting to consider the question of the building of a railroad from Karns City to Parker's Landing, was held August 20, 1872, when S. D. Karns was elected temporary president. A company was formally organized and this company held a meeting on August 27, 1872, S. D. Karns presiding. The committee on stock reported a subscription of \$22,750. By May, 1873, the stock was increased to \$100,000, and the work of construction determined upon. In August, 1873, the work of construction was begun and by October 1, five miles were graded, while 500 Swedes were engaged on the remaining five miles. The officers were S. D. Karns, president; Charles P. Badger, superintendent; W. C. Mobley, secretary; and they with Fullerton Parker, Robert L. Brown and William Phillips, formed the directory. The capital of \$150,000 had then been subscribed and contracts made for rolling stock. The maximum grade was sixty-three feet per mile, and the gauge three feet. The high viaduct, 400 feet long by seventy-five in height, over the north branch of Bear creek, was completed in December, and on Christmas Day four passenger trains were run south to Martinsburg and four north to Parker junction with the Allegheny Valley railroad, stopping at Stone House, Donnelly's and Parker City. It was opened for regular traffic November 15, 1876, Harry Karns being the conductor of the first train. Riots marked the completion of some of the contracts on this, as on other roads. On June 10, 1881, this short road was consolidated with the present Pittsburg and Western system.

In September, 1872, Alfred Pearce, Adam Endres and Dr. Amos Lusk were appointed commissioners in Butler for the Allegheny and Harmony railroad, which, in time, took the title—Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad Company. It was incorporated under this name, September 7, 1877, and Austin

Pearce, General Negley and others pushed forward the enterprise. The new road was completed as a narrow gauge to Zelienople in November, 1878, and formally opened January 1, 1879. By April 1, 1880, track was laid to a point within one mile of Hazen's mill, and before the close of the year to beyond Wurtemberg.

Meantime the troubles, incidental to a new road, fell upon this, and, on August 27, 1879, the sheriff laid his hands upon this promising property. Prior to this affair, the service rose above its primitive form. Good coaches and agreeable conductors and brakemen were making the road popular, and, in the language of regular travelers, "putting on style." No longer did the travelers ask for "Breakneck," "Big Mill," "The Glades," "Pine Creek," and such pioneer villages, for the train brakeman called out "Elfin Wild," "Hiawatha," "Wildwood," "Hathorne," "Cressdale," "Gibsonia," "Evans City," "Eidenau," with the vim of one familiar with such names for years. In July, 1879, the disagreement between the directors and chief-engineer, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., culminated in the trouble at Harmony and Eidenau, when conductor Myers was discharged, and J. C. Lewis, the brakeman, appointed to fill his place. The superintendent, local agent and other employes were put off the train, and General Negley took charge.

The road was sold in 1874 to Major A. M. Brown, as the representative of John Dean. Subsequently Major Brown, James Callery and John M. Chalfant claimed they were the owners of the property. In January, 1881, the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, which, according to the Butler county newspapers, bought the road with the money of the original stockholders, was threatened with dissolution. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Companies were eagerly awaiting an opportune moment to secure possession of the property. In the fall of 1881 it was a link in the Wabash chain, extending from Wurtemberg to Allegheny. In April, 1882, the old stockholders were offered, by Major Brown and his friends, \$10,000, or fourteen per cent of the actual moneys invested by them. The offer was refused. The road is now operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, though nominally under the control of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, whose president, Thomas M. King, was at the time of his election, in July, 1893, second vice-president of the former company. His election completed the amalgamation of the two roads, giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company complete control.

The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad had its inception in the charter of the Bear Creek Railroad Company, March 20, 1865. This name was changed by legislative act April 9, 1867, to the Shenango and Allegheny, which it bore until February 11, 1888, when a re-organization occurred and the present name was adopted. The road was originally intended as a coal feeder to the Atlantic and Great Western, and was finished from Shenango to Pardoe in October, 1869. In July, 1872, it was completed to Harrisville, and in January, 1876, to Hilliard, in Washington township, Butler county. Several branches were built in 1880, 1882 and 1883, tapping the coal fields in Butler and Mercer counties.

In February, 1882, the Connoqueenessing Valley Railroad Company was chartered to construct a road from Butler northward to the Shenango and Alle-

gheny railroad. J. T. Blair, superintendent of the latter road, subscribed for \$100,000 stock, Thomas P. Fowler, \$100,000, A. H. Steel, \$100,000 in his own name and \$193,000 as agent. In August the contract for building the branch from a point within a mile of Coaltown junction to Butler, was awarded to W. W. Reed, of Erie. This link in the Shenango railroad connecting it with Butler, was completed August 9, 1883. Though thirty laborers struck that day, a new force of men was pushed into the field and the work finished before six o'clock the same evening. On August 27, an excursion train from Greenville arrived over the new road, which was, that day, dedicated to travel and traffic. Among the features of the celebration was the granting of the borough's freedom to the 900 visitors, the picnic in the grove and public games.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE.

PIONEER FARMING METHODS AND MACHINERY—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN BUTLER COUNTY—AGRICULTURAL AND FARMERS' SOCIETIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—FARM STATISTICS.

IT may be said with truth, that in the United States, agriculture and agriculturists have found their proper sphere. Cincinnatus, retiring to his farm, after saving Rome, did not bring with him to his fields a greater independence of spirit or more self reliance than the pioneers of Butler county brought with them into the wilderness. Agriculture, in pioneer days, required of its followers physical strength, great endurance and sublime patience. The mother and the children of the pioneer home in the forest had also to be possessed of these qualities in a certain degree, for disappointments and obstacles were always presenting themselves.

Clearing the land of the primitive forest appears to men of the present time to be a herculean task. To the first settlers it was an ordinary duty of the husbandman. Felling the trees in windrows and firing the fallen giants appear to have been play for those sinewy men, who opened Western Pennsylvania for the thousands who now occupy it. When the fire had done its duty, the work of cultivation was begun. The primitive wooden mold-board plow, and the harrow or drag were brought on the scene, and the sowing of the potato, wheat, corn and oats commenced without ceremony. Nor should the buckwheat be forgotten. From 1796 down to the present day this county has been famous for her fields of buckwheat. The three-cornered berry of Butler, which creates such placid dreams of griddle-cakes, grows here in perfection, not indigenous, it is true, like the sham-

rock in Ireland, or the thistle in Scotland, or the lily in France, or the olive in Spain, but rather like the flax in northern Ireland.

Harvesting was a serious time in pioneer days. There were no harvesting machines then to be called upon as aids to the farmer; for the sickle was the reaper until the cradle was introduced. Corn husking and shelling methods have not much improved. It was laborious work then and it is now, even with the sheller at the disposal of the farmer. Threshing was performed with ordinary flails, but, at times, horses or oxen would be utilized to tramp out the grain and this system obtained until the threshing machine was brought here. The winnowers came next. Sometimes four persons would hold a sheet on which a bushel or so of grain was placed. By a sudden uplifting of the fabric, the grain was raised upward and the wind carried off the chaff. Another system was the sieve, filled with grain, in well balanced hands. Holding the sieve at an angle, the grain flowed out as water out of a dishpan, the breeze caught the chaff and the grain fell in a golden heap below. These methods gave way in time to the fanning mill.

In 1840 more modern ideas of farming won attention here. It was a year when the turning point was observed in manners and customs and methods. Many young women and indeed many old ladies, if there were any who acknowledged seniority then, were inclined to cast aside the linsey-woolsey dress and to look with contempt on the products of the home spinning-wheel and loom.

In May, 1856, the new mowing and reaping machines, of Dietz & Dunham's patents were advertised in the Butler papers. These machines were constructed without cogs or cranks, were very light and adapted for broken as well as level lands. They were not exhibited, however, at the fair of 1856. The Wood mowing machine was sold by W. & J. G. Campbell of Butler in 1860, who had one at work on their farm in July of that year.

Stories of the railroad and of the telegraph finally penetrated the settlements and suggested ideas of travel. This was a period of awakening, in which the past was a dream and the future an extraordinary picture of progress, when machinery would accomplish everything and man would merely direct it. How far all those things have been realized is patent. Fine farm houses, substantial schools and churches, well cultivated fields, modern machinery, large orchards, fine horses and cattle and swine tell unmistakably of the wonderful progress during the past fifty years. From that early day, when D. B. Muller of the Harmony district, brought Merino sheep a distance of 700 miles, to introduce sheep farming in the Connoquenessing valley, great strides in the science of agriculture and stock growing have been made. The county has been converted into a fruitful field for the husbandman, where he may reap the rewards of his own enterprise and labor.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first movement toward forming an agricultural society in this county dates back to April 7, 1830, when a society, for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, was organized at Butler. William Ayres presided, with John Parker and John Ziegler, vice-presidents, and Alexander McBride and James Bovard, secretaries. On resolution, the name, "The Butler County Agri-

cultural and Domestic Manufacturing Society" was adopted, and, for its government, a committee was appointed to prepare by-laws. A committee of twenty-eight persons, two from Butler and two from each township, was appointed to secure members and 100 subscribers were enrolled to assist the president in pushing forward the interests of the society. The local committee men were: John Gilchrist and Hugh McKee, of Butler borough; Sylvanus Aggas and Alexander Hagerty, of Centre township; John McNees and David McJunkin, of Slippery Rock; Abraham Ziegler and Barnet Gilliland, of Connoquenessing; John Boston and Robert Glenn, of Muddy Creek; John Dodds and Arthur McGill, of Middlesex; William Walker and Robert Elliott, of Buffalo; Matthew Smith and William Robb, of Donegal; Edward Graham and John Parker, of Parker; Benjamin Lowe and John Pollock, of Venango; Samuel McMurry and James Harris, of Mercer, and John L. Maxwell and John McQuiston, of Butler.

The North Butler Agricultural Club was a well ordered association of farmers organized in 1846, and the successor of the old agricultural organization.

The Butler County Agricultural Society.—The question of organizing an agricultural society was discussed in the spring of 1852, and on March 17, that year, decided in the affirmative. The meeting to organize, held at the house of Henry Kohlmeier, was presided over by Samuel Anderson, of Venango township, with John Say, vice-president, and Henry Kohlmeier, secretary. A constitution was submitted by Samuel Halderman and T. J. Layton, in which the name, "Butler County Agricultural Society," was used. This was adopted and signed by the following original members: John Craig, John Say, Samuel Halderman, Samuel Anderson, John Martin, J. N. Pollock, A. J. Halderman, J. McKee, A. G. Say, R. P. Anderson, John Anderson, William Anderson, Henry Kohlmeier, T. J. Layton, Samuel Leason, A. B. Grant, James Milford, Abel Grant, C. C. Hoover, David Grant, William Clay, W. L. Anderson, Thomas Stewart, Simon Williams, John Pollock, William Meals and H. Dicus. The election which ensued resulted in the choice of Samuel Anderson, president, and John Craig, Samuel Halderman, John Jack, Joseph Cummins, George Parker, Samuel McMurry and John Scott, vice-presidents. This organization accomplished very little, except to arouse an interest in the matter.

The Butler County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was founded, March 30, 1853, on the ruins of the former one. John Murrin was chosen president; Samuel M. Lane, treasurer; Archibald Blakeley, William Campbell and Thomas Bracken, correspondents, and C. E. Purviance, secretary. The vice-presidents were William Campbell, Joseph Douthett, William Jack, John Thompson, W. C. Adams, John Jack, Samuel Halderman, George Parker, John Kerr. David Stewart, Rev. W. P. Breden, William Moore, Robert Pampson, Edward Kennedy, T. H. Bracken, A. H. Ziegler, Samuel Boyd, John Thompson (Middlesex), Jonathan Walker, Daniel O'Donnell, R. S. McCoy, John R. Harris, David Marshall, Henry Wolff, William Bastian and E. Maurhoff.

The prizes awarded by this society, at the first fair, held at North Washington, October 13, 1853, are given as follows:—For Durham cattle, to Isaac Hilliard, John Craig, G. T. Frazier and Samuel Halderman. For National cattle: William Christy, G. T. Frazier and John Jack. For horses:—Robert Henry, Joseph

Flick, Henry Kohlmeier, John Mechling, Samuel Halderman, John Jack, Joseph Cummins, A. Campbell, George Parker and W. C. Adams. For swine:—Samuel Halderman, John Craig, James Moore and E. Christy. For a seed planter:—G. H. Mellinger. For butter:—William S. Jack. For Indian corn crop:—John Craig. For best fruit display:—Abel Grant. For winter pippins:—Isaac Hilliard, and for yellow pippins, John McKee. To William Biers or Byers, was awarded a prize for best blacksmith work; to Platt Sutton for best shoemaker work; to J. McMahon for best band of music; to Miss McConnell for best bed-quilt, and to Mrs. Grant for next best quilt. W. C. Glenn, Joseph Jack, S. N. Moore and John Jack were awarded prizes for special cattle, John Mechling for blankets, and Hugh Gallagher for grain sowing box.

The second fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1854, and, in one or other of the northern boroughs, fairs were held in 1855 and 1856. The fifth annual fair was held at North Washington, in September, 1857. The society, in November, 1857, elected Robert Ray, president; Allen Wilson, treasurer; Henry Kohlmeier, correspondent; William C. Adams, recorder; and S. G. Meals, librarian. It struggled on some time, but the societies at the county seat won the battle for precedence.

The Semiconan Agricultural Society held the first annual exposition at school-house Number 1, East Connoquenessing, October 19, 1852. John Martin was then secretary. In 1853 the second fair was held, and in October, 1854, Prospect was honored with the third annual meeting. Soon after, the society merged into a broader organization.

The Butler Agricultural Association was organized in March, 1856, as the Fair Society, with John Anderson, president; James G. Campbell and George W. Crozier, secretaries; Archibald Blakeley, recorder; Eugene Ferrero, correspondent; James Campbell, librarian, and thirty-seven vice-presidents. This society held its first fair at Butler in September, 1856, and in December, Joseph Douthett was elected president, and J. B. McQuiston secretary. Henry Buhl was elected president in December, 1857, and in 1858, Samuel Marshall was chosen.

The people of Butler borough and their friends of the southern townships held their second annual fair at Butler in September, 1857. In 1858 a successful meeting was recorded. John L. Maxwell was elected president in December, 1859; John Purviance, correspondent; Herman J. Berg, recorder; and I. J. Cummings, treasurer. John Negley was elected president in December, 1860; John B. McQuiston, recorder, and William S. Jack, correspondent. During the war there was little attention given to such matters, so that from 1861 to 1863, inclusive, no fairs were held. The sixth fair was held October 4 and 5, 1864. At that time, Thomas McNees was president; Thomas Robinson, acting secretary; and R. C. McAboy, treasurer of the association. In April, 1865, W. O. Breckenridge was elected president. John W. Forrester was elected in March, 1866, with James Mitchell, Milton Maxwell and Samuel Marshall, vice-presidents; C. E. Anderson, treasurer; and John B. McQuiston, secretary. The name of the society in November, 1866, was the "Butler County Agricultural and Stock Association." James Bredin was president, and H. C. Heineman, secretary, who held that position three or four years, or until its end.

In 1866 the association leased five or six acres of the Thomas Stehle farm, where fairs were held for several years or until twenty-one acres, near the present fair grounds, were purchased and fenced in. Fairs were held there for several years until the old society dissolved and the land was sold by the sheriff. During the hey-day of this association, farmers' horses were entered for races, but no other horses were permitted to run. For several years there was no organization, and indeed, until 1877, there was no society.

Prior to 1857 trotting horses were not considered in the community, although horse racing took place at intervals. It was the wild gallop in which the people delighted and on this gallop bets were offered and taken. The era of trotting matches in this county was introduced in May, 1857, when Thomas Fawcett, of Birmingham, and John Vensel, of Clarion county, bet \$300 each on their respective horses, "Bobb and Jack." The course was the plank road from Stewartstown to Zimmerman's inn (now the Willard), at Butler, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and the time made was two hours and ten minutes. This extraordinary race drew the attention of the people to trotting matches, and scarcely a year has passed since in which races of this description have failed to draw a large crowd.

The Emlenton Agricultural Society was organized March 27, 1858, by citizens living in the northern part of the county, assisted by their friends in Venango, Clarion and Armstrong counties. Its supporters comprised many of those who belonged to the old Butler County Agricultural Society of 1853. Henry Kohlmeier, of Butler county, was elected president, and among the long list of vice-presidents were the following from Butler county: John Murrin, J. F. Layton, John Mechling, and George Parker. The first fair, held at Emlenton in the fall of 1858, was successful, but interest in the project then subsided and the organization disbanded.

The Butler County Colonization Society was organized January 25, 1860, with Rev. Loyal Young, president; Rev. Isaiah Niblock, and Rev. William A. Fetter, vice-presidents; and John Graham secretary. Robert R. Reed, agent of the State Colonization Society, was the organizer, and the object was to obtain an appropriation of \$5,000 to be applied to the colonization of free negroes in Pennsylvania, which it was believed would benefit the agricultural interests of the State, as well as the negro.

The Wool Growers' Association of Slippery Rock township, was organized in April, 1866, with David McKee, president; Dawson Wadsworth, vice-president; John Bigham, secretary, and Lewis Patterson, treasurer. In 1867, Thomas Moore presided, with John T. Bard, secretary. This organization merged into the Agricultural Society and lost its identity.

The Butler County Farmers' Club held its first meeting in April, 1869, when the following named officers were elected: John Q. A. Kennedy, president; John Q. A. Sullivan, recording secretary; Edwin Lyon, corresponding secretary; Hugh Morrison, treasurer, and W. H. Black, librarian. The vice-presidents then chosen were: Herman J. Berg, of Butler township; John Martin, of Connoquenessing; David McKee, of Slippery Rock; W. H. Graham, of Washington; James D. Anderson, of Penn; John B. McLaughlin, of Clearfield; H. C.

McCoy, of Cherry; Abraham Moyer, of Lancaster; Samuel Marshall, of Adams; and Josiah M. Thompson, of Brady. The following year this organization was merged into the Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute held its first fair at Butler in September, 1870. The Institute succeeded the Farmers' Club and the officers were simply the men who would have been selected by the Club had it continued its organization. John Q. A. Kennedy presided in 1870, with Herman J. Berg and A. Cuthbert, vice-presidents; W. H. H. Riddle, secretary; Edwin Lyon, correspondent; Hugh Morrison, treasurer, and G. W. Shaffer, superintendent. The Institute has, through the passing years, grown into a profitable and most deserving organization. It is an educational society, important in its aims and successful in its workings. Meetings are held at stated intervals to which all agriculturists are invited, and at which ideas relating to farms and farmers are expressed and discussed. W. H. H. Riddle is the founder of the Institute in this county. In November, 1893, D. B. Douthett was elected president; A. D. Weir, Christie Robb, James Stephenson and Benjamin Douthett, vice-presidents, and J. A. McCafferty, secretary.

The Connoquenessing Valley Agricultural Association was organized in 1874, with Abraham Moyer, president; Dr. Amos Lusk, secretary; Ira Stauffer, treasurer; S. M. Weihl, John N. Miller, Adam Endres, Abraham Schontz, John Enslin, James Smith, George Eicholtz, Martin Sitler, Joseph S. Lusk, Daniel Achre, L. P. Hazlett, H. M. Ziegler and Jacob Hyle. For many years fairs were held regularly, and at length the association dissolved.

The Patrons of Husbandry ruled in this county during the Seventies, attaining great strength in 1876-77. At that time Pomona Grange, the name of the county organization, claimed the following named officers:—James Porter, of Portersville, master; John Q. A. Kennedy, of Butler, secretary; Robert McKee, of Butler, overseer; A. J. Hutchison, of Coultersville, chaplain; John Book, of Jacksville, lecturer; William J. Hutchison, of Butler, steward; Alfred Aggas, of Coultersville, assistant steward; William R. Patterson, of Butler, treasurer; A. T. Pearce, gate keeper; Miss Lizzie Hutchison, ceres; Mrs. Mollie A. Pearce, pomona (all of Butler); Mrs. Mary McMurry, of Slippery Rock, flora; Leah A. Book, lady assistant steward; John Stevenson, J. D. Stevenson, Alfred Aggas, Robert McKee and William F. Campbell, executive committee; John Stevenson, chairman, business manager and deputy for the southern townships, and D. W. Forrester, deputy for the northern townships.

The local granges with the names of the masters and secretaries are given as follows: Thalia Grange, 636, of Fairview, Samuel Barnhart and R. W. Barnhart; Prospect, 126, N. S. Grossman and D. W. Forrester; Mt. Chestnut, 133, J. M. Dunn and T. S. Dodds; Mt. Olive, 143, of Clay, Alfred Aggas and E. S. Fleeher; Good Intent, 183, of Slippery Rock, Abner Seaton and R. A. Hartley; Eureka, 244, of Butler, H. H. Bryson and Levi A. Bryson; Cherry, 315, Levi Stewart and Levi B. McCoy; Bloomfield, 355, of Lancaster, Thomas Allen and J. D. Lytle; Forest, 370, of Brady, J. M. Thompson and N. H. Thompson; Worth, 409, James Porter and John Humphrey; Forward, W. S. Waldron and Joseph Art; Oakland, 578, T. A. Templeton and M. H. Neyman; and Penn., 542, J. Q. A. Kennedy and Simeon Nixon. North

Hope Grange, organized about 1872, with Samuel Smith, master, and David F. Campbell, secretary, did not exist in 1877, and Concord, another early organization, had also dissolved. It is related by George W. Campbell, of Butler, that the secretary of Concord grange mailed an order to Pittsburg for ten barrels of salt. It appears that he wrote it "ten barrels of salts," and, without question, the enterprising merchant shipped him ten barrels of epsom salts. It was a most disagreeable consignment, so far as the secretary was concerned, and was a standard joke long after the grange had dissolved.

The Butler Driving Park Association was organized October 15, 1877, with the following named officers: G. J. Cross, president; Joseph L. Purvis, James H. Tebay and G. A. McBride, vice-presidents; P. W. Lowry, recorder; W. P. Roessing, correspondent; Joseph L. Purvis, treasurer; L. M. Cochran, G. A. McBride, W. H. H. Riddle, and the president, treasurer and correspondent, directors. In October, 1877, this society leased a tract of twenty-three acres, just east of the old fair grounds, from Mrs. Nancy Bredin and transformed it into an excellent race track. In June, 1878, a race meeting was held, and a fair in the fall. The officers named, with J. S. Campbell and R. P. Scott, were the first stockholders. In December, 1878, G. J. Cross was elected president; R. P. Scott and J. H. Tebay, vice-presidents; John S. Campbell, treasurer; W. P. Roessing, recorder and correspondent; G. A. McBride, superintendent, and J. H. Tebay director, *vice* Roessing resigned. Under date, June 5, 1879, a motion providing for a fourth day races, and such telling references as "Dan Mace's Hopeful to beat 2:18 for \$500," are recorded. Later in June, a resolution to hold a fair in the fall was carried, and the original idea of confining the business of the corporation to racing and trotting, without regard to farm exhibits, showed signals of distress.

In November, 1879, W. P. Smith, of Centre township, was elected president; E. A. Helmbold, Samuel Bolton and G. J. Cross, vice-presidents; W. P. Roessing, secretary, and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The success of the fall fair and the election of a farmer as president, abolished the original idea, and, in May, 1880, the association was re-organized.

The Butler Agricultural Association adopted a constitution in May, 1880, but there is no minute of the election of officers. The fact that W. P. Smith was president, Joseph L. Purvis vice-president, and John S. Campbell, W. H. H. Riddle, J. H. Tebay and W. P. Roessing directors, shows that changes were made in the board of the old association. In September, Joseph L. Purvis was elected superintendent of grounds, and in October, J. D. Anderson and R. D. Stevenson are named among the directors. In December, President Smith was re-elected, with W. P. Roessing, secretary; John S. Campbell, treasurer; and W. H. H. Riddle and Alexander Hunter, vice-presidents. In December, 1882, W. M. Brown was elected to succeed Alexander Hunter, while the other officers were re-elected. A. D. Weir replaced Brown in December, 1883, this being the only change in officers.

The election of December, 1884, resulted in the choice of George W. Campbell, vice-president, and W. H. H. Riddle, secretary, the other officers being re-elected, and again elected in December, 1885. In 1886 the administration of



Martin Reiber

affairs was so satisfactory that the old board and officers were continued. In 1887 Alexander Hunter took A. D. Weir's place as vice-president, George W. Campbell being re-elected; but Mr. Weir was elected to Hunter's place in 1888. In December, 1889, W. P. Smith was elected president; George W. Campbell and A. D. Weir, vice-presidents; Joseph L. Purvis, superintendent; W. P. Roessing, secretary, and John S. Campbell, treasurer. The lease of five acres from Charles Duffy and seven acres from H. C. Heineman was reported. The lease of five acres from the Thomas Stehle heirs, with the other leases, form the present grounds. The officers named were re-elected in 1890; but in December, 1891, W. H. H. Riddle was chosen president; George W. Campbell and A. D. Weir, vice-presidents; W. A. Clark, Joseph L. Purvis, R. D. Stevenson, D. H. Sutton, J. M. Lieghner, J. H. Troutman and W. P. Roessing, directors; John S. Campbell, treasurer, and Ira McJunkin, secretary. These officers were re-elected in 1892, and again in 1893.

The total amount of premiums paid out in 1880, was \$945.70; in 1881, \$1,128.57; in 1882, \$1,182.06; in 1883, \$1,600.50; in 1884, \$1,478.37; in 1885, \$2,552.89; in 1886, \$2,205.67; in 1887, \$2,294.32; in 1888, \$2,581.29; in 1889, \$2,506.22; in 1890, \$2,211.70. The total fair receipts from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, amounted to \$46,548.59, and expenditures to \$46,160.50. The premiums paid in 1891 amounted to \$4,143; in 1892, \$3,852, and in November, 1893, there were about \$3,700 paid in premiums and a further sum of \$2,900 expended in improvements.

The officers of 1893 were re-elected for 1894, except Mr. Roessing, whose place was taken by John S. Campbell. The directors are Robert Stevenson, J. S. Campbell, D. H. Sutton, J. H. Troutman, J. L. Purvis, J. M. Lieghner and W. A. Clark; and the officers of the board, president, W. H. H. Riddle; vice-presidents, A. D. Weir and George W. Campbell; treasurer, John S. Campbell; superintendent, J. L. Purvis, and secretary, W. P. Roessing, vice Ira McJunkin, whose duties as district attorney made it necessary for him to resign the secretaryship. The last fair was held in September, 1894, and was fairly successful, though it was handicapped by the general business depression and the remarkable drought which prevailed in western Pennsylvania for several months prior to its opening day.

Millerstown Fair Association, organized February 29, 1884, was chartered as "The Millerstown Driving Park and Agricultural Association, Limited," April 7, 1884, with seventy-four members, and a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into 500 shares. The permanent organization was effected March 11, 1884, with S. D. Bell, president; Henry Moorhead and W. A. Dennison, vice-presidents; H. J. Myers, acting secretary; P. A. Bell, permanent secretary; H. J. Hoyt, treasurer; C. H. Johnson, J. C. Nevills, Dr. Foster, Owen Brady, J. J. Westermann, R. K. Sutton, S. F. Showalter, H. C. Litinger and W. P. Turner. The grounds, fourteen acres, were purchased from Owen Brady and Fetzer & Myers, at forty dollars an acre. The tract was improved at once, and a fair held that fall. The last fair was held in 1890, and the last races in 1891. Dr. Bell presided in 1885, W. P. Turner in 1886, C. H. Johnson in 1887, and as chairman in 1888, of the reorganized fair association, over which C. F. Pierce presided in

1889, and J. J. Westermann, from 1890 to 1894. P. A. Bell was secretary in 1885 and 1886, but J. C. Gaisford has filled that position from 1887 to the present day. There are now twenty-four stockholders.

The Farmers' Alliance is a modern association, partaking somewhat of the charge of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its branches are found in a few townships already and organizers are engaged in the work of propagating its principles and establishing new alliances.

FARM STATISTICS.

In 1840 there were in Butler county 7,062 horses and mules; 26,051 neat cattle; 51,191 sheep; 40,145 hogs, and poultry valued at \$22,759. Of farm products there were produced 254,914 bushels of wheat; 2,742 of rye; 629,179 of oats; 91,261 of buckwheat; 125,097 of corn; 286,158 of potatoes; 22,990 tons of hay; 3,831 pounds of sugar; 76,267 pounds of wool; 2,199 pounds of hops; 1,810 pounds of wax; while orchard products were valued at \$23,114, and dairy products at \$76,492.

The statistics of 1870 show 273,128 acres of improved land; farms valued at \$18,280,848; productions, betterments and additions to stock, at \$3,125,482; value of live stock, \$2,467,001; number of horses, 11,521; 16,078 milch cows; 262 working oxen; 67,831 sheep, and 23,775 swine. There were 703 bushels of spring wheat; 293,761 of winter wheat; 179,577 of rye; 453,894 of Indian corn; oats, 1,099,163; barley, 4,637; buckwheat, 113,994, and potatoes, 187,984 bushels. The number of pounds of wool produced were 225,220; of butter 1,447,093, and of cheese, 2,695 pounds.

The statistics for 1880 credit the county with 341,459 acres of improved land, divided into 5,384 farms, valued, with improvements, at \$20,644,143. Farm implements and machinery were valued at \$784,767; live stock at \$1,893,307, and farm products at \$2,244,838. The estimated cost of fences, built or repaired, was \$146,248, and of fertilizers, \$9,700. There were produced 192,843 bushels of wheat, 1,095,612 of oats, 773,333 of corn, 150,508 of buckwheat, 612 of barley, 117,627 of rye, 473,513 of potatoes and 223 of sweet potatoes; with 229 pounds of hops, 4,224 pounds of tobacco and 49,623 tons of hay. There were 12,841 horses, 210 mules and asses, seventy-five working oxen, 19,388 milch cows, 21,038 head of other cattle, 56,669 sheep and 33,123 hogs. The wool produced amounted to 240,897 pounds; of butter, 1,929,790, and of cheese, 1,143 pounds, while the yield of milk was 72,339 gallons.

In 1893, there were 5,354 farms in Butler county,—a smaller number than in 1880. The owners leased their lands to oil operators and betook themselves to the borougns. The estimate of population, at the close of 1893, does not, appreciably, change the figures of 1890, but the movement toward the county seat, has been carried on on a larger scale than at any period since 1877. The centralizing power of the principal borough is as manifest in the county as that of New York. Chicago and Philadelphia is in the Nation.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

AN ORIGINAL PETITION TO REGULATE TAVERNS—FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—PIONEER TEMPERANCE AGITATION—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—GOOD TEMPLARS—THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE—TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS—THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—LOCAL UNIONS—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—WORK ACCOMPLISHED—SECESSION OF 1889—THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NON-PARTISAN UNION—REVIEW OF TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

THE first movement in Butler county for the regulation of the liquor traffic took place soon after its organization. Among the old documents in the prothonotary's office is an original petition presented to Judge Moore, in February, 1804, and endorsed by him: "Continued under advisement to next May sessions. J. Moore." Here is the humble prayer of the petitioners:

To the Honorable Jesse Moore and his associate judges, now composing a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas for the County of Butler. The humble petition of us the subscribers, inhabitants of Butler county. Your petitioners conceive it is in the power of the honorable court to set a stipulated price on the provisions for man and horse, and liquors, in the taverns of said county. As they conceive that 25 cents for a meal of victuals and 12 cents for a half pint of whiskey is rather an extortion, as whiskey has been purchased for 40 cents per gallon, pork from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per lb., and flour for two dollars per cwt., and as our county is now organized and will be increasing in population we thought it prudent to petition the honorable court to redress the wrongs and advantages we conceive is committed by the tavern keepers in said county. And we, your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Signed] Michael Martin, James Leaird, Henry Evans, James Colwell, James McKee, John Mitchell, John Currithers, William Martin, Abner Coats, James Martin, William Pile, James Lloyd, John McLeoud, John McDonald, Joseph Evans, John McCandless, John Carson, Henry Montooth, Thomas McGaghy, Joseph Hudson (per order), Matthew Thompson, Joseph Crawford, Charles Maginness, Mordecai McLoud, William McLoud, Colin McDonald, Andrew McGowan, Henry Evans, Robert Kennedy, Henry Kennedy, Martin Kennedy, John Ray, Isaac F. Curry, John Carson, David Moore, Thomas Dickey, W. Evers, John Elliott, Jacob Ross, William Balph, F. McGowan, Wm. McBride, Isaac Evans, James Hughes, John Seali, Johanna Buechle and Peter Buechle.

The beginning of temperance agitation in this county dates back to February 9, 1829, when a county temperance society was organized at Butler with Rev. John Coulter as president. Another was organized the same year at Mt. Nebo, which was presided over by Rev. Reid Bracken, with Robert Walker, secretary, and Matthew McClure treasurer. The committeemen were Alexander Hays, Thomas Cratty, Samuel Riddle and Thomas Bracken, and they with the twenty-four members enrolled on April 28, 1829, pledged themselves against supporting any man for office who was known to be an habitual drinker of liquor.

An anti-intemperance society was formed in Concord township. August 21,

1829, with Andrew Christie, president, and John Christie, secretary. The movement gained votaries in every township before the close of 1830; while the Theobald Mathew idea of temperance, as inculcated in Ireland, spread rapidly throughout the counties of this Commonwealth.

In 1831-32 William Campbell and Matthew S. Lowrie visited every house in Butler and tendered the pledge, which was generally signed by the women and children. In 1836 another pledge was presented to the people of the borough, a majority of whom signed it. These recurring temperance waves continued throughout many years of hope and disappointment. From 1829 to 1840 temperance society succeeded temperance society. Each organization took a share in teaching the wisdom of abstention from strong drink, and each was credited with the accomplishment of much good. The political campaigns of 1840 and 1844 led many to return to the old social ways, and in 1848 the moralists had to resume arms and again attack the evil.

Butler Division, Number 207, Sons of Temperance, was organized in April, 1848, by Robert Carnahan, with the following named officers, in order of rank: William Fowzer, Levi Thorn, Michael Mechling, James Glenn, Philip Bickel, Wilson K. Potts, Samuel Bennett, William H. Johnston, James Campbell, George W. Crozier, P. De P. Taylor and R. J. White. This was followed by the organization of township and borough branches throughout the county, and ultimately by the organization of the youth into temperance companies.

The Boys' Hope Section, Cadets of Temperance, elected officers in April, 1850, as follows: William B. Agnew, W. A.; William Miller, secretary; M. Rhodes, assistant-secretary; Joseph Midgely, treasurer, and Curtis Smith, assistant-treasurer. The organization died out before the close of the year.

The Independent Order of Good Templars took up the work later and prosecuted it by secret methods. Several lodges were organized in Butler county and contained a large membership. The Good Templars continued temperance work for many years, and though the society accomplished much good, yet the liquor traffic grew and prospered, from year to year, with little abatement of the evils arising therefrom. Finally many of the earnest women of the county became enlisted in the temperance cause and offered themselves as soldiers of the new crusade, which had its inception at Hillsboro, Ohio, in December, 1873. The "Woman's Crusade" led to the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, which spread through Pennsylvania the following year, and six years later invaded Butler county. Since that time the fight against the liquor traffic has been carried on with zeal and unabating vigor.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

The pioneer branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Butler county, at Harrisville, was organized July 22, 1880, with eleven members. On November 23, 1881, the Butler County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the Presbyterian church, of Butler, by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, president, and Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, secretary of the State W. C. T. U., with but seven members. Miss Mary E. Sullivan was elected president and Mrs. Nannie D. Black, secretary, both of Butler; while a vice-president was named

for each township in the county. The work of organizing local unions was taken in hand by the pioneer officers of the county union. The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Butler borough was organized by Miss Mary E. Sullivan in the United Presbyterian church, February 13, 1882, with fourteen members. Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Black were elected president and secretary of the local union. The women of the county having failed to respond as they should have done to the first call, the county officers, at the close of the first year, requested the state officers to send out a second call for a county W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Butler. In response to this call, about thirty women met in the Presbyterian church, November 6, 1882, when the state organizer, Miss Narcissa E. White, assisted by Miss Frances L. Swift, re-organized the county auxiliary to the State W. C. T. U. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Dain, of Buffalo township, was elected president, as Miss Mary E. Sullivan declined re-election to that office, but accepted the office of corresponding secretary. Mrs. Nannie D. Black was re-elected recording secretary, Miss Aggie Shaw, of Harrisville, treasurer, and Mrs. A. G. Brown, of Renfrew, vice-president. Butler county was first represented in the State convention held at Oil City, October 11 and 12, 1882, by the following delegates: Mrs. N. A. Bryson and Mrs. Isaiah J. McBride, of the Butler Union, and Mrs. Chester and Mrs. Webster, of the Harrisville Union.

The work of organizing was continued, and in the course of a few years nearly every part of the county had been reached. Bruin Union was organized in February, 1883, by Miss Narcissa E. White, with nine members. Brownsdale Union was also established by Miss White, March 20, 1883, with thirty members. Unionville and Myoma Unions were organized in 1883, and Holyoke in 1884. Petrolia Union came into existence in June, 1885, with thirty members, being organized by Mrs. E. R. Dain, and in September following Mrs. Mary W. Douthett organized Connoquenessing Union with five members. In April, 1886, Miss Mary E. Sullivan and Mrs. M. E. Nicholls organized Unions at Millerstown and Karns City; while Mrs. Taggart organized one at Mars in June, 1886. Monticau Union was started the same year, also one at Zelienople by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. Fairview Union was organized May 26, 1886, with five members, and that at Eau Claire in May, 1887, by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. Hilliards, Middlesex and Plains Unions were all organized in the latter year. More than 500 members were enrolled in the Unions of the W. C. T. U. of Butler county in 1887, and a vigorous warfare was waged against the traffic in intoxicants.

The South side branch, at Butler, was organized October 18, 1888, with Mrs. James S. Henry, president; Mrs. J. H. Negley, vice-president; Mrs. A. Stewart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. L. Christy, recording secretary; Mrs. D. L. Aiken, treasurer, and Mrs. T. Steen, delegate to county convention.

The Central branch of Butler was organized December 4, 1888, with Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, president; Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, vice-president; Mrs. I. J. McBride, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. K. Byers, recording secretary, and Mrs. N. D. Fisher, treasurer.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, an auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized its first branch in Butler county at Harrisville, May 8, 1884, with twelve members. Mrs. Mary B. Reese was

the organizer. On March 7, 1885, Mrs. E. R. Dain organized a branch at Butler containing eighty-two members. The same year a Union was organized at Evans City by Miss Alice Wick, with twenty members; one at Centreville with forty-two members, and one at Unionville, by Miss Mary E. Sullivan. In 1886 the Concord, Prospect, Bethel, Jacksonville, North Hope and Millerstown Unions were organized. The local temperance work was carried on assiduously by these unions in every part of the county, and the object, of those engaged in the agitation were partially achieved.

Mrs. M. S. Templeton, a well-known temperance worker of Butler, has furnished us the following account of Union affairs from November, 1887, to November, 1889:

The sixth annual convention held in Butler, November 2 and 3, 1887, was presided over by Mrs. Frances L. Swift, Mrs. E. R. Dain having died June 11, 1887. Mrs. S. M. McKee, of Butler, was elected president, and Mrs. J. B. Showalter, of Millerstown, correspondent, as Miss Mary E. Sullivan declined re-election. Mrs. L. J. McKinney, of Myoma, was chosen recorder, and Mrs. Lizzie K. Ayres, of Harrisville, retained as treasurer. Vacancies in the departments were filled; in all others the superintendents were continued. The following year, another campaign was prosecuted against license with out other result than the accumulation of a debt, the stirring up of local strife and the crippling of the Unions in means and influence. It was then thought better to imitate the course of the Butler Union and relinquish all such attempts for the present.

The Butler County Union, had always, until the last two years, declared itself to be non-partisan, but at the annual convention in November, 1888, a motion to revive such action was defeated, owing to the desire on the part of many in both parties to keep the disturbing question out of the convention, if possible. Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, of Port Jervis, New York, presided at the election of officers, at which time Mrs. J. B. Showalter and Mrs. S. M. McKee changed places, the former becoming president. Mrs. M. J. Earhart was the delegate to the National Convention held at New York, that year.

The vote on the prohibitory amendment was the event of 1889, and the women did all in their power, finding small scope for their efforts, as the campaign fell altogether into the hands of the voters. In several places the Young Women's Unions drilled the Loyal Temperance Legions and marched the children, singing on the streets, and past the polls; while banners and mottoes were placed wherever they were allowed. This agitation led to a majority for the amendment in this county.

In 1889, nine delegates were sent to the State Convention in Philadelphia, and Mrs. N. C. Core was the delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, in November. At the State Convention, in October, Mrs. F. L. Swift, Mrs. Ellen M. Watson and Mrs. J. D. Weeks declined re-election, and the State Union by a large majority, passed into the hands of those identified with Miss Willard's policy of endorsing prohibition wherever it might be found. This event and the subsequent adherence of the National Union to its position, induced Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the leader of the opposition, to withdraw from the convention in Chicago, with thirteen Iowa women.

The convention held November 21, 1889, at Butler, was marked by the secession of thirteen members, who did not agree with the position taken by the National Union. The condition of the Butler County Union, prior to this disagreement, is shown by the following figures: Number of Unions, thirty-seven; paying members, 487; moneys raised, \$1,607.37, and fourteen Juvenile Unions organized with 604 members. The officers elected at the convention were Mrs. Lillie J. McKinney, president; Mrs. J. H. Sutton, vice-president; Mrs. S. M.

McKee, correspondent; Mrs. O. M. Phillips, recorder, and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer.

Mrs. Templeton says that in 1890 the county reported twenty-five Unions, with 435 paying members, and nine juvenile organizations, with 315 members; while \$1,340.83 were raised for temperance purposes, 40,000 pages of literature distributed, and all the freight trains on one line of railroad furnished with reading matter.

In 1891 there were twenty-seven Unions reported, \$963.81 raised, 30,000 pages of literature distributed, seventy-three public meetings held and seven delegates sent to the State Convention at Bradford; while the Loyal Temperance Legion contained 569 members. The county convention was held at Mars, and Mrs. M. M. Sutton was chosen president; Mrs. L. W. Zuver, recorder; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer.

In 1892 twenty-five Unions were reported, twenty-three public meetings held, six delegates attended the State Convention at New Castle, and numerous petitions were circulated for the anti-narcotic bill, for the signing of the Brussels treaty, and for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays.

In 1893 there were twenty-two active Unions in the county, \$876.92 raised for the temperance cause, and twenty-nine public meetings held. Petitions were circulated for closing saloons on Memorial Day, for the local option bill, against the repeal of local prohibitory laws, and for the Pennsylvania Sunday law. The president and four delegates attended the State Convention at Lancaster, and Mrs. A. M. Rice was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago.

The convention of September, 1893, was held in the Reformed church at Springdale, and the following officers elected: Mrs. M. D. Dodds, president; Mrs. J. W. Orr, vice-president; Mrs. M. S. Templeton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. C. Wick, recording secretary; and Mrs. A. M. Rice, treasurer. The presentation of banners to Unions showing a certain increase in membership was one of the interesting features of this convention.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance of Butler county had its inception November 21, 1889, when a declaration of secession and principles was signed by thirteen delegates of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union Convention, then in session at Butler, and by six other women. This declaration was read in convention by Mrs. N. C. Core, and, from it, the following leading points are taken: That while the society held a neutral position between Church and State, its members were a unit in opposing intemperance. That for some years, the original, central idea was being undermined by a political idea and that since the convention appears to adhere to views which cannot be otherwise than damaging to the best interests of the cause, it is necessary to organize a non-sectarian and non-political association. The document, as read, was signed by Madams N. C. Core, I. J. McBride, M. K. Byers, M. E. Nicholls, F. Bailey, R. I. Boggs, D. Garrett, K. H. Miller, J. R. Miller, Cynthia Gilmore, L. K. Ayres, and Patton Kearns, with the Misses Mary E. Sullivan, Celia Cubbison and Margaret Wick. After the reading Madams J. L. Henry, M. J. Fay, E. S. Barclay and Miss L. E. Young signed the declaration. That evening Mrs. M. E. Nicholls presided over a meeting of twenty-seven non-partisan workers who organized a bureau of

correspondence with Mrs. Nicholls, president; Miss Young, secretary, and Mrs. Byers, treasurer.

The actual organization of the Alliance was effected on September 18, 1890, by Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, president of the National Union. The officers then elected were Mrs. Margaret J. Earhart, president; Mrs. J. B. Showalter, vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Nicholls, corresponding secretary; Miss May Hopkins, recording secretary; and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer. The title adopted for this new association of temperance workers was "Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance."

The second conference, held November 6, 1891, resulted in the choice of Mrs. J. B. Showalter, president; Mrs. M. J. Earhart, vice-president; Mrs. Emily Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. J. Calvert, recording secretary; and Miss Ella Young, treasurer.

The third conference, held at Millerstown in 1892, resulted in the re-election of the president, with Mrs. E. D. Robinson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. U. D. Fisher, recording secretary and Miss L. E. Young, treasurer.

The fourth conference was held at Butler in September, 1893, when the following named officers were chosen: President, Mrs. I. J. McBride; vice-president, Mrs. N. C. Core; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. E. Byers; recording secretary, Mrs. U. D. Fisher; and treasurer, Miss L. E. Young, who are also the present officers.

The Non-Partisan Temperance Union of Butler was organized September 19, 1890, as an auxiliary of the Alliance, by Miss Ella Beacom. Miss L. E. Young was chosen president, Mrs. J. E. Byers, secretary, and Mrs. U. D. Fisher, treasurer. Since that year this organization has been extended to other parts of the county, Millerstown, Karns City and Concord township having Unions.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the temperance women of Butler county, we cannot but admire the wonderful persistence with which they have pursued their object. In 1885 they assisted their co-laborers throughout the State in having the "Temperance Education Law" enacted, and by their zeal literally compelled the court to close every drinking place in the county. In 1881 there were forty-five saloons or bars in Butler county, while in 1885 there was not one. This was the result of womens work. The great Murphy meetings and the license agitation of 1886-87 were also manifestations of their power; while the gradual molding of public opinion in opposition to the liquor traffic is principally due to their untiring agitation. Though the women of Pennsylvania lost the battle on the prohibitory amendment in June, 1889, Butler county gave a majority of 2,423 votes in favor of the measure. It was largely through their efforts that every drinking place in the borough of Butler was closed in the spring of 1894, and that several other towns in the county met with the same treatment. And it is their intention to never cease this warfare until Butler county is "dry" throughout its length and breadth.

CHAPTER XVII.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION—VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812—MUSTER ROLLS OF BUTLER COUNTY COMPANIES—MEXICAN WAR VETERANS—PIONEER MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS—MUSTER DAY FESTIVITIES—BUTLER COUNTY MILITIA COMPANIES—NATIONAL GUARD—MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

MANY of the sturdy men who became the pioneers of Butler county were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who after its close took up the work of clearing the forest and establishing homes for themselves and their families on what was then the western frontier. They proved no less true to every duty of manhood in the pursuits of peace than they had in battling for liberty and independence during the long struggle that followed the firing of the first gun at Lexington. In 1812, when the encroachments of Great Britain made a second war necessary, these venerable veterans were among the first to offer their services in defense of their flag and country, inspiring by their patriotic example those of the younger generation to a quick response to the call to arms. It is needless to say that among these men and their descendants have been found citizens that have reflected honor upon Butler county. By their industry they have contributed to her up-building; and in every department of human effort have advanced her in the direction of progressive and enduring growth, and have given her a high place among the counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers who became settlers of Butler county were the following:

- * William Harbison, served under Capt. James Leach, in Colonel Hand's old regiment, later Brodhead's; was taken prisoner; subsequently served under Captain Jack in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment in 1779.

John Welsh served in Colonel Greer's Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, was at Brandywine, and Paoli, and was wounded at Germantown. He received an honorable discharge after one year's service.

John Galbraith, a native of Ireland, who served in the Pennsylvania Line, settled in Centre township in 1796-97, making his home there during the remainder of his life.

John Rankin served in William Huston's company of Colonel Watt's Riflemen, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from July 1 to November 15, 1776, when he was transferred to Colonel Rollin's command, and a day later was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington. He was held at New York until the last of March, 1777, and was exchanged in November, 1778.

John Slator, a soldier in the army of Count de Rochambeau, arrived with the fleet off Rhode Island in 1780, served in the battle of White Plains; was present

at the surrender of Cornwallis and continued in service until discharged at Wilmington, Delaware, May 9, 1783. He was a pioneer of Donegal township.

John Johnston enlisted in September, 1777, at Boston, in Colonel Craine's artillery command, and served until after the surrender of Cornwallis.

Samuel Porterfield, born in 1753, served eighteen months in the troop of Lighthorse of the Second Pennsylvania regiment.

John Ranson enlisted in Captain Talbott's company of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment in 1776, and served three years. In October, 1779, he was ensign of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment.

Andrew Dunn, seventy-six years, in 1824, enlisted in Captain Morgan's company of Virginia troops under Col. John Gibson, in 1777, and served until discharged at Pittsburg, in 1783.

James Burnside enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel Bayard, in Captain Lloyd's company, and served nineteen months. He was discharged at Pittsburg after the surrender of Cornwallis.

Capt. John McCollough, an early settler of Fairview township, served as captain of a company.

Hugh Murrin, an early settler of Venango township, served in a New Jersey regiment.

John McLeod, of Connoquenessing township, served in Captain Patterson's company of the Second Pennsylvania regiment from 1777 to 1782. He was present at Germantown, at Monmouth, where he was wounded, and at Yorktown.

Daniel Graham, Sr., who was seventy-two years of age in 1820, enlisted in the Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland county, in March or April, 1777, in Capt. Francis Negley's company, of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Butler. He received an honorable discharge at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1781, which was signed by General Butler and countersigned by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Jacob Rudolph enlisted as a ranger in 1779, under Capt. Matthew Jack, and aided in destroying the Muncy Indian towns in 1780. He subsequently enlisted in another company for nine months, and was stationed at Kittanning. He re-enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, in which he served twenty-one months.

John Bell, enlisted in the Sixth Maryland regiment, under Captain Giesland, in 1777, and served until the close of the war.

George Dobson, who was seventy-seven years of age, and a resident of Slippery Rock township in 1839, entered the Continental army at Staunton, Virginia, under Captain Yates, in October, 1777, serving until the close of November following. In April, 1781, he joined the Bedford County (Pennsylvania) Rangers, under Colonel Davis, serving in Capt. David Walker's company until September, 1781. The command was employed against the Indians.

James Glover, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, served with the New Jersey troops during the Revolution, participating in many battles and enduring the privations of Valley Forge. He settled in Adams township.

Thomas McKee, another Revolutionary soldier, settled in Butler township

in 1797, where he resided until his death in June, 1815. A biographical sketch of him will be found in another chapter.

Peter Peterson was a survivor of the ill-fated expedition sent in 1755 against the French, at Fort Duquesne, under command of General Braddock, whose death and disastrous defeat are matters of history. He afterwards served in the Revolution, and later settled in Butler township, Butler county.

Alexander Bryson, a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution, settled in the northwestern part of what is now Butler township.

William Gill, a pioneer of Mercer township, served under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and although wounded at Paoli, continued in the service until the close of the war.

Andrew Cruikshank, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolution and took a full part in that struggle, died in 1813. His death occurred on the day that his son Andrew was to have started for the front as a soldier of the War of 1812.

John Kennedy, who came from Ireland in Colonial days, served in the Revolution and afterwards settled in Winfield township. His son James served in the War of 1812.

Thomas Watson, a native of Ireland, served in the Revolutionary army until taken prisoner at Brandywine. Escaping from the British, he found a home in this State and settled in Clinton township, Butler county. His son James served in the War of 1812.

John Green, a native of Ireland, enlisted in 1776, at Little York, in Colonel Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. After participating in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown and Trenton, he was discharged at Sunbury in 1781.

Nathaniel Stevenson, who was seventy-six years of age, and a resident of Butler borough in 1827, enlisted December 27, 1775, in Captain Rippey's company of Colonel Irvine's Pennsylvania regiment. He served until April 20, 1777.

George Byers, aged sixty-seven years in 1823, served in Colonel Cook's Pennsylvania regiment from November, 1776, to 1779.

John Jameson, seventy years of age, and a resident of Parker township in 1820, enlisted at Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, at Colonel McCoy's Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He was discharged at Pittsburg in 1779.

Peter Kinney, better known as McKinney, who was fifty-six years of age in 1821, served as a fifer in Captain Black's company of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He entered the army a mere boy and served for six years and six months.

Charles Sullivan, the ancestor of the Sullivan family in Butler county, served under Washington in the Continental Line, and was with the army during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. While in the army he made the acquaintance of Miss Susanna Johnston, of Chester county, to whom he was married in 1785.

Philip Hartman, an early settler of Donegal township, Butler county, served in Colonel Ogle's regiment.

John Harbison served under General St. Clair against the Indians in 1791.

He was noted as a scout and spy. His wife, Massy Harbison, was captured by the Indians in 1792, and after terrible sufferings escaped from the savages.

John Pierce, who served in the New Jersey Line, settled in Butler township in 1796.

Michael O'Hara, who served under Gen. Anthony Wayne, was an early settler of Butler county.

Andrew Orr, John Vanderlin, Patrick McDowell and James Shields, early settlers of the county, all served in the Revolutionary War. Luke Covert, another soldier, settled in Brady township. William Carson, one of the early settlers of Marion township, saw service in the Continental army.

Among the other Revolutionary soldiers who became early settlers of Butler county, may be mentioned James Critchlow; Joseph Snyder, who served in the Pennsylvania Line, settled in Worth township and died in 1815; Thomas Martin, a native of Ireland, who served from 1776 to 1781 and settled in Middlesex; James Byrne, who came to Butler county in 1800; Abraham Leasure, who settled in Winfield township; John Allen, who settled in Allegheny township; Enoch Varnum, who served in St. Clair's army, settled in Washington township, where he died in his ninetieth year; Thomas Clark, Sr., who settled in Worth township; John Moser, who settled in Oakland township; William Elliott, who served two years in the militia and five years in the Continental army; David Russell, a pioneer settler of Butler county; General Campbell, a pioneer of Marion township; William Spear, who settled in Franklin township, and Jacob Hilliard, who settled in Washington township.

In 1830, the Pennsylvania legislature refused a contribution to William Elliott, mentioned above, although his claims to recognition were strongly urged by William Purviance, then a member of the House. In 1852, the legislature granted a pension of forty dollars a year to James McElwaine, a soldier of the Indian war, and a like sum to Catherine Monks, the widow of another soldier of that war. In 1840 there were twenty-six Revolutionary pensioners residing in Butler county.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Within thirty years after the thirteen colonies had wrested their independence from the mother country, another call to arms resounded throughout the length and breadth of the young Republic. England, smarting under the loss of so large a portion of her American domain, had precipitated a second conflict, and had sent her fleets and armies to our shores. The struggle that followed is familiar history. At its beginning the pioneers of Butler county were yet engaged in subduing the wilderness to the uses of civilization. The "spirit of '76," however, yet lingered among them, and the call to arms found even the surviving soldiers of the Revolution as ready to defend the Republic as they had been to aid in establishing it. The sons, as patriotic as the sires, also took their places in the ranks, and proved their value on many a well fought field.

On July 19, 1813, the appearance of the British fleet off Presque Isle, evinced a determination on the part of the enemy to not only compass the destruction of the half-finished American fleet, but to invade the State itself. Commodore Perry, appreciating the gravity of the situation and the necessity for prompt resist-

ance, sent a courier to General Mead, of Meadville, asking for reinforcements. The next day General Mead sent the following circular into every settlement within the Sixteenth Militia district :

CITIZENS TO ARMS.

Your State is invaded. The enemy has arrived at Erie, threatening to destroy our navy and the town. His course, hitherto marked with rapine and fire wherever he touched our shore, must be arrested. The cries of infants and women, of the aged and infirm, the devoted victims of the enemy and his savage allies, call on you for defense and protection. Your honor, your property, your all, require you to march immediately to the scene of action. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to those who have none, at the place of rendezvous near to Erie, and every exertion will be made for your subsistence and accommodation. Your service to be useful must be rendered immediately. The delay of an hour may be fatal to your country, in securing the enemy in his plunder and favoring his escape.

DAVID MEAD, *Maj. Gen. 16th D. P. M.*

The response was prompt, Butler county furnishing her full quota of men, and contributing to the notable naval victory that followed. In appreciation of the valuable services thus rendered, Commodore Perry sent the following letter to General Mead :

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR LAWRENCE,
OFF ERIE, August 7, 1813.

Sir.—I beg leave to express to you the great obligation I consider myself under for the ready, prompt and efficient service rendered by the militia under your command, in assisting us in getting the squadron over the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and request you will accept, Sir, the assurance that I shall always recollect with pleasure the alacrity with which you repaired, with your division, to the defense of public property at this place, on the prospect of an invasion. With great respect I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MAJ. GEN. DAVID MEAD,
Pennsylvania Militia, Erie.

O. H. PERRY.

Shortly after war was declared, Col. John Purviance proceeded to raise a regiment for service, four companies of which were recruited in Butler county. This regiment, known as the "Second Regiment of Infantry," formed a part of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Adamson Tannehill, and saw service at Erie and other posts in northern Pennsylvania. Under the call of July, 1813, the men of Colonel Purviance's regiment re-enlisted. In 1851 his son, Gen. John N. Purviance, secured from the files of the war department at Washington, D. C., a roster of the regiment. It was published July 26, 1851, in *The Democratic Herald*, together with an offer of General Purviance to procure pensions free of charge for the survivors of his father's regiment or for their descendants. From this roster are taken the following names of those who enlisted from Butler county :

Brinker's Company.—Captain: Abramam Brinker.

Lieutenant: William Balph.

Ensign: Robert Lemmon.

Sergeants: Reuben Ayres, Alexander McCandless, Abraham Maxwell and Thomas McKee.

Corporals: Henry Slator, Matthew Randles, Peter Henry and John Moser, Jr.

Musicians: William Pillow, fifer, and Peter McKinney, drummer.

Privates: Philip Barnhart, Samuel Robb, Robert Hogg, Hugh McKee, Alexander Wilson, Martin McCandless, Alexander W. Galbraith, John Dunbar, Matthew Thompson, William Frazier, Andrew Porter, Arthur Frazier, Alexander Scott, Samuel White, Samuel Fulton, Norbert Foltz, Reese Evans, Alexander Wright, William Johnson, James McCleery, Samuel Williamson, David Delong, James Robb and John Warmcastle.

Storey's Company.—Captain: Robert Storey.

Lieutenant: Robert Means.

Ensign: Christopher Stewart.

Sergeants: Andrew Christy, William White, William Weakley and John Ross.

Corporals: Thomas Martin, Thomas Anderson, John Gibson and Edward Conan.

Musicians: John Bell, fifer, and William Bell, drummer.

Privates: Walter Bell, Isaac Hilliard, Samuel Wallace, John Stanoot, William Martin, Samuel Crawford, Andrew Celeron, Pickert Taylor, Henry Addavit, George Armstrong, John Jackson, David Stewart, James Porter, David Cross, William Moore, Jesse Gildersleeve, Joseph Adams, Richard Taylor, Robert Campbell, Henry Campbell, Signor Strain, John Brown, John Hartley, Robert Waddle, Andrew Moore, Samuel Sutton, George McDermott, John Wick, Joseph Stinetorf, Joseph Studebaker, William McCannon, Solomon Beecher, Samuel Black, Thomas Waddle, Andrew Bradley, Alexander McMurray, Samuel Osborne, John Martin, Robert Sutton, Hugh Gilmore and Thomas Caruthers.

Thompson's Company.—Captain: Robert Thompson.

Lieutenant: Thomas Pearce.

Ensign: Charles Hunter.

Sergeants: William Beatty, David Pearce, Robert Harkins and E. T. Stone.

Corporals: James Gold, James Balph, John Mechling and John Critchlow.

Privates: Charles O'Donnell, John Harbison, William Elliott, Andrew Smith, John McCall, Allen Flemming, William Gray, Joseph Kirker, James Morrow, Robert Stewart, Peter Grucy, Robert Kennedy, James Johnston, Allen Bails, James Watson, Henry Hess, Thomas Cleeland, John Maiden, Malachi Sutton, John Shira, David Strawick, Richard Martin and Robert Flemming.

Jordan's Company.—Captain: Samuel Jordan.

Lieutenant: Leonard Dobbins.

Ensign: William Tindle.

Sergeants: John Semple, Andrew Long, William Taylor and David Wallace.

Corporals: Robert Patterson, David White, Nathaniel Hammil and Benjamin Stubbs.

Privates: Michael Brennan, William Rodgers, William Gaston, William Coleman, William Annom, Samuel Vennatta, Samuel Covert, Samuel Leslie, Robert Lusk, Robert King, James Miller, James Moore, Joseph McCord, Joseph

Sippoy, Joseph Shevar, Adam Whittenbarger, Thomas Hoge, David Houck, David Martin, Daniel Boles, Daniel Termeans, John Lippey, John Clark, John Truesdale, John Schendledecker, Stephen McConaghey, Christopher Strieby, Charles Smith, George Bridgeman and Hugh Wilson.

Stewart's Company.—Captain: James Stewart.

Lieutenant: John Scott.

Ensign: Jesse Morrow.

Sergeants: Thomas Burke, Isaac Robertson, John Frew and George Ackles.

Corporals: David Morrison, John Book, Jr., Matthew Murray and Abel Hannon.

Musicians: Abraham McCurdy, fifer.

Privates: William Hunter, Thomas Murrin, Michael Book, James Lutton, Samuel Stewart, Francis Leslie, Adam Connor, Caleb Piles, Thomas Hannon, Alexander Chambers, William Murray, John Book, Sr., Justus Squires, James Cubbison, William Lutton, Uriah Cairns, John Lewis, Jacob Hawk, Thomas Morrison, Thomas Morrow, William Hawk, Andrew Hewitt, Robert Moore, Jacob Lewis, William Wilson and John Motheral.

Martin's Company.—Captain: Robert Martin.

Lieutenant: William Logan.

Ensign: Jacob Mechling, Jr.

Sergeants: Hugh Stevenson, John Gillespie, Elijah Anderson and Matthew McCollough.

Corporals: Thomas Johnston, James Riddle, John Graham and William Moore.

Privates: John Sullivan, Moses Sullivan, John Gallagher, James Cratty, William Forrester, William O'Hara, James Bryson, William Gray, Samuel Robinson, John Maiden, Mordecai Graham, John Love, Robert Mackey, George Custard, Robert Hindman, Joseph White, James Covert, Benjamin Davis, Emanuel Little, Abner Meeker, Samuel Critchlow, Archibald Critchlow, Moses Meeker, John Compton, James McCandless, John Brown, James Critchlow, Richard Shorts, Joseph Flake, William Davis, William Bales, Alexander Montooth, Daniel Root, Daniel McDonald, Henry Pender, James Brandon and Robert McKinney. This roll is taken from the roster of Captain Martin's company, dated January 18, 1814. It was then in the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, known as the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment.

In addition to the foregoing roster, the following names, obtained from their descendants and other sources of information, are given of those who served from Butler county, as well as of those serving from other counties, who afterwards became residents of this county:

John Brandon and John Waldron, pioneers of Forward township. The latter served under Commodore Perry on Lake Erie.

James Mitchell, an early settler of Summit township.

Joseph Alward was wounded in one of the skirmishes with the British and Indians. He afterwards taught school in this county, until his removal to the neighborhood of Tarentum.

James Bartley, who came from Ireland in 1803, served nine months.

Francis Anderson, known as 'Squire Anderson, who settled in Butler county in 1802.

Garrett Moore and Capt. William Walker of Clinton township.

Thomas Alexander, of Brady township.

Dennis O'Donnell and John Pontius of Donegal township.

Michael Emminger served as a lieutenant of a company.

Samuel and George Bell, Abraham and Isaac Hilliard and John Shira, all early settlers of Washington township.

John Gibson, who served from Washington county, under General Harrison in Canada, settled in Butler county in 1828.

William, James and Thomas Welsh, of Connoquenessing township. James Welsh, who died in 1878, was the last of these veterans.

William, James and John Dodds, sons of Thomas Dodds, who was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were en route from Ireland to America.

Matthew and Samuel Irvine, sons of James Irvine, of Adams township.

John Morrison, a pioneer of Yellow creek.

Capt. Thomas Jolly, James and George Murrin, Levi Williams and John Jameson, of Venango township.

James and Hugh McKee, sons of Thomas McKee, a Revolutionary soldier, early settler, of Butler township.

William Cross, Samuel Weakley, Samuel Barnes, Thomas Bigham, Jacob S. Kiester and John Ralston, of Slippery Rock township.

George Daubenspeck, John and Samuel Gibson, sons of Levi Gibson, of Parker township.

Joseph Graham, John Schobert, Isaac Lefever, Philip Burtner, and Alexander and James Wright, of Jefferson township.

Elisha Wick, Jr., and Capt. John Glenn, of Clay township.

Samuel Stewart, of Lancaster township.

Joseph McCoy, William and Dunbar Christy, and Simeon and Benjamin Grossman, of Cherry township.

William Hutchison, Daniel Whitmire, John McGinley, Robert Wilson and John Christie, of Oakland township.

Henry Kneiss, a native of Maryland, served during a part of 1813-14. and settled in Harmony in the latter year.

James Magee, of Jackson township.

William Redick, a pioneer of Allegheny township.

William Harbison, Sr., of Middlesex township.

Thomas, James, Robert, Jr., and John Waddle, sons of Robert Waddle; Joseph Porter, Joseph Kerr, and John Murtland, of Marion township. Thomas Waddle died at Buffalo, of "Black Rock Fever," while in the service.

Henry Evans, of Centre township.

Matthew McCollough and James Cornelius, son of Isaac M. Cornelius, of Worth township.

Robert Wilson, of Fairview township.

James and William Storey, sons of the pioneer, Alexander Storey. James



Respectfully yours
James C. McKee

died in the service, and, in 1816, Hannah Storey, his widow, was granted a pension of five dollars a month, so long as she should remain single.

John Hindman and James Wasson enlisted in 1813. When they reached New Castle, the news of Perry's and Harrison's victories led to their being mustered out.

Mathias Cypher, of Winfield township.

James McGill served with the Kentucky riflemen.

Mannasses McFadden survived the war fifty years, dying in 1862.

Thomas Bartley, Robert Martin. John Gibson and William Harbison, of Penn township.

William Graham and Morris Covert of Cranberry township.

John Emery, of Concord township.

Platt Sutton, of Jackson township.

John Weir, of Buffalo township.

James Cratty, of Franklin township.

John Scott, of Lancaster township.

Henry Slator, Robert Murtland, Patrick McElroy, John Coyle and Henry Rausel, also served from Butler county.

Owing to the lapse of years it is no easy matter to secure a complete list of all who served from Butler county during the War of 1812. Many names not given in the foregoing records will be found in the biographical sketches devoted to the various townships. They include names not only of those who served from Butler county, but those who served from other counties, and whose descendants are now residents of this county.

A meeting of veterans of 1812, held at Butler, March 14, 1850, adopted a resolution asking Congress to place them upon the same footing, in regard to pensions, as the veterans of the Mexican War. William Beatty presided, with John Kennedy and John Gilchrist, vice-presidents, and John Sullivan, secretary. This meeting, with others held throughout the State, had the effect of winning for the veterans a small measure of recognition.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

No regular organization from Butler county participated in the Mexican War, On June 13, 1846, the Slippery Rock Guards, of Centre township, assembled at Lieut. John M. Brackney's house in West Sunbury. A motion of Capt. Samuel Loudon was adopted offering the services of the guards to the Governor as a rifle company. On February 13, 1847, the services of the Washington Cavalry, of Butler, were also tendered. Owing to the fact that the quota of Pennsylvania was already filled, these offers were not accepted.

Henry and Caspar Hartung, of Butler township, enlisted at Pittsburg and served through the war.

In July, 1848, Andrew G. Marshall, George L. Glenn and Richard Crozier, who served during the war, returned to Butler and were warmly welcomed by their old friends and neighbors.

On July 31, 1848, E. G. Smith, a returning soldier, *en route* to Crawford county, died on the Butler stage, and was buried at Butler with military honors.

Lafayette Sullivan, aged twenty-two years, a sergeant in Company E, Eleventh United States Infantry, of Gen. James Shields' brigade, died in January, 1848, in the city of Pueblo, Mexico.

James Bredin, ex-judge of this district, served on the United States ship Ohio, along the Mexican coast. He was present at Luspan and Vera Cruz.

James Reed, of Oakland township, served as government wagon maker.

Lafayette Kerr, of Slippery Rock, died on the field of honor.

Charles Hoffman and Charles Gallagher gained military experiences that afterwards proved valuable to them in the War of the Rebellion.

Other men who came to Butler county in later days saw service in Scott's and Taylor's victorious armies.

PIONEER MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

The military spirit was kept alive after the close of the Revolutionary War, by the organization of militia in the various States, under laws providing for their arming, equipment and discipline. They were to be ready to protect the frontier against the Indians, or to take the field in the event of a foreign war or invasion by a foreign foe. Regular muster days were appointed, when the citizen soldiery of each district were required to meet, be exercised in the manual of arms and go through the evolutions usual to active service. These muster days were great events in the lives of the early settlers of Butler county. Care was thrown to the winds, and fun and merriment, hilarity and jollification ruled the hour. They usually closed with a banquet, the tables groaning beneath the abundance of good things to eat, with enough to drink, ready to hand, to enable prompt and hearty responses to be given to the long list of toasts which formed the principal part of the programme of each occasion. Although muster days have long since been things of the past, they are pleasantly remembered by the few now living, who, in their younger years participated in their duties and their pleasures. Since they ceased to be observed the country has passed through a civil war which has added to her citizenship a large body of veterans whose military experience was acquired on the hard fought fields of the South, and who in their regimental reunions, State and National encampments, foster and keep alive a patriotic and military spirit among the people.

At the time of the breaking out of the War of 1812, Butler county was included in the Sixteenth Militia district, commanded by Maj. Gen. David Mead, and her militia was called into service when the appearance of the British fleet on Lake Erie indicated a purpose on the part of the enemy to invade the State.

In 1814 a general reorganization of the militia of the State appears to have taken place. On August 1, of that year, John Duffy was commissioned captain of the Third company of the Twenty-fourth regiment by Governor Snyder. This commission is now in the possession of his nephew, Charles Duffy, of Butler.

In December, 1820, in pursuance of an order of Col. Robert Martin, the officers of the Twenty-fourth regiment met at Captain Beatty's house in Butler to attend to regimental affairs. Capt. Robt. Storey and Capt. James McKee were appointed to make a settlement of the quartermaster's accounts.

On April 12, 1823, the Butler Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Robert T. Lemmon, assembled at Butler "for training."

In obedience to an order of Adj. Abraham M. Neyman, the volunteer battalion commanded by Major Gibson, met in Butler. The "Centre Greens" met for training at John Timblin's house, on May 6, 1823. In compliance with an order of Major Jacob Mechling, the militia of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-fourth regiment assembled for training at Butler, May 20, 1823. The Butler Rifle Company met at Butler for training May 6, 1823, under Capt. William Beatty. Samuel Power, the brigade inspector of the First brigade, Sixteenth division, Pennsylvania Militia, was present on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May to witness the training at Butler. The "Butler Hornets" were from the Prospect neighborhood. The "Harmony Blues" were commanded in 1823 by Captain Goll; the "Connoquenessing Rangers," by Captain Davis, and the Rifle Company, by Captain Boston.

The "Bonny Brook Light Artillery," organized early in 1825, completed its organization, April 25, 1825, with Abraham Brinker, captain. At that time the "Butler Light Infantry" was commanded by Captain Lemmon, with William Criswell, orderly sergeant; the "Butler Rifle Company" by Captain Beatty, with John Sheridan orderly sergeant, and the "Centre Greens" by Capt. John Glenn. These companies were leading attractions in the fetes of July 4, 1825, and joined in the thirteen cheers by which the toast—"Our Militia and Volunteers—the only safe bulwark of the Nation," was received at Neyman's, Brinker's and Goll's banquet tables on that day. The "Harmony Blues" drank to several toasts at Beam's tavern in Harmony; the "Buffalo Rifle Company," at Philip Burtner's, and the "Connoquenessing Republicans" at Martin's.

The appointments of officers for the Twenty-fourth regiment, First brigade, Sixteenth division, Pennsylvania Militia, were made March 20, 1829, by Jacob Brinker, colonel of the command. The staff comprised James Thompson, adjutant; J. L. Maxwell, quartermaster; John N. Purviance, sergeant-major; George Linn, surgeon; A. Spear and James Graham, assistant surgeons. The ten captains commissioned were Alexander McBride, Jacob Doudhiser, Thomas Dodds, Johnson White, Samuel Dodds, George Fraizer, of the First battalion; and Alexander Craig, John Weir, Thomas Jolly, J. B. McConnell and George Wolf, of the Second battalion. The first and second lieutenants for the same companies were commissioned at that time, among whom were Eli Balph, Thomas Sullivan, James Sutton, Isaac Robb, James Glenn and Edward Kennedy. In May following, the First battalion under Major Graham assembled at Prospect for militia discipline; the Second battalion, under Major Sumney met at Butler; and the volunteer battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Hagerty and that under Colonel Covert assembled at the same town. Colonel Goll's battalion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment drilled at Harmony.

The Washington battalion, of which John Welsh was major, and Patrick Graham, adjutant, assembled for training at John Davis' house in Middlesex township, June 1, 1829.

The militia companies forming the First brigade of the Sixteenth division, in 1845, were the First Rifle battalion, meeting at Prospect; the Washington Vol-

unteer battalion and the Lafayette Volunteer battalion, meeting at William Logan's; the McDonald Volunteer battalion, commanded by Major Brewster, meeting at "Shoemaker's old stand"; the Union Volunteer battalion, under Major Harris, meeting at Harrisville; the Second battalion of Second regiment (formerly the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment) meeting at Browington Cross Roads; the Marion Volunteer battalion, commanded by Major Adams, meeting at North Washington; the Second battalion of First (formerly Twenty-fourth) regiment, the First battalion of the First, and the First battalion of the Second regiment, and the Jackson Volunteer battalion, meeting at Harmony. The Portersville Volunteer battalion; the German Guards under Captain Wiseman; the De Kalb Greys under Captain Ziegler, and the Butler Cavalry under Captain Evans, met at Butler.

Maj. George W. Reed was connected with the militia of Butler for many years, first serving as captain and major. In 1835 he was elected brigade inspector for Butler and Beaver counties, and in 1842 for Butler county alone. In 1848 he was chosen brigadier-general, and subsequently was adjutant and major of the battalion.

The militia elections of June, 1854, resulted in the choice of James B. Donaldson, of Zelenople, for the office of inspector of the First brigade, Nineteenth division; Thomas McLaughlin, brigadier-general, and George W. Reed, W. C. Adams, R. E. Graham, J. E. Cornelius and E. A. Helmbold, majors of the Butler, the Marion, the Jackson, the Prospect and the Lafayette battalions, respectively. The brigade, at that time, comprised the Saxonburg Light Infantry, the Butler Hornets, the De Kalb Greys, Middle Lancaster Guards, Connoquenessing Whites, Jackson Greys, Clearfield Blues, Centreville Artillery, German Guards, Republican Blues, Portersville Guards, Marion Guards, Invincible Guards, Washington Cavalry, Venango Blues, Middlesex Guards and the Slippery Rock Light Infantry.

In May and June, 1858, the Butler Scott Guards organized under the new militia law.

The DeKalb Greys (new) was organized in June, 1859, with Samuel Coll, captain; Joseph B. Mechling and Prof. A. J. Rebstock, lieutenants; J. A. Sedwick, John Lawall, John R. Denny and Benjamin W. Bredin, sergeants; Samuel F. McBride, Hugh W. McBride, William Bowers and Enoch Fields, corporals; John Cress and George Bowers, ensigns, and William W. Glenn, band leader. The companies voting for brigade inspector, June 6, 1859, were the Connoquenessing Whites, Prospect Guards, True Americans, Washington Rifles, Portersville Guards, Sunbury Blues, Jackson Greys, Venango Blues, Marion Guards, American Guards, Fairview Guards, Centreville Artillery and Saxonburg Light Infantry. In September, 1859, a new company, known as the Butler Guards was organized.

These organizations served to keep alive the military spirit among the people of Butler county until the Rebellion, when they were merged into the volunteer commands that went forth in defense of the Union. The echoes of the war had scarcely died away when the organization of militia companies was resumed. On September, 2, 1865, the "Butler Greys" was organized with the following

officers: Captain, W. A. Lowry; lieutenants, W. E. Moore and Thomas F. Parker, and sergeant, J. T. Shirley.

Following such independent commands came the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1873 Company E, Fifteenth regiment, was organized at Butler and is still in existence. W. T. Mechling, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, is a resident of Butler. Company E did service at Homestead, and is recognized as one of the most efficient commands in the regiment.

The act of April 18, 1887, required the annual enrollment of every able-bodied citizen of good reputation, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, outside the National Guard, who are subject to military duty if called upon by the State. This enrollment gives Butler county a militia army of about 8,000 men.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

INTRODUCTION—THE FIRING ON SUMTER—THE NEWS IN BUTLER—A GREAT UNION MEETING—THE FRESH CALL FOR TROOPS—BUTLER COUNTY'S PROMPT RESPONSE—COMPANIES FURNISHED DURING THE WAR—THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS—SURGEONS—HOW THOSE AT HOME SUSTAINED THE MEN IN THE FIELD—THE DRAFTS OF 1863 AND 1864—ENLISTMENTS ENCOURAGED BY BOUNTIES—RELIEF TAX—THE BAALAM ASSOCIATION—PITTSBURG SANITARY FAIR—BUTLER COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTIONS—LEE'S SURRENDER—JUBILEE MEETING—LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—MEMORIAL MEETING—SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS—CONCLUSION.

WHEN the thirteen colonies, having wrested their independence from England, after a struggle lasting seven years, took their place among the nations of the earth as a free republic, under the name of the United States of America, there entered into the very beginning of the national life, in the form of African slavery, an element of discord, destined, after engendering bitter controversy in the press, on the stump, in the halls of Congress, and even in the pulpit itself, to bring on the greatest civil war in the world's history.

The South saw in the rapid growth of an anti-slavery sentiment in the North, in the stubborn resistance to the spread of slavery in the territories, and in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, a menace to its favorite institution. The result was the passage of ordinances of secession by the slaveholding states, and of the announcement of their intention to withdraw from the Union, peaceably if possible, forcibly, if necessary.

The first overt act evincing a determination to carry this purpose into effect by force of arms, was the firing on the "Star of the West," January 9, 1861, in

Charleston harbor, by the batteries of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, an account of which appeared in the Butler newspapers of January 16, 1861. In the same issue appeared the "Appeal to the People," setting forth the dangers threatening the Union and the inability of the committee of thirteen to agree upon an adjustment of the differences between the North and the South.

The months of anxiety which followed, culminated in the attack, bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and in bringing the people of the North face to face with the fact that the South had determined to fight her way out of the Union. Even then, however, it was difficult to believe that a general uprising of the Southern people would take place, or that the firing upon Fort Sumter was the beginning of one of the greatest wars of modern times. This feeling found voice in the public press, and in a general expression of a belief that a settlement of the differences of the two sections would be brought about without further bloodshed. In closing an editorial in the issue of April 17, 1861, commenting on the surrender of Fort Sumter, the *Butler Herald* said:

The intelligence that hostilities had commenced filled everybody with the deepest regret. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be settled without loss of life and that peace will be restored.

This hope was soon dispelled, and the people of Butler county realized, when the first call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln, that the struggle for the preservation of the Union had been transferred from the arena of debate to the field of battle.

A great Union meeting was held at the court-house on April 18, which was presided over by James Gilmore Campbell, United States Marshal, with John H. Negley, George Miller, Herman J. Berg and Samuel G. Purvis, vice-presidents; Patrick Kelly, S. P. Irvin, William Haslett, Edwin Lyon, John C. Coll and James Balph, secretaries. Party spirit was forgotten, stirring speeches were made, and resolutions adopted pledging Butler to send her last man to the front, if necessary, to preserve the Union. A central committee of superintendence was appointed, consisting of James Bredin, John M. Sullivan, Henry C. Heine-man, William Campbell, Herman J. Berg and R. C. McAboy; and also a finance committee made up of L. Z. Mitchell, C. E. Anderson, John M. Thompson and Walter L. Graham.

Under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Butler county's quota was one company. The response was so prompt that within a few hours after the reception of the news, the ranks of the company were full and it was ready to proceed to the front. This company known as the "Butler County Blues" was officered as follows: John N. Purviance, captain; Alexander Gillespie, first lieutenant; John G. Vandyke, second lieutenant; John B. McQuiston, first sergeant; Edwin Lyon, second sergeant; Oliver C. Redic, third sergeant; Samuel Muckel, fourth sergeant; Thomas Campbell, Jr., first corporal; Andrew Carns, second corporal; John P. Orr, third corporal, and Joseph B. Mechling, fourth corporal.

After reaching Harrisburg the company was mustered in as Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the same time Captain Purviance was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and Jacob Ziegler elected captain of the

company. Captain Ziegler resigned on May 11, and First Lieutenant Alexander Gillespie was elected captain to fill the vacancy thus created. After serving under General Patterson in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, the regiment was mustered out of service August 6, 1861, by First Lieutenant John B. Johnston, of the Third United States Cavalry.

It soon became evident that the Rebellion had gathered too much force to be put down with 75,000 men, and President Lincoln issued a second call, this time for 200,000 men for three years' service. Under the first call, Capt. Samuel Loudon had recruited a company known as the "Dickson Guards," at West Sunbury, and Capt. William Stewart one at Evans City, and had them awaiting orders. They were properly officered and entered the service June 10, 1861, becoming Companies C and D, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. They were assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, serving in the First and Fifth Army corps.

In August, 1861, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin recruited a company, in which a large number of those who had served in Company H, Thirteenth regiment, re-enlisted. It was mustered in September 1, 1861, as Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the old Sixth Army corps.

In the same month also, Capt. James E. Cornelius recruited a company in the northwestern and western part of the county. It entered the service as Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment, by reason of its being largely made up of descendants of the "Round Heads" of the English Revolution and of Scotch-Irish Seceders and Covenanters, was known as the "Round Head" regiment.

In September, 1861, the fifth company to respond from Butler county was recruited from around Butler borough, Harrisville, and other parts of the county, by Capt. William S. Jack. It was mustered into the service in October, 1861, as Company H, Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was organized into a brigade with the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth regiments under command of Gen. James S. Negley. This command served in the western army as a part of the Fourteenth Army corps.

The last companies organized in Butler county, in 1861, were recruited in October by Capt. Samuel Martin and Capt. William Fielding. The former was recruited in the southern and central, and the latter in the northern part of the county. They were mustered in as Companies E and I of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In 1862 the reverses met by the Union forces made it necessary for President Lincoln to issue another call for troops. Notwithstanding the large number that had already gone to the front from among her people, Butler county promptly and patriotically responded to this call. In July and August of that year four companies were raised in the county by Captains C. E. Anderson, A. G. Riddle, William O. Breckenridge and Edwin Lyon. These companies became Companies C, F, G and K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were assigned to duty in the Fifth Army corps. About the same time Capt. G. W. Hays, in the southern part of the county; Capt. Henry Pil-

low, in the vicinity of Prospect, and Capt. Allen Wilson, in the northern part of the county, each recruited a company. These became Companies D, F, and G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. They were assigned to duty in the old First Army corps.

In 1862, also, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment drafted militia, was raised in Butler county. It was commanded by Capt. John G. Bippus.

The ninth company to be raised in this county in 1862 was recruited by Capt. William H. Tibbles. It was raised in the southeastern part of the county and assigned to duty as Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. It became a part of General Averill's command.

The raising, within a little more than a year and a half, of sixteen companies of men for service at the front, had taken from Butler county nearly all the younger men capable of bearing arms. She had proved her patriotism by a cheerful response to every call made, and stood ready to make still greater sacrifices, if needed, to save the Union. When Lee invaded Maryland in August and September, 1862, and threatened to make this State the basis of his operations, the necessity for still greater efforts, not only to check his advance, but drive him from the State, arose. A call for emergency men was issued and under it Capt. James Gilmore Campbell raised a company in Butler county, the tenth to be raised during the war. This was Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency men.

Another company, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison, also responded at the same time, thus putting eleven companies to Butler county's credit in 1862. This was Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Militia.

When Lee came north again in 1863, another emergency arose, which was met in Butler county by sending three companies of militia to the front. These were Company F, Fifty-sixth regiment Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison; Company G and Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia, the first commanded by Capt. E. L. Gillespie, and the latter by Capt. W. M. Clark. These companies volunteered for ninety days.

In 1864, Batteries A and B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Capt. W. R. Hutchison and Capt. G. L. Braun, enlisted for one year.

The last company to go from Butler county was raised in the early part of 1865 by Capt. Robert I. Boggs. It was enlisted for one year and was mustered into the service as Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In addition to these twenty-five companies recruited and sent into the service from Butler county, a large number of men from the county served in other commands. They were to be found in the ranks of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments; the Twenty-third, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Eighty-third, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Ninetieth, One Hundred and Ninety-first, and Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

From first to last nearly 500 men from Butler county paid the price of their devotion to the Union with their lives. They died on the field of battle, in the

hospital and in the prisons of the South. Many more returned home maimed and crippled by wounds or broken in health by disease. The list of the dead and the surviving is a long and honorable one and bears eloquent witness to the patriotism of the people of Butler county in the Nation's time of need.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, April 25, 1861. It was commanded by Col. Thomas Rowley. On the day the regiment was mustered in, Capt. John N. Purviance was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. The other officers of the regiment were William S. Millinger, major; Joseph M. Kinkead, adjutant, and James Robinson, surgeon.

On April 26, the regiment went into camp at York, Pennsylvania, where it remained until June 4, when it moved to Chambersburg. On Sunday, June 16, after passing through Williamsport, Maryland, it crossed the Potomac river, by fording, being the first regiment of the Northern army to appear in that part of Virginia. Shortly afterwards the portion of the army which had crossed into Virginia was ordered back to the Maryland side, the Thirteenth and the Eighth regiments being detailed to garrison Williamsport. While in camp here, those members of the Thirteenth, who were printers, procured the use of the Williamsport *Ledger* office and commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Thirteenth*, which, according to Bates' History, "was devoted to the patriotic sentiment of the camp, and to the more elevated tone of wit and humor prevalent in the ranks. The first number was issued July 4, 1861, and was continued, at intervals, until after the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, a portable printing press and materials having been purchased and moved with the regiment. The establishment was finally lost amid the confusion of that hotly-contested field."

After serving in Maryland and Virginia without engaging in anything more serious than light skirmishing, the regiment was mustered out of the service August 6, 1861. Most of its members soon afterward enlisted in other regiments, but principally in the One Hundred and Second, recruited by its colonel, Thomas Rowley.

Company H of the Thirteenth regiment was recruited in Butler, by John N. Purviance, its first captain, and was known as the "Butler Blues." Upon the promotion of Captain Purviance as lieutenant-colonel, Jacob Ziegler was elected captain. He resigned May 11, 1861, and the first lieutenant, Alexander Gillespie, was elected to fill the vacancy. George W. Smith, who joined the company at York, Pennsylvania, was elected first lieutenant, to succeed Alexander Gillespie. Smith was afterward promoted to adjutant of the Nineteenth regiment in the regular army, and again promoted to captain of Company H, Eighteenth regiment, regular army. H. A. Ayres, the first man to write his name on the company roster, enlisted as a private and was promoted to corporal. He afterwards served as captain of Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The roster is as follows:

Captains: John N. Purviance, Jacob Ziegler and Alexander Gillespie.

Lieutenants: Alexander Gillespie, George W. Smith, Edwin Lyon and J. G. Vandyke.

Sergeants: John B. McQuiston, Edwin Lyon, Oliver C. Redic and Samuel A. Muckel.

Corporals: Thompson Campbell, Jr., Andrew Carns, Jr., John P. Orr, Joseph B. Mechling and H. A. Ayres.

Musicians: Thomas A. Cunningham and William S. Dickson.

Privates: H. A. Ayres, Jefferson Allen, John Allen, A. M. Banks, C. S. Barclay, Jacob Bauder, Robert Bedillion, A. D. Brewster, Peterson Brown, A. J. Burch, John Caldwell, Thomas J. Carnahan, Eli G. Cratty, William Crooks, William R. Crozier, George Daub, John Davis, William Dunn, John Fitzsimmons, H. J. Fleming, Wallace Frick, John L. Glenn, Joseph B. Greer, Samuel Graham, John Gregory, Demosthenes Hagerty, J. D. Harbison, William S. Jack, W. J. Jamison, David R. Kennedy, William Kennedy, Daniel H. Lyon, D. How Lyon, R. W. Lyon, James Mackrel, James Marshall, D. Marshall, C. H. McClung, James McCleary, Ethan S. McMichael, W. W. McQuiston, J. P. Milford, Thomas J. Milford, Isaac N. Miller, A. W. Moore, George Moore, W. J. Moore, Simeon Nixon, Christian M. Otto, David Parks, R. C. Pearce, James Potts, Alfred G. Reed, Lawrence Ruch, Adam Schindler, M. J. Schleppey, F. R. Shakely, J. H. Shannon, J. A. Singer, George H. Smith, William H. H. Step, J. C. Stewart, James B. Storey, Thomas M. C. Sykes, Jonathan Taylor, Oliver Tebay, R. J. Thompson, Samuel Walker, George F. Wallace, Peter Weisenstein, O. J. Wise, William Whitmire, George Wolf and Andrew S. Ziegler.

Armstrong Rennison served as second lieutenant and Andrew W. Barnhart as a private in Company C of this regiment.

FORTIETH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH RESERVE.

This regiment contained two companies from Butler county, both of which were organized under the first call, but were not accepted because the quota of the county was already full. They preserved their organization and in May made a second offer of their services, which was accepted, and they were mustered in as Companies C and D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. Company C, recruited at West Sunbury, was named the "Dickson Guards," in honor of Rev. W. T. Dickson, principal of the West Sunbury Academy, who served as chaplain of the regiment from August 28, 1861, to November 28, 1862. Company D was organized as the "Connoquenessing Rangers," by Capt William Stewart.

On June 10, 1861, these companies left for Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, the mustering camp of the regiment. Regimental, field and staff officers were elected July 1. On July 21, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and on July 29 was mustered into the service for three years. Its record of active service began in October, when it crossed the Potomac river and took its place at the front. During its three years of service it was present at or participated in the following battles: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Falling

Waters, Culpepper, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Pittsburg June 13, 1864.

During its term of service the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve lost in battle 196 officers and privates killed, and 485 wounded. There were 113 deaths from disease, twenty-two occurring in southern prisons. In the severity of its losses it ranks second among Pennsylvania regiments.

Of the 108 men whose names appear on the muster roll of Company C, twenty-one were killed, forty-seven were wounded, three died in prison, three died from diseases contracted in prison, and three from diseases contracted in the service. Eighteen were discharged on account of wounds and thirteen on account of disability. The following is a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the privates of this company during its term of service:

Captains: Samuel Loudon and W. H. Timblin.

Lieutenants: Newton Redic*, George W. Fleeger, John C. Kuhn*, John H. Sutton†.

Sergeants: W. J. Halderman†, G. W. Milford, James H. Christie*, George A. Black†, John T. Kelly†, George W. Eba†, Michael Heckert and William Prior†.

Corporals: Hiram Black*, John W. Campbell†, Samuel Cook†, J. H. Muder†, Robert S. Harper†, John S. Campbell†, Robert H. Ray†, and William P. Black.

Musicians: Jacob M. Varnum and Jackson Heckert.

Privates: David S. Allen, H. C. Adams, R. M. Anderson, David Birch, John R. Black†, Samuel M. Bell†, Henry Brandau†, Samuel R. Beatty†, W. A. Bryan†, Samuel Bruner†, Uriah J. Black†, John Beam††, Joseph C. Brewster†, John W. Borland†, Ira Campbell, Milton Campbell*, Robert G. Campbell†, John Cameron, H. F. Christy, Jonathan Dobson*, James Donaldson, H. J. Edgar†, John Eshenbaugh, Eli S. Fleeger, Jacob Fleeger, Joseph K. Graham†, Lewis Crossman*, John Halstead†, Samuel Hart†, John D. W. Henlen, Eli Hilliard*, W. H. Hilliard, Washington Hilliard, R. S. Hindman, Edward Hoffman†, George Hyskell*, W. Kamerer†, W. Kautsch†, B. F. Kennedy, A. C. Kepler†, Robert Krause, Thomas P. Larden†, Francis Lindsey*, Jeremiah Livermore†, William Martin*, P. G. Martin, William A. McBride*, Alexander McCall†, J. V. McCaslin, Samuel E. McCleary†, Wm. B. McGill, Robert McElhaney†, Reuben McElvain†, James McKimney†, Samuel McMurry†, R. McMurry, J. P. Milford, Isaiah Miller†, Samuel Miller, F. H. Monnie†, W. E. Moore†, Daniel Malarky, H. B. Patterson, James M. Pearce†, R. C. Pearce†, A. J. Pettigrew*, James R. Porter*, W. Rinker†, Cyrus Rosenbery*, John Rosenbery*, George Rothmire†, George M. Rhodes, D. H. Russell†, Oliver H. P. Russell*, William Sloan†, Amos Seaton†, S. P. Shrvock†, Hamilton H. Say†, Charles Schmidt*, James H. Stevenson*, James M. Sheppard†, John L. Taylor, James Thompson*, W. S. Thompson, and Allen White†.

* Killed in military action. † Wounded. ‡ Died.

There were 123 men enrolled in Company D from its organization in May, 1861, to its discharge June 14, 1864. Of these twenty-three were killed in battle, thirty-seven were wounded, and eleven died of diseases contracted in the service. The roster of the command is as follows:

Captains: William Stewart*, Jacob Baiers† and James P. Boggs‡.

Lieutenants: J. S. Kennedy‡, Jesse Donaldson†, and J. O'Hara Woods*.

Sergeants: Wilson K. Potts, William C. Coleman, Robert Ash, John Gansz, Samuel J. Christley*, Jacob B. Kinsell*, George W. McGaughey*, David C. Steen, George Weber, James McClelland and James W. Greaves.

Corporals: John Dunbar*, Silas Amberson*, R. S. Gilliland, David P. Stewart*, David S. Parks*, Joseph R. Moore, James B. Shafer, Daniel Graham and Jesse Fay.

Musicians: Charles Minnemyer and Alfred G. Nixon.

Privates: L. H. Addleman†, John McC. Brown, William Boggs, Barnabas C. Barron, Robert J. Brown, George Brunermer, John Beers, Jacob Burr, Samuel Brenneman, Joseph Berchtold, John Beggs, Samuel Beers, Peter Bedillion†, John N. Beatty*, Charles Beltz, L. Cartwright, David Campbell, John Cowan, John Corans, Daniel Cress, Adam W. Critchlow†, John W. Critchlow*, Thomas J. Cornelius*, John Candlers*, William F. Dodds, Jacob Deer, James G. Devinney, Jasper P. Dodds*, John P. Elliott, T. H. Fleming, Michael Frail*, William M. Fry†, Daniel W. Graham, Wilson Gilliland, Mark Gillpatrick, Israel Gibson, D. W. Graham, James A. Greer, George W. Huselton, Samuel F. Haslett, Peter Hare, Joseph B. Haslett, Oscar C. Hoyt, William Haslett, James B. Johnston†, Vernon Johnston†, Alexander Kennedy, W. H. H. Kennedy, Eckhart Kalb, William List, Samuel A. Lyon*, James Leonard, Robert A. McNair, Alexander Moreland, B. L. Mushrush, D. McDonald, Sr., D. McDonald, Jr., B. W. McAleer, Robert E. McBride, James H. McComb, Edward Miller, Samuel R. McCurdy, Joseph McKnight, Charles L. Moreland, M. F. McCollough*, William Moore*, Joseph A. McKinney*, William R. McNeal*, John E. Nixon, William C. Overdoff, Samuel C. Parker, David W. Pisort†, Robert J. Pherson*, Henderson Rodgers, William Richardson, James Robertson, Thomas G. Rice, S. J. Rosenberry†, Lawrence Roach†, Samuel F. Smith, William M. Shearer, Benjamin Stevenson, Alfred M. Snow, Andrew Shank, John Shank, Matthias Silvers, John S. Stanley, William Sinott*, J. H. Summerville*, Albert Teats, R. W. Thompson, R. G. Thompson, Hugh Williamson‡ William Woods and George Young.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth was recruited in August and September, 1861, and organized at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, under Col. William Sirwell, of Armstrong county, the other field officers being Archibald Blakeley, of Butler county, lieutenant-colonel, and Augustus Bonaffon, of Allegheny county, major. Rev. R. C. Christy was appointed chaplain in October, 1861. On October 18 the regiment was ordered to Pittsburg, where it was brigaded with the Seventy-seventh and Sev-

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Wounded. ‡ Died.

enty-ninth regiments and Muchler's battery under command of Brigadier-General James S. Negley. This command immediately proceeded by boats to Louisville, and thence by rail to Nolin's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where it was attached to Gen. A. McDowell McCook's division of the Army of the Cumberland. From that time until August, 1862, it served in Kentucky and Tennessee, guarding lines of communication with the front. It engaged in a number of skirmishes with cavalry and guerrillas. In August, 1862, the Seventy-eighth was assigned to duty in Gen. John F. Miller's brigade of Negley's division, and detailed to do garrison duty in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained until December 12, 1862. In the meantime, however, it was engaged in a number of sharp skirmishes in the vicinity of the city. The most important being at Laverne, Tennessee, October 7, 1862, when Anderson's rebel camp was attacked and routed by Generals Palmer and Miller. In this engagement the Thirty-second Alabama regiment was taken prisoners. On December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Stone River, losing 190 men, killed and wounded, including Capt. William S. Jack, of Company H, who was mortally wounded, and died in Nashville, February 5, 1863. In this battle the flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee became the trophy of the Seventy-eighth. Upon the death of Captain Jack, Hugh A. Ayres, who had previously been promoted from second to first lieutenant of the company, became captain. In April, 1863, Colonel Sirwell was promoted to brigade commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeley took command of the regiment. On September 19 and 20, 1863, the Seventy-eighth, belonging at the time to General Thomas' command, distinguished itself by valiant service on the ill-fated field of Chickamauga. On November 23, 24 and 25, 1863, it participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During the following winter it was assigned to garrison duty on Lookout Mountain. In the spring and summer of 1864, during the Atlanta campaign, it participated in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. On October 17, 1864, its term of service having expired, it was retired from duty; but on its way home through Tennessee it was mounted, and sent in pursuit of Wheeler's rebel cavalry. Returning to Pittsburg, after an absence of more than three years, it was mustered out November 4, 1864. Many, however, re-enlisted and new companies were recruited, among which was Company E, raised in the southwestern part of Butler county. The Seventy-eighth was finally mustered out on September 11, 1865, several months after the Rebellion had met its fate at Appomattox.

Rev. Richard C. Christy, the brave and devoted chaplain of this gallant command, was from Butler county, where he was serving as pastor of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township, when commissioned to take spiritual charge of the Seventy-eighth, in October, 1861. He was untiring and fearless in the performance of his duties. Wherever the battle raged the hottest, there would he be found ministering to the wounded and the dying, speaking words of comfort and consolation, and encouraging all by word and example. Because of his courage and devotion, Father Christy became known throughout the Army of the Cumberland as the "Fighting Chaplain." His portrait occupies a place of honor in the hall of Encampment Number 45, U. V. L., of Butler.

Company H of this regiment was composed of Butler county men, and was recruited by Capt. William S. Jack, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863. The roster of the company is as follows:

Captains: William S. Jack* and Hugh A. Ayres.

Lieutenants: Joseph B. Mechling, Samuel J. McBride, Hugh A. Ayres and Frederick F. Wiehl.

Sergeants: Samuel J. McBride, James A. Gilmer, Alfred G. Reed, Frederick F. Wiehl, R. C. Borland, Albert B. Hay, Henry A. Miller, Charles F. Smith, Lycurgus R. Cummins and David H. Mackey.

Corporals: Hugh D. Martin, James McCleary, William J. Boyd, William H. Black, Josiah Hilliard, John F. Denny, D. W. Humphrey, William J. Johnston, George Schaffner, William A. Lowry, Harvey J. Miller, Benjamin W. Truxall and William J. Moore*.

Musicians: John F. Shirley and Benjamin F. Dean.

Privates: Gideon R. Allen, Jacob J. Angles, William G. Anderson†, R. C. Borland, John C. Black, William Birch, Joseph Brown, A. C. Braden, John A. Black, John Birch†, William Christley, W. C. Christley, R. D. Campbell, B. B. Cross, Stephen Cooper, Wyman Christley, James B. Clark, Thomas Cassidy, T. A. Cunningham, John A. Cousins, Edward S. Crocker†, John W. Dunlap, John Derrimore†, Joseph P. Eshenbaugh, Henry Forcht†, Edward Frank, John Fitzsimmons†, John Hoover, John Hoffman, C. Hinchberger, John Kerr, J. C. Kidd, J. W. Lindsey, James C. Long, Horace Lake, John Lenkirk, Robert Lemmon, John Long, David E. Locke†, Hugh Morgan, A. N. Murphy, David Moore, R. C. Moore, James Myers*, Jacob Mechling†, James McCleary†, David McQuiston, Jr., John K. McQuiston, George W. McCandless, Joseph P. McCoy, David L. McNees, G. D. McBride, David McQuiston, Sr.†, William J. Neyman, William Neeley, Elias Nelson, James O. Nulph, A. B. Prosser, John Parker, J. F. Patterson, S. J. Patton, Daniel Patterson†, George Rose, John J. Reiber, A. B. Richey, George W. Roth†, Peter K. Rumbaugh†, James W. Runyan*, Samuel Reed†, Robert P. Scott, John W. Shull, W. A. Smith, James L. Stokeley, T. M. C. Sykes, W. C. Sykes, Adam Schindler, T. J. Stoughton, Karl Schmidt, Patrick Sheehan, George W. Smith, John R. Shirley, H. H. Sagasser, George H. Smith†, D. J. Thompson†, R. R. Thompson, J. S. Thornburg, John R. Thornburg, Thomas Trimble†, George W. Travis†, W. P. Vogan, Milton Welsh, John B. Williams, William Wallace, George W. White, James S. Wilson, Samuel Wallace, Sr.†, Samuel Wallace, Jr., David Wallace and Hugh B. Walker.

As a large number of the members of this regiment re-enlisted, its organization was continued, several new companies being recruited and added to it. Among them was Company E, commanded by Capt. Robert I. Boggs, and composed of Butler county men. Its muster roll is as follows:

Captain: Robert I. Boggs.

Lieutenants: Alexander Gillespie and Lewis Gansz.

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Died ‡ Wounded.

Sergeants: Charles Hoffman, John Kay, Samuel Beers, Frederick Burry and Christy Robb.

Corporals: James Barton, Theophilus Graham, Nicholas Kramer, Samuel A. Davis, Henry Davis, Frederick Pilgrim, John H. Muder, William Duncan, Thomas R. Williams and Alexander T. Dunbar.

Musicians: D. P. Boggs and Philip Kradel.

Privates: Joseph Armstrong, William M. Armstrong, Jacob S. Alexander, Joseph H. Alexander, Jacob Augustine, Charles Bohn, Robert Bedillion, Irwin Beckman, Frederick Bauman, William F. Behm, Lewis Black, Williamson Bartley, N. F. Bartley, Washington Bartley, J. C. Crookshanks, B. F. Covert, John C. Critchlow, William Dresher, John Dombart, Jacob W. Dershiner, Daniel Dunbar, Henry Dresher, Philip Duncan, James Foreman, George W. Fry†, John W. Gilliland, Patterson Grubbs, James R. Garvin, Lewis Goehring, Samuel S. Gibson, William Graham, William J. Gold, George Hays, Amos Heckert, James Hays, James D. Horn, Erdman Heller, Adrian C. Hamor †, Martin L. Kirker, James Kuhn, J. Kaltenbaugh, Peter Kennedy, Reason J. Kerr, Lewis Lerner, John Lawall, John G. Lensner, Jacob Lutz, George Marburger, Michael Mochel, Chris Michael, Edward Michael, Levi J. Miller, Francis Maxler, Aug. N. Martin, John H. Morgan, William H. Martin, George McIntyre, John McGinley, Thomas Neely, Alfred G. Nixon, John Powell, Wilson Powell, David E. Pearce, Joseph Phillips, James Potts, Charles Raabe, Alfred J. Roth, Charles Redick, Christian Raabe, Charles Rogers, William S. Ramsey, Andrew Ruby, Valentine Reuger, John B. Rice, C. Schroth, Edward Sefton, Gottlieb Shuster, John W. St. Clair, George W. Shaffer, Martin Shelly, Josiah R. Spang, George Shell, Francis Tomay, James W. Thompson, Samuel R. Thornburg, Samuel Trimble, Milton Vandivoort, Valentine Whitner and John Zwanziger. Company E was mustered out with the regiment September 11, 1865.

The following members of Company F of this regiment also enlisted from Butler county:

Corporals: Samuel Boviant, Daniel Huey and Adam Ekas†.

Privates: Michael Ash, John Bredin, James S. Cypher, W. H. Cypher, James W. Denny, Dennis Dugan†, Andrew J. Duff, George W. Gibson, Reuben A. Haslett, James Henry*, John Hogan*, Hiram Messich*, Strother McDonald, John N. McLaughlin†, James M. Roney, James Regan, John Rivers, William Smith, Benjamin Sarver, Lewis Sarse*, Conrad Sill, Coston Walters†.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT—ROUND HEADS.

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited in July and August, 1861, in the southwestern counties of the State. From the fact that it was made up principally of descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters and of the Round Heads of the English Revolution, it became known as the "Round Head Regiment." It was sworn into the United States service at Camp Wilkins, Pittsburgh, August 31, 1861, and soon after formally organized with the following officers: Daniel Leasure, colonel; James Armstrong, lieutenant-colonel; David

* Killed or mortally wounded † Wounded. ‡ Died.

A. Leckey, major; Rev. Albert Audley Browne, chaplain; H. H. Leslie, quartermaster; Horace Ludington, surgeon; Abraham Maas, assistant surgeon; and George Leasure, adjutant. On September 2, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., where Company L was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth regiment. The Round Heads were then brigaded with the Eighth Michigan and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, and Colonel Leasure made brigade commander. The brigade as thus formed was soon after strengthened by the addition of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, and was ordered into active service as a part of the land and naval forces sent against Port Royal, South Carolina. Its first engagements were the battles of Port Royal, November 7, 1861, and of Port Royal Ferry, January 1, 1862. In June the regiment formed a part of the forces that made the unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston. The Round Heads were ordered to Virginia in July, 1862, and subsequently was attached to the Ninth corps. While with the Army of the Potomac the regiment participated in the following battles: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In March, 1863, the Round Heads were transferred to the Department of the Ohio, and in the following June were ordered to Vicksburg, in the siege and capture of which they participated. While in the western army the regiment also participated in the battles of Jackson, Mississippi; Blue Spring, Campbell Station and the siege of Knoxville, in Tennessee. January 1, 1864, all of the regiment except twenty-seven men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and were granted a veteran furlough. Upon return to active service, the Round Heads were again assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and the final assault on Petersburg. The history of the regiment is a record of valiant service and brilliant achievement, officers and men alike distinguishing themselves by great personal bravery. After serving with honor for nearly four years, the regiment was mustered out of service July 24, 1865.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in Butler county by Capt. James E. Cornelius. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: James E. Cornelius†, afterwards promoted to colonel, David Critchlow and George W. Fisher.

Lieutenants: Philo S. Morton, Robert W. Weller, Matthew Stewart, Isaac W. Cornelius†, and William Smiley.

Sergeants: Joseph A. Craig, Henry W. Watson, Henry Ribb, Hiram Gill, Oliver Tebay, Hiram N. Kelly, John P. Wilson, Phineas Bird, Elisha J. Bracken*, Samuel L. Moore*, James McCasky*, Hugh Morrison†, William F. Monroe and Addison Cleeland.

Corporals: William J. Redick, Robert J. Brown, John C. Marshall, Charles Schwing, Andrew Leary, John Glenn, William W. McQuiston, Samuel F. Miller, Samuel A. White, Loyal C. Greaves, John C. Moore, Frederick Pettit*, John J. Hoguet, Jacob Ake, Findley Brandon and John S. Watson*.

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Wounded. ‡ Died.



Hewton Black

Privates: A. W. Aiken, William P. Auberry, James W. Aiken, James Ashbaugh, E. E. Aiken, David S. Aiken, Thomas Armstrong*, John Alexander*, William A. Anderson*, Edward Boyer, John E. Burtner, Ellis Baker, F. Bauder, Thomas Banes, William K. Brown, James R. Brown*, William L. Braden, John H. Brandon, John W. Coombs, Isaiah Coleman, Richard Curran, John Christman, James F. Campbell, Marquis C. Christy, James C. Campbell, Joseph E. Campbell*, Samuel H. Cleeland*, Henry S. Campbell*, J. H. Devictor, Daniel Daisey, Delorma Deitrick, James Dalton*, Robert C. Dunwoody*, Reuben Doutht*, George W. Duncan*, Henry Dillaman, Francis J. Durham, John N. Elder, John R. Evans, Robert M. Eckles, George Evans, Russell Evans, James M. Eakin, Jacob Fuller, James Forquer, Henry C. Freed, Stiles French, John Fry, Benjamin Franklin, Robert J. Gorman, James Gibson, William W. Gibson, Jacob Gray, Henry S. Guy†, Alexander Gibb, John P. Hatch, David Hatch, O. Hudson, Orange Holmes, Richard D. Holmes, Thomas Hastings†, Elias R. Helikert†, James Hanaghan, James Hoge, James Irvine, Ewell Jamison, Thomas Jones, William James, Silas W. Kirker, Lorenzo K. Knapp, Thomas Kennedy, Francis H. Kirker*, Martin Kelly, John W. Lintz, Hugh Leach, Willard Logue, J. Leary*, Robert Logan†, John T. Murray, James T. Murray, Benjamin Malaby, Jacob Means, Joseph Moore, John N. Moore, Warren Masker, Samuel A. Moore, George W. Meador, Samuel Murray†, Thomas N. Miles, Thomas M. Miller*, John C. Miller*, John F. Miles†, Hugh McCombs, John McElwain, T. G. McClymonds, Henry McConnell, Hiram W. McClure, H. H. McCune*, Robert McKissick*, William McGowan†, John McKaint†, John McGinnis, John M. Ogden†, William R. Pence, Eli B. Phillips†, John Pisor, Gimsey S. Patterson, Smith Patterson*, Joseph Rutter, James Rutter, Benjamin Rhodes, George Rothmire, William Russell, Adam J. Reckard, Alexander Rutter, John K. Rowe†, William Rutter, George Riley, John C. Rose, Lafayette Shaffer, Joseph Stewart, Frederick Suber, Levi Shields, James Sullivan, John Shultz, S. Straub, Daniel Sweitzer, David Spear†, Alexander Spear*, William Sharp, Hiram Sterling, Calvin Stewart†, John Shaffer†, John Schmitt†, Simp Stickle†, David M. Scott†, Archibald G. Slater*, Solomon W. Smith†, John Smith, Henry Silk, C. C. Thornburg, Robert Trusdale, Andrew Ulley*, John A. Vogan, Ernest Weyman, William White, James W. White, Adam Wimer, D. W. Wilson, Thomas Wier, Clark Watson†, Milo Wilson, William Wingert, John W. Wilhelm, George Winters, James Wilson, Richard R. White, Adam Weber, Samuel S. Wright, Alfred N. Wick, John Williamson, John E. Walton, Winans Watson*, William Wright†, Robert Wimer†, Miller Wright†, Eli H. Wilson*, Hugh Wilson†, John C. Williams, A. S. White, W. C. Wanner, Alfred Wixson and John Weber.

Wilson E. Reed, of Butler, Sergt. George Maxwell, John W. and Henry Ralston and Milton Campbell, of Slippery Rock township, and Thomas Cross served in Company E. of this regiment, of which David P. Book,* of Cherry township, was captain. Milton Campbell was killed at the battle of the Wilderness and George Maxwell severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. James

* Killed at Antietam. † Wounded. ‡ Died.

Martin served in Company F, and T. J. Cooper was a corporal in Company K. Solomon W. Fisher, who was killed at James Island, South Carolina, George Morrow and William J. Morrison, a private in Company G, also saw service in this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

Immediately after the Thirteenth regiment was mustered out, in August, 1861, its old colonel, Thomas A. Rowley, began recruiting its members for the three years' service. He wanted the old number "Thirteen" given to the new regiment, but was unable to secure it. In the meantime, all the numbers below 102 were taken, and that became the number of the regiment. Company H of this regiment was recruited in Butler county, by Capt. Thomas McLaughlin. The first real service of the regiment began with the advance on Richmond in March, 1862. May 2, 1862, in the advance on Fort Magruder, the regiment lost three killed and thirty-eight wounded. It was afterwards engaged at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Westminister, Funkstown, etc. In the early part of 1864, the regiment veteranized, the members receiving thirty days' furlough. In May, 1864, the regiment was again in the field. It took part in the battles of the Wilderness, losing heavily. Then followed Petersburg, Opequon, Winchester, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, and Appomattox, the names of which all belong on the battle flag of the regiment.

The total losses of the regiment during its term of service were ten officers and 171 men killed and a much larger number wounded. Eighty-two died of disease, and 140 were reported captured or missing.

One night in January, 1862, while the regiment was in camp at Tennallytown, District of Columbia, two members of Company D, named Garvin and Young, became engaged in a quarrel which terminated in Garvin discharging his musket in Young's face, killing him instantly. The musket ball, after killing Young, sped on its course and buried itself in the heart of Lysander Robb, a private in Company H, who was doing guard duty a hundred yards distant, thus claiming two lives. Garvin was tried by court martial and acquitted, his plea as to Young being that he killed him in self-defense, and that the killing of Robb was accidental.

The roster of Company H, which went into the service 113 strong, is as follows:

Captains: Thomas McLaughlin*, and Robert W. Lyon.

Lieutenants: William Crooks, Charles S. Barclay*, Armstrong Renison, Addison J. Brinker and Isaac C. Stewart.

Sergeants: John Kaltenbaugh, James B. Storey*, Eli Conn, Lewis C. White*, John C. Storey*, James B. Carson*, Andrew J. Evans, Samuel E. Sullivan*, Adam Shira*, M. F. Darvainville, Benjamin L. Christy*, and William Kennedy.

Corporals: F. M. Eastman*, Alfred G. Meals, S. V. Hutchison*, Joseph Heyl, Joseph Ekis, Alexander Cameron, J. A. Wilson, William Storey*, Eli

* Killed in action. † Wounded. ‡ Died.

Black, Samuel Critchlow†, John Exter, Jacob Emery, John F. Fithian, Michael Fair†, W. Filmy, P. J. Gallagher†, I. N. Hays, E. L. Hoon, Samuel Haslett, W. J. Lackey, J. B. Martin, J. Redout, W. H. Cowan†, J. D. James†, A. A. Wasson, James Adams*, Harry K. Critchlow*, Henry Korn, Thomas B. Storey*, and Charles Sweidering.

Privates: J. C. Alexander†, A. H. Barclay, Samuel Burns, John Bulford, George W. Borland, Samuel Blaney†, John G. Brown†, Adam Barnhart*, D. B. Bedillion†, Joseph Criswell†, A. Cramer†, W. F. Campbell†, J. O. Critchlow, H. D. Critchlow†, J. F. Christy, John W. Cross*, John H. Carson†, Alexander Critchlow*, Samuel A. Creely*, John Campbell*, G. H. Daub†, David B. Douthett†, Josiah R. Dodds†, W. L. Daubenspeck†, James Dodds†, Jacob Daub†, Warren Deer, J. D. Davis, Carson Dunbar, Samuel Dunbar†, Henry Dunlap†, William J. Deer†, W. J. Dodds†, S. L. Daubenspeck*, John Davis†, John R. Eshenbaugh*, John Fithian, Jacob Fisher, William Fielding†, W. J. Fowzer†, G. S. Gibson†, William Gardner†, George R. Green, Jacob Glaze*, John Hetzel, P. Harbaugh, John C. Hamel, J. M. Hilliard†, Alfred C. Holmes*, M. P. Hays†, I. A. Hawk, James Irwin, James Johnston*, Isaac Kaylor*, A. Katz†, L. Q. Kneiss†, Joseph Lavery†, R. Love, J. M. Lowe, R. O. Lewis, G. W. Lester†, B. A. Lavery†, John Miller, J. D. Martin†, Walter L. Moser, Samuel P. Meals†, Alexander Mahood†, David Martin†, George Miller†, John S. Murtland, Alfred Miller†, O. H. Matthews†, J. G. Mahood†, William Martin, Samuel Meyers*, N. H. Matthews*, R. L. Mayes*, J. H. Myers, Daniel McMillen, Thomas McMillen, T. W. McKinney†, A. McCollum, J. M. McCollough†, J. W. McNaughton†, A. McCune, Josiah McKissick†, John McGill*, William J. Noel†, William H. Norrist, John P. Orr†, William H. Parker†, Robert Potts, Daniel Pettit*, A. J. Pettigrew*, W. H. Park*, Robert Riley, H. P. Rigby, Matthew Riggles, John G. Renno, Joseph G. Redic*, F. Robb†, Lysander Robb (accidentally killed), Isaac N. Ross*, S. R. Renfrew*, John K. Rea*, John H. Randolph*, Thomas Scott, David Shira, W. R. Shryock†, W. A. Smith†, John Sumney, John Shea, Daniel Smithson, W. Stoops†, Harmon Seaton†, Robert O. Shira†, Amos Steel†, Cornelius Shorts†, R. Spence, David Smith*, James H. Storey*, S. W. Shakeley*, Frederick Shakeley*, J. W. Stewart†, Jacob Smith, W. P. Thompson, James L. Taylor†, R. E. Thornburg†, James Thompson†, Samuel J. Trimble†, William Thorn†, A. C. Walley, James S. Walley, Adam Wiles, Nixon Wade†, John M. White†, W. H. H. Wasson†, Jacob Weller*, Frederick Wiles* and W. J. Young†.

From August 20, 1861, until June 28, 1865, the date of the mustering out of the company, 200 men served in its ranks. Of these thirty-eight were killed or mortally wounded in battle, seventy-two were wounded and twelve died of disease.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

This command, which embraced two Butler county companies, was organized at Harrisburg, with T. F. Lehman, colonel, and Wilson C. Maxwell, lieutenant-colonel. In April, 1862, it participated in the siege of Yorktown; lost

* Killed in battle; † wounded. A. and 1-1-1

eighty-four, in killed and wounded, at Fair Oaks and in the entire Peninsular campaign lost fifty per cent. of its original members. After Foster's expedition to North Carolina, the command went into camp on the Neuse river, and next accompanied Wessell's brigade to Plymouth, where the Confederates attacked by land and sea and ultimately forced the Federal troops to surrender. The horrors of Andersonville and Florence followed, and of the 132 men of this command who died in these prisons, many were Butler county soldiers. Three officers and fifty privates of this regiment were killed on the field of battle. The regiment also suffered very heavily in wounded, while one officer and 352 men died of disease or in prison.

Company B, which was recruited in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion and Venango counties, included in its roster the names of the following Butler county men:

Captain: Daniel L. Coe.

Sergeants: Robert M. Crawford and Daniel L. Rankin.

Corporals: Isaac Shakely, Samuel J. Gibson, James H. Crawford† and James M. Carson†.

Privates: Alfred Campbell†, John A. Crawford†, James Cumberland, David Daubenspeck, Alexander Dunlap†, Lorenzo W. Frantz*, Gideon W. Gibson, Peter Hilliard, Jackson Hilliard†, John M. Hays, Alexander C. Jackson, Newton Joseph*, Richard Kelly, Robert McCleary, Conrad Pitzinger, James Rankin, Benjamin Rankin, Hamilton Robb†, David Ross†, Uriah Sloan, George W. Shakely, Henry C. Shakely*, Alfred G. Shira†, Daniel K. Shakely, and Presley Sloan†.

Company E of this regiment was recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Samuel Martin† and Eli G. Cratty.

Lieutenants: Christian M. Otto, Robert R. Bryson and Peter Weisenstine.

Sergeants: W. B. Sedwick, Charles H. McClung†, J. N. McCarrier, Henry A. Wagner, W. H. Martin, Samuel Logan*, J. L. McCandless†, and F. A. Moody†.

Corporals: Robert J. Thompson, Henry C. Croup, Louis Wolford, Jefferson Burtner, N. N. Stevenson, J. H. Scott, James M. Byers†, Samuel Roth† and Joseph B. Stewart†.

Musicians: Aaron B. Hughes and John Meyers.

Privates: James R. Allison, N. K. Allison, John Albert†, Adam Bauner, John M. Black, Henry J. Burns, George Barr, James M. Bracken, Robert P. Black, Thomas S. Byers†, Edward Barkman, William Beighley, John Burns†, M. W. Benker, Cyrus Croup, John Cupp, John B. Campbell†, Dickson Christy†, Gabriel Duffy, Samuel Davis, M. M. Davis†, William S. Dickson†, W. W. Davis†, W. W. Daniel, Thomas Eshenbaugh, Ezekiel Ekis, E. Emminger, Wallace Frick†, P. J. Gallagher, B. C. Grossman, John Gordon, Joseph Goldinger†, Walter Gold†, Adam Grossman, J. Hockenberry, Thomas Hess, Richard J. Houston, Weston Hall†, George W. Henshaw†, John Huselton†, Andrew Johnson,

* Killed or mortally wounded. † Died.

John K. Jamison†, John Kennedy, H. C. Kennedy*, Charles Lepley†, William S. Mechling, Joseph Mangel, Andrew Morrison, William Miller, P. O. Morrow, Isaac A. Martin†, James Martin†, Thomas Mayer†, George W. Mushrush†, Milton Myers†, Solomon Moser†, Samuel F. McBride, Hugh McElroy, S. B. McCandles†, Patrick Norris, Harrison Pugh, Charles Prosser, Bredin Porter, J. H. Perkins†, James B. Rutter, James E. Ralston†, David S. Ramsey, W. E. Stevenson, J. D. Stevenson, John B. Shirley, Jacob Sipe, John Shannont, James Sandersont, Jonathan Taylor, George Troutman, Samuel Thompson, John D. Taggart, David Taylor, John Varley†, John M. Webb, Henry A. Wise, Oliver J. Wise, Valentine Whitener, Henry Weber†, Thomas Wallace†, Seth Wallace†, Richard C. Wick†, John Wilson† and Andrew Ziegler.

Company I, also recruited in Butler county, is as follows:

Captains: Wilson C. Maxwell and William Fielding.

Lieutenants: W. C. McCrum, W. H. Kiester and G. K. M. Crawford.

Sergeants: Jackson McCoy, Michael Duffy, William McBride, John S. Hodil, John C. Applegate, James McKain, William Gorman and J. S. Kiestert†.

Corporals: John Kelly, A. J. McCoy, David McCoy, Alpheus Walker, John McAnallen, D. S. Ramsey, James Ranget, Herman Donaldson†, James Harper†, A. G. C. Johnston†, J. B. Porter†.

Musicians: J. N. Elliott, Daniel Albright, Oliver P. Harris.

Privates: Patton Bell, Joseph Blakeley, Samuel Berringer†, Arthur Crawford, James Collingwood*, Charles Cochran†, William H. Croupt, James Cowan, Nathan E. Davis, William P. Dunlap, Major J. Davidson, Thomas J. Day†, Simon Duffy†, Samuel H. Dunlap†, David Eakin, S. E. Flemming, John Fielding, Samuel Gibson, William H. Gilmore, Joseph S. Griffin, George W. Griffin*, John Griffin†, John Ghost†, D. M. Gallagher†, Alexander Hilliard, O. P. Hardy, Philip B. Hovis, Thomas C. Hackett, William Hamilton, Christopher Henderson†, James Hamilton†, Henry Hobaupt, John S. Joseph†, William Joseph†, Uriah Kiester, Samuel Kelly, E. Kiestert†, James S. Lytle, A. G. Mayberry, William Major†, Fowler Miller*, Thomas L. Morris†, James M. Maxwell†, John W. Miller, R. M. McElphatrick, Thomas McCoy, John McGuirk, D. McElphatrick, Joseph P. McAnallen, Samuel McNees, Helm J. McGill†, James McSorly, C. McCoy*, E. H. McDonald*, Patrick McAnallen†, Matthew McNeely†, J. K. McCleary*, J. P. McLaughlin†, James McGee†, Patrick Nolan*, Francis Natt†, Thomas O'Connor*, James W. Orr, William Powers*, Samuel P. Range*, William Reed, William Staff, Martin Staff, James Shinor, David Stinetorf, Milo Sankey*, Samuel Sylvies†, Robert M. Seaton†, John A. Thompson, John N. Thompson, John D. Taggart, Paul L. Taylor, Richard West, Samuel A. Walker, Richard Walters, Hugh A. Weakley†, and Alpheus Walker.

Joseph B. Stewart, a Butler county man, served as a corporal in *Company A*. of this regiment.

* Killed in military service.

† Died.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, under a call issued in July, 1862, by Governor Curtin, for men for nine months' service, and was mustered in in August following. The officers were: Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver county, colonel; Edward O'Brien, of Lawrence county, lieutenant colonel; and John M. Thompson, of Butler county, major. Colonel Quay resigned early in December, and on the 8th of that month Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien was promoted colonel. Major John M. Thompson succeeded O'Brien as lieutenant-colonel, October 1, 1862, and Capt. William H. Shaw was promoted major. Alfred G. Reed was promoted from first lieutenant of Company C to adjutant, and February 17, 1863, Cyrus E. Anderson was promoted from captain of Company C to major. Alfred G. Reed, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and died fourteen days later. Alfred G. Reed Post G. A. R., of Butler, was named in his honor. On January 1, 1863, George Purviance, sergeant-major, was promoted adjutant to fill the vacancy thus created. Fredericksburg was the first battle in which the regiment participated, its loss being fourteen killed, 106 wounded and nineteen missing, many of the latter being wounded. It also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing forty-eight in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Capt. John Brant, of Company B. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg, May 26, 1863. Its loss during its term of service was thirty-eight officers and privates killed, and sixty-seven who died from disease. Companies C, F, G and K of this regiment were recruited in Butler county. Following is the roster of Company C:

Captains: Cyrus E. Anderson and John F. White†.

Lieutenants: Alfred G. Reed* and Peter P. Brown†.

Sergeants: George B. Bastian, Benjamin F. Swain, George L. Abdill†, William C. Brown, William F. Campbell†, John T. Dalzell, W. C. Robb and Isaac H. Umpstead†.

Corporals: Enos McDonald, Albert Roessing†, James Cypher†, John J. Snodgrass†, Samuel Sykes, B. Brell, Simon Young, James R. McCleary, Adam Johnston and Henderson Shannon†.

Musicians: Nathan Brown and Samuel G. Hughes.

Privates: Lewis Allwine, Sylvester Allwine, L. M. Armor, James M. Bortmass*, John C. Bortmass, Lewis Blakeley, William Brown, Joseph Bean, Jr., Alfred Byers†, Robert R. Creek, Nelson Critchlow, Andrew Graham Campbell, Allen Campbell, Charles M. Campbell, Newton Christy, John Craig, Eli Campbell, James Clark, S. R. Dieffenbacher, William W. Dunbar, Alexander Dunbar, John Derrimore, Jacob Daub, I. N. Duncan, John Duncan, Beriah Duncan, Henderson H. Dick, David S. Duffy, W. T. Edwards, Andrew N. Elkin†, W. F. Elkin, Solomon F. Forgeus, William Garvin, Joseph Grinnue, Milton Garvin†, Sutton Harper, John Haney†, Robert M. Hill, C. C. Hengerer, Addis E. Hays, Edward Irvin, John Jamison†, William H. Johnson†, Rudolph Kennedy, William Leonberger†, H. H. Miller, Hugh Miller, Leland Miller, Joseph Manny, John N. Moyer, Albert H. Metz, John T. McCandless†, Thomas

* Killed or critically wounded † Wounded ‡ Died

H. McIlwain†, James McCrum†, Thomas L. Patterson, William Reese, Sr., Charles D. Rhodes, Ed. V. Randolph, Adam Reeb†, George H. Smith, Platt R. Sutton, John Shugart, William C. Smith, G. D. Swain, Jacob Stout, Henry Stout†, Conrad Schindler, Henry Smith, Felix B. Truxall, John Turner, I. E. W. Thompson, James W. Watson, James D. Wise†, Peter Willwall†, Lewis Wisener, John J. West, John Young* and Amos Young.

Company F was recruited in Butler county, and mustered into the service August 13, 1862. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: W. O. Breckenridge† and Winfield M. Clarke.

Lieutenants: John J. Kelly, Samuel Hilliard and James Timblin.

Sergeants: James M. Book*, Francis M. Wimer, Zarah C. Quillen*, Levi Stewart and James McKnight.

Corporals: Henry A. Black†, John Wade, Thomas Armstrong, James Clarke, Peter P. Hilliard†, Joseph B. Greer†, A. E. Carnahan, Stephen Hilliard and George C. Stinetorf*.

Musicians: James M. Brant and W. P. Shull.

Privates: John H. Adams, Jefferson Allen, John W. Alexandert†, John G. Book†, Joshua D. Bell, William H. Brown, Joseph Bullman, Charles M. Brown, Matthew Brown, Henderson J. Brown, James Boyd, Ephraim Black, Andrew R. Brown†, W. E. Boyd†, John B. Barnes†, Joseph A. Bell*, Moore Caruthers, Josiah Christy, Thomas M. Christie, Andrew C. Christie, Harvey Christie, O. C. Campbell†, George Curry, Garvin M. Christiet†, Garrett Campbell*, John C. Cornelius†, Joseph J. Cummins, James W. Douglass, Joshua Dunlap†, John Duffy, D. P. Fithian, John F. Fithian, Michael Frantz, John Frazier†, J. G. Grossman, George H. Gibson, Oliver Hilliard†, Amos Hall, Adam Hilliard†, Eli M. Hilliard, David Hoover, Israel Hilliard, Isaiah Hockenberry*, Jonathan Hockenberry†, J. T. Jamison, Jonathan H. Kelly, Thomas C. Kelly, Jonathan Long, John A. Lewis, Levi Milhison, W. Morrow, James M. Maxwell, George E. Miller, Lewis B. McCoy†, William McConnell, James A. McNees, John McQuiston, J. W. McClymonds†, James B. McQuiston, Isaiah Patterson†, H. C. Riddle, William S. Reichert†, Ebenezer Russell, John M. Studebaker†, Joseph Shull, Henry Shull*, Charles C. Stewart, Zalotus J. Stewart†, Joseph M. Seaton, John W. Strain†, Thomas Stewart†, William J. Thompson, George W. D. Vogan, John C. Wasson, Robert Wallace†, Milton Wolford, James M. Wick, Lewis Wick and Daniel Wasson†.

Company G, another company recruited in Butler county, is as follows:

Captains: Alfred G. Riddle and James M. Clark.

Lieutenants: Sterns E. Tyler and James P. Hall.

Sergeants: James H. Shannon, John B. Adlington†, W. B. Daubenspeck, James G. Campbell†, David C. Roth and Aaron F. McGowan†.

Corporals: Isaac Hemphill, James Forrester, Dunwiddie Marshall†, William Burry, James H. Gibson, C. Daubenspeck and Davis Porter.

Musicians: Benjamin F. Wimer and John C. Wimer.

Privates: Isaiah Albert, Joseph Adams, William Bauder, John

Burnsides. James R. Burnsides, John W. Barr. A. W. Barnhart†, A. M. Borland†, Daniel Beighley, Reuben Bellis, Joseph M. Campbell, John Campbell, Levi Campbell, Isaac Cable, Lot Covert. Caleb Covert, John Cable†, James O. Dodds, Jesse Dutter, John S. Dodds. S. L. Daubenspeck, James H. Dodds†. Hugh Ekin, James Y. English, Jackson Fulmer, James Glass, William A. Gallagher, F. W. Gallagher, William George†, Cornelius Hutchison†, Samuel M. Harvey, Archibald Huffman, James G. Hutchison, George W. Hoover, Henry Hyles, David A. Holmes, Samuel Hepler, Andrew Kennedy, Robert W. Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Jacob Kneiss, David Kissinger, Joseph Lehman, William Lambert, Gann Linton, James M. Lowe, George Moon†, James Mackey†, Charles M. Moon, James McKean, John J. McGarvey, Andrew McCollough, S. W. McCollough, George B. McDonald, Curtis McClelland, James McMahan, A. C. McGill†, John P. Oliver, W. H. Parker†, John B. Painter, George W. Patterson, Thomas Ray, Jeremiah C. Ralston, R. C. Ralston, Abner J. Riddle, Samuel W. Roberts, Nelson Riddle† Daniel Ruby, William Redick, John Rosenbaugh, Samuel Rosenbaugh†, William S. Ralston. James C. Reed†, Ezra A. Sleppy, Daniel L. Shakely, James Smith, Andrew F. Spear, Conrad Shanor, Daniel M. Wimer, William A. Wilson, William Wimer, Scott S. Wright and John Weber*.

Company K was also recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows :

Captains : Edwin Lyon† and William O. Campbell.

Lieutenants : J. A. Millinger†, Daniel McMillan and William B. Lyon.

Sergeants : John Thornburg†, George M. Bredin†, Abraham F. Elder, William Gillespie, William Campbell and George Purviance.

Corporals : Thomas H. Hays†, F. W. Walker, Alexander Russell, Joseph B. McMillan, George M. Burns, Augustus Mardorf, George Bauer, William Kirkpatrick, Arthur Hays and Z. W. Wilson†.

Musicians : Lewis Winneal and Rudolph Barnhart.

Privates : Robert Bedillion. Jacob Barnhart, John Bickel†, Alexander Baxter, Abraham Black, Alva Bigley, Lewis H. Barnhart, William B. Brinker, Michael Cannon, Joseph Crofts, John Crofts, Nicholas Cramer, Thomas Compton, Hugh Deer, Warren Deer, Simon P. Devat, John Donaldson, William Eshenbaugh, John Extel, Jacob Etzel, John Englehart, Samuel Fleming, Joseph Friend, John Guyer, Thompson Harbison, William J. Hutchison†, Jacob Hilfinger, Frederick Harley, John D. Harbison, John Johnston, Samuel Jackson, John Kerr, D. Harper Lyon. William Logan, Denny Logan, Henry S. Lagasser, James S. Marshall, Aaron H. Moore, Lewis W. Miller, George Miller, John Myers, Frederick Mathay, J. Conrod Miller, Thomas C. McAllister, W. M. McMillan, William B. McBride†, David Newell, Jonathan Nelson, William Parker, David Powell, Calvin Potts†, James Potts, Jacob Rifley, Frederick Rifley, John W. Shryock, William J. Spence, Wittus Shugart, H. E. C. Spencer, George Sleppy, Samuel Stewart, David A. Semple†, Curtis S. Smith†, John Thompson, W. J. Timblin, Jesse S. Thornburg, Henry Wagoner, Adam Wallsmith, C. T. Wolf, William Willer, James W. Young, Jacob Youkers, and Jacob Zimmerman.

* Killed or mortally wounded † Wounded. ‡ Died.

John Boozel, William Curry, Robert Richeal and William J. Stoner*, of Company B, H. W. Koonce, of Company H, and J. N. Forrester were Butler county men and served in this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, in which there were three companies from Butler county, was organized at Camp Curtin, August 22, 1862, with the following field officers: Henry M. Bossert, of Clinton county, colonel; Joseph B. Kidder, of Allegheny county, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles W. Wingert, of Clinton county, major. It entered active service September 12 as a member of Smith's division of Hancock's brigade, and soon after was engaged at Crampton's Gap, in the South Mountains. At Antietam it was present, but not engaged. After the battle it assisted in burying the dead. Later it was sent in pursuit of J. E. B. Stuart, the rebel cavalry general, who had made a raid into Pennsylvania. It took part in Burnside's second campaign, and at its close went into camp at Belle Plain. April 23, 1863, it crossed the Rappahannock, at Franklin's crossing, under a heavy artillery fire. It was present at Chancellorsville, where it was assigned to the extreme right of the line. Before it was ordered into position, however, the battle was practically over. On May 25, 1863, its term of enlistment having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on June 1. During its term of service one officer and fifty-eight men died of disease. Companies D, F and G of this regiment were from Butler county. The roster of Company D is as follows:

Captain: George W. Hays.

Lieutenants: William Harvey, John B. McNair and Matthew N. Greer.

Sergeants: William H. Rasely, John P. Barker, John M. Greer, William Park, Robert Elliott, William S. Thompson and Andrew W. Hays†.

Corporals: Hugh Gilliland, Joseph D. Logan, William Bicket, Samuel A. Purvis, Joseph I. Wilson, Harrison McCandless, James Harvey, Robert J. Miller, John B. Hummelf, and G. W. Clendenninf.

Privates: John Allen, James Allen, Newman Barr, Hiram A. Bricker, Jacob C. Brandon, Benjamin S. Birch, Nelson A. Borland, Lewis Bepler, James T. Borland†, John Biddle†, Joseph Cashdollar, Criner Clendennin, Samuel H. Cooper, R. S. Cooper, Joseph B. Coneby, James Cashdollar, J. B. Cunningham, Jacob E. Coopert, James A. Dodds, William A. Drain, William P. Dodds, Daniel Dunbar, Henry Davis, Ananias Dunbar, Benjamin Davidson, Chronce Dufford†, William Davison†, R. H. Elliott, George Fisher, William Freeman, Samuel P. Forsyth, Robert L. Galbreath, John Grinder, Theophilus Graham, Henry Grimm, Stephen B. Hemphill, Joseph Hemphill, Pollard Hemphill, Peter Hartwick, William Haslett, William Johnson, Robert Kidd, Alvin B. Katz, Michael Kelly, John Kirkpatrick†, James List, John S. Love, James T. Lambie, Samuel L. Myers, William B. Matthews, John B. Marshall, John Mitchell, Patrick McChoney, James McMurdy, R. J. McCandless, George Nicholas, David P. Purvis, Henry Pitsinger, William Parker†, Thomas Peters*, Lemuel Rigdon.

* Died.

Peter Redfox, Albert H. Rea, John Riddle†, Charles Seitz, John Staples, Cornelius Shorts, Jonathan Shannon, John S. Snow†, James T. Wheeler, Charles Whitehouse, Jacob Wade, Thomas M. Walker and George Yeager.

Company F of this regiment was recruited in Butler county by Capt. Henry Pillow. It contained the following officers and members:

Captain: Henry Pillow.

Lieutenants: Origen G. Bingham†, Cyrus O. Kingsbury and John Lemmon.

Sergeants: Thomas Kerr, William Shuler, Greer McCandless, George T. Atkinson and Robert Moore.

Corporals: John A. Bolander, David Dodds, Curtis I. Christley, Fred Schefenocker, Henry Ziegler, Daniel Keefer, William Stewart, Robert M. Young and D. W. Harbaugh.

Musicians: Peter F. Sowash and John Warmcastle.

Privates: Robert M. Anderson, Isaiah Aiken, James T. Armstrong†, James F. Brown, George Bovard, J. C. Bovard, James Billingsley, John Boyle, Joseph Billingsley, George Beighley, William T. Beall, Richard Braden, Aaron Beighley, William Coleston, William H. Curran, Samuel Coulter, Sylvester E. Covert, John W. Covert, John Carnahan, William Carnahan, Washington Campbell, John W. Dickey, James E. Dodds, William H. Dunn, John Dilliman, Joseph Double, James M. Duncan, Ephraim Erb, Isaiah English, William M. Elliott, Harrison Garvey, Samuel Graham, Robert L. Gallagher†, J. Q. Heckert, Harvey Hogg, Peter Hilgzer, John Irvin, Matthias Johnson†, Alexander Kerr, Lewis Keefer, Jacob Lutz, Henry Lepley, William Morrow, Hiram Morrison, Newton Mortland, Henry G. Mechling, Uriah McGinnis, William McIntire, Samuel McIntire, James P. McQuiston, Robert McKissick, David McKee, John G. McClymonds, Samuel C. McDevitt, Thomas McCormick†, Peter Neeley, James L. Pisor, John D. Roth, John Ray, David E. Richel†, Romoneus Shafer, William F. Shoene, Charles G. Taggart, John Thomas, Elam Thomas, Thomas R. M. Taylor, D. W. Vandyke†, William Weise, Newton White, Andrew Weise, Clark Watson, Thomas Wier, Archibald Wimer, John A. Wimer, George W. Weller, J. Milton White and Francis Wright†.

Company G, commanded by Capt. Allen Wilson, was also a Butler county company. George H. Graham of this company was promoted to quartermaster August 28, 1862. The roster of the company is as follows:

Captain: Allen Wilson.

Lieutenants: Robert Storey and David Conn.

Sergeants: John Walker, Addison J. Brinker, Benjamin W. Bredin, Thomas K. Scott, Newton Kennedy and Samuel Prior.

Corporals: McAllister Kuhn, Samuel Glenn, Thomas R. Hoon, Thomas J. Milford, Gilmore C. Maxwell, Hugh C. Graham, Thomas H. Banks and Alonzo Timblin.

Privates: Thomas C. Allison†, Samuel H. Brown, Matthew Brown, John L. Beatty, John Barr, Jacob W. Barr†, Harvey Campbell, Joseph Campbell, James F. Campbell, Asaph N. Cranmer, James L. Conn, John F. Campbell†,

William J. Deer, John B. Donaldson, Jacob Daubenspeck, Joseph Davis, Charles Ellenberger, Robert H. Fleegeer, Hugh W. Fleming, Henry M. Fleegeer, John Goodyear, George Greenwood, Henry Greenwood, George K. Graham, David H. Graham†, George H. Graham, Benjamin Haines, Henry James, John Kinser, Joseph Kiskaddon, Charles M. King, Freeman Kirk, Robert A. Kinser, John Lowry, John Mangel, Japhia McMichael, Ethan S. McMichael, Perry McElvain, Robert McCall, Neal McDevitt, John H. Niblock, James A. Patterson, John Price, Henry Parker, John Portman, James Rumbaugh, William RosingsteH, Shadrach R. Simcox, Fulton M. Schroder, Thomas A. Shyrock, John W. Storey, John A. Turk, Josiah Thompson, Michael Thompson, Peter Thorn, Stephen Troutman, Amos Timblin, William P. Turner, William Wilson, James Wilson, Thomas B. Walley, George Washington†, Jeremiah N. Wick, John T. Wick, William Weigle and Elisha F. Wick.

W. H. McCandless served in Company B of this regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

The Fourteenth Cavalry was recruited in August and September, 1862, and organized as a three years' regiment, November 24, with James M. Schoonmaker, colonel; William Blakeley, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Gibson, Shadrach Foley and John M. Daily, majors. At the close of December the command camped on the Charleston Pike, as the advance post of General Kelly's division, in the Shenandoah Valley. From that period to June 11, 1865, when it was ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the regiment rendered most valuable services in Virginia. After reporting at Fort Leavenworth, it was consolidated into a six-company battalion, and five companies were mustered out August 24, and Company A on November 2, 1865. Its losses during its term of service were two officers and ninety-seven men killed, and over 200 wounded; 296 died of disease.

The regiment consisted of twelve full companies, Company L being recruited in Butler county. It was the largest company that went from the county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: William H. Tibbles, R. M. Kiskaddon and Samuel D. Hazlett.

Lieutenants: David C. Beale and Robert Wilson.

Sergeants: Robert W. Hunter, James M. Rhoney, Robert L. Galbreath, William H. Boyd, John W. Barclay, Alexander English, William Blain, Matthew N. Greer, Jacob Bush, William G. Rhoney, Charles Bovard and David Rhoney.

Corporals: Barton S. Robinson, John W. Shryock, William F. Edwards, Peter P. Brown, Thomas H. Banks, Lewis Hazlett, Johnston Matthews, Levi Campbell, William V. Seaman, Amos Pfabe, William B. Matthews, J. Milton Hill, Henry Franz, James W. Geary, William C. Younkins, Valentine Bucher, and Charles Vantine.

Bugler: Isaac H. Hall.

Blacksmith: Robert Porter.

Farriers: John M. Brown, Isaac Dickey and Jacob B. Kerr.

Saddlers: Jonathan Grinder and John Bullman.

Privates: William Akert†, Minor F. Adams, William Bonner, John A. Brown, Isaac Bouch, Thomas S. Beatty, Harvey C. Boyd, Eli Black, Corby Barrackman, Jeremiah Burford†, Abram C. Boyd, Robert Bonner, John F. Barnett, Hezekiah Barnett, Andrew Bullman, Henry Bullman, Joseph Bickwell, Titus Baart†, John Beamer, John M. Brown, Samuel W. Burford, Abner Brenneman†, James C. Barnett, James C. Craig, Daniel Crise, Edward Camp, Samuel M. Clark, T. F. Craig, Charles R. Castle, James W. Campbell, Joel Collier, Conrad Ceiner, John Clough, Andrew Coll, John A. Dehaven, John M. Deets, John Deets, Henry Dean, Jonathan Dunlap, John H. Duffy†, Michael Duffy, John Davis, John Deer, George W. Davis, Abraham Emory, Edwin Edwards, Jasper C. Fox, Jesse Fisher, Benjamin Fogg, Joseph Fair†, Jacob Fox†, John G. Freeling, John Fritzelsbach, John F. Franz, John W. Gillen, Henry C. Gruner, John Garret, John Garver, Silas Gibson, William Gibson, Michael Hawton, James M. Harrison, David Heisner, John Hartung, William C. Haines, Joseph H. Hill, John Helper, James Henry, James B. Hill, George W. Hoover, Henry Irwin, David Jackson, James L. Jackson, James S. Jack, Thomas Johnston, Daniel D. Kepple, Josiah Kiskaddon†, M. A. Kinson†, John Kennedy, Michael Kelly, H. Kilgore, Andrew S. Lowman, Joseph W. Linton, William Lags, James Lockwood, John Lewis†, David Landis, John W. Miller, Elijah Myers, Samuel Mock, John Minter, A. J. Mularkey, James W. Malone, Joseph Milligan†, John L. Miller, John A. Matthews, James W. Monroe, Edward Milligan, Samuel Murphy, Adolphus Mecker, George S. Matthews, John J. McGarvey, George W. McLain, W. S. McGarry, Robert D. McGarry†, Henry McManney, Michael McFadden, Patrick McBride, Isaac H. Neff, Oliver Parker, Thomas H. Park, Albert H. Rea, Adam Reght, George W. Reep, David Rumbaugh, Isaac Rudolph, George Rhodes, John M. Redd, Francis A. Rogan, Charles L. Reynolds, James H. Reyborn, William L. Seaton, Nelson Smith, D. M. Swisher, Henry Skyles, Elmer Snyder, H. Schweidering, Adam Snyder, Henry Sherar, William Sturgeon, George Sloan, John H. Smith, William Stepp, Hiram Shaffer, Samuel Southworth, H. Steele Smith, William C. Scholts, John D. Sourwine, William Smith, Samuel C. Snow†, Israel Shaffer, George Stumpf, Thomas W. Seaman, Jacob H. Stack, John Saville, Philip Troutman, William Todd, W. H. Vandyke, Nathan L. Vandyke, David L. Wilson, David A. Weaver†, Amos Woodman, Martin Walters and John Yale.

Peter Whitmire, of Company B; Adam Kamerer, of Company C; John F. Yockey of Company, K; and Joseph Campbell, John D. Kamerer and Andrew H. Eshenbaugh, were Butler county men.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The organization of this regiment was completed November 28, 1862, with the following field officers: Lewis W. Smith, of Allegheny county, colonel; Emanuel M. Wickenshaw, of Allegheny county, lieutenant-colonel, and William

Smyth, of Butler county, major. It was called out for nine months' service, and was mustered out July 27, 1863. The roster of Company E, which was organized in Butler county, is as follows:

Captain: John G. Bippus.

Lieutenants: Frederick Barry and James M. White.

Sergeants: Henry Dresher, Hezekiah Covert, William Martin, Michael McGinley and Frederick Shakely.

Corporals: Samuel J. Patton, David L. Kirkpatrick, Philip Gruver, James P. Sloan, Michael Graham, Michael J. Kelly, Edward W. Little, John Smith and Henry May.

Musicians: William Gilliland and Ezra Likens.

Privates: Henry Alstadt, Irvin Beckman, Peter Barnhart, Henry Beltz, Hiram Becker, John Byers, Barry Barron, George Bishop, Peter Breel, Herman W. Bauman, John Barnhart, Jacob Bremer, Clarence Bailey, William Bigger, M. J. Covert, George Coleman, Peter Carner, George Cassiner, John Cochran, George Carner, Michael Deiter, James Dougherty, John Eichenauer, Alexander English, Nicholas Eichert, Frederick Elwarner, Adam Frishcorn, Gottlieb Fleming, John Graham, William Giesler, John W. George, Henry H. Halstead, Jacob Hubing, Isaac C. Hill, William A. Hulsinger, Joseph Hartman, James Hemp-hill, Jehu Harris, John Heverling, John W. Hait, Richard James, William Kisser, James Kirkland, William Kennedy, Henry Lensner, Henry Leisey, Henry Lambert, John R. Lloyd, Henry Micklely, William Mass, Christian Mattier, Edward Miller, Frederick Moyer, James A. Millinger, John Magerstadt, Peter Miller, James Mackerel, James E. Miller, John McKeever, Thomas McMarlin, Michael McGarvey, John McDevitt, Thomas McMillian, Thomas Neely, Connell O'Donnell, James Peoples, Job Rube, Christ Rassman, Samuel C. Redick†, John Reeth, Augustus Roenick, William Rape, Thomas Sloan, James Spence, Barry Spencer, Abraham Slator, Henry Switzer, William Tintsman, Abraham Wolf, Matthew F. White, George Wilson, Frederick Weigle, John Weigle, Frederick L. Warner, John B. Young and Fred Zeig.

James B. McCamant served as a private in Company A of this regiment.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT—SIXTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized in August and September, 1864, its rendezvous being Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg. The organization was completed September 15 by the selection of the following field officers: Charles Barnes, colonel; Joseph B. Copeland, lieutenant-colonel; Robert H. Long, Joseph R. Kemp and Frank H. White, majors. On September 17 the regiment left Pittsburg for Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to the Second brigade of De Russey's division. September 29 it was detailed to guard the Orange and Alexandria railroad, over which supplies were transported for Sheridan's army. In November it was ordered back to Washington. Up to this time it had served as infantry, but was there instructed in heavy artillery drill, and was afterwards detailed for duty as an artillery regiment. It served at Forts Marcy, Reno,

Craig, Ward, Albany, Lyon and others, and was mustered out at Fort Ethan Allen June 13, 1865. It lost two men killed, while forty-four died from disease. Batteries A and B of this command were made up almost entirely of Butler county men. The roster of Battery A is as follows:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: Thomas H. McElvain, William H. McCandless, James Harvey and Milton Wolford.

Sergeants: James D. Wise, John Grinder, George W. Hays, Alexander B. Brower, John Brown, Josiah M. Thompson, Leslie T. Fulton and Alexander Mitchell.

Corporals: Allen Campbell, William P. Hemphill, Henry C. Thompson, Cyrus J. Anderson, Isaiah J. McCandless, William Logan, Nicholas Rifley, Robert McCall, Albert S. Strader, Alfred Aggas, John A. Criswell and Eli Moore.

Buglers: George H. Love, Oliver J. Walker and Archibald G. Stewart.

Artificers: John C. Riddle and James Blackstock.

Privates: Sylvanus Aggas, James Aggas, Francis Anderson, Daniel Albert, Thomas M. Anthony, John Balmer, Joseph E. Burkhart, John Byers, William Bauder, James D. Brooks, Isaac Bennett, John Blair, George Bole, Robert R. Criswell, Gilbert T. Cochran, Loyal Y. Cochran, Robert Cooper, Thomas Chantler, Alexander Cunningham, William Cleeland, William J. Cleeland, George Curry, Michael M. Carothers, John H. Davis, Joseph A. Douthett, John Donaldson, David English, George W. Fair, Samuel T. Fulton, Jesse Fulton, Joseph Flick, James F. Flick, William D. Frazier, James G. Frazier, Andrew J. Fleming, John A. Forsythe, John Guyer, James S. Glenn, Robert H. Gibson, R. P. Grey, David Hay, George P. Harvey, W. H. Harvey, James Hammil, John Hunter, James F. Harbison, Joseph Hemphill, Robert Harvey, W. G. Hovis, L. Harnish, J. C. Hyle, Henry Horn, G. B. Hain, Adam Johnston, Herman Knoch, J. P. Kirkpatrick, William Kelley, Michael Kuhn, William Love, Robert Lardin, David Milford, William J. Miller, Harvey J. Mitchell, Hugh C. Miller, John Martsoff, Samuel Montgomery, Samuel Murray, W. S. Marshall, S. H. Marshall, Henry Miller, E. S. McMichael, Francis McMillan, W. H. H. McIlvain, William McElvain, W. T. McCandless, M. J. McCollough, T. G. McClymonds, S. G. McAllister, W. J. McAllister, R. H. McQuiston, H. McGeary, H. A. McCandless, S. K. McCandless, N. W. McCandless, R. T. McCall, S. R. McCall, R. N. McCandless†, David Newell, Edward Phillips, David Prindle, S. B. Rider, R. M. Russell, Sr., Josiah Russell, Houston Russell, James E. Russell, William M. Ramsey, R. M. Russell, Jr., Charles S. Stoner, Thomas Stewart, Hugh Sproul, Obed Seston, A. J. Snow, Daniel Swartz, John N. Swartz, Daniel Snow, T. C. Snodgrass, Allen Springer, William Swartz†, Martin Thompson, W. P. Thompson, W. M. Thompson, Samuel M. Turk, John M. Tebay, Joseph F. Timmony, George R. Westerman, Thomas Wood, James C. Welsh, Daniel Walter, John Walter, Thomas Wiley, and Robert H. Young.

† Died.

Battery B was also recruited in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: Gustavus L. Braun.

Lieutenants: W. H. H. Wasson, John M. Kelsy, Robert O. Shira, and William C. Rudyard.

Sergeants: W. H. Hutchison, Thomas Bonner, James M. Maxwell, Robert S. Temple, William McMillan, David M. McDonald, William A. Shuler, Greer McCandless, and Joseph B. Martin.

Corporals: William B. Lenhart, George W. Reed, Milton Sleppy, Benjamin Harlin, William J. Robb, George K. Graham, John C. Wasson, Archibald Daugherty, Eli M. Hilliard, John S. Dodds, Robert J. McCandless, John B. Dodds, Samuel D. Christy, and Thomas R. Armstrong.

Buglers: Henry Sprattley, W. P. Shull and J. F. Manny.

Artificers: James J. Stevenson and Moses M. Bennett.

Privates: Dominick Allwine, Robert Armstrong, Samuel Adams, Amos Altman, William Alhouse, Joseph Bishop, William P. Bratton, Matthew Black, Henry Behm, Joseph B. Bryson, Robert J. Badger†, Forrester Brown†, Wash. Cropper, John Covert, John Cooper, Oliver Clark, William Campbell, C. A. Christley, John S. Critchlow, J. B. Caldwell, William Cox, James R. Campbell, Isaac Cable, George Cress, William B. Curry, James N. Campbell, Isaac Donaldson, Ebenezer Dodds, Samuel Duff, R. N. Emory, Hance J. Farr, Richard Fisher, William B. Fleeger, Hiram Grubbs, L. George, James Grossman, Hugh Grossman, Joseph Grubbs, D. W. Graham, William J. Gillespie, Henry Gold, J. W. Gibson, T. M. Hess, J. M. Hosack, T. S. Hutchison, Joseph Hoffman, Isaiah Hall, Caleb B. Henry, Jeremiah Hilliard, Abraham Hilliard, George W. Huselton, W. H. Haslett, Jacob Helfinger, Theodore Haler, George Hankey, Christopher Hoover, George R. Hoover, Marion T. Hipple†, J. F. Jones, V. E. Kinser, T. D. Kennedy, D. C. Kirkpatrick, Francis Lavery, William Lang, A. M. Lias, William Matthews, G. W. Moser, W. G. Muller, J. B. Miller, W. H. Morrison*, Samuel Morrow, R. C. McCarahan, Daniel McGeary, Reuben McQuiston, Robert McCurdy, T. B. McClymonds, John McCurdy, William McCall, R. M. McCall, Francis Neptune, Josiah Neyman, Peter H. Nolf, John L. Neyman, W. J. Plants, Theodore Potts, Zachariah Phillips, John A. Pugh, Ephraim C. Parks, Joseph Richard, Jeremiah Ralston, Samuel Rohrer, H. S. Rider, William Ralston, W. A. Randolph, W. G. Robb, Henry Redinger, Samuel Steele, John Spellman, George Staff, Thomas Spence, Robert W. Stewart, Samuel Smutz, George W. Stewart, George Shoup, Robert O. Shira, Samuel B. Smith, John Shoup, Philip W. Sampson, Levi Sylvis†, Robert Thompson, John N. Thompson, William W. Turk, Conrad Taylor, Daniel Updegraff, Robert Wallace, George Wilson, John A. Woodward, Thomas Wilson, Philip H. Wentz, James G. Walker, Edward D. Wigton, Christopher Wimer, John Whitmire, William Whitmire, Samuel Wright, David Wagner, James Wright, John Young and G. W. Zimmerman.

Among those from Butler county who served in other batteries in this regiment, were the following: Reuben Campbell. Battery C: James Atkinson, Felix

* Accidentally killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

H. Negley, Gottfried Reinhold, Samuel Schaffner and William Watson, Battery D; John W. Brown, Battery H; William Lutz and Alexander C. Weller, Battery I, and John Day, Battery K. Amos McCamant, John A. and Robert Hutchins also served in this regiment.

FOURTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the armies of Gen. Robert E. Lee, after the second battle of Bull Run, created an emergency making necessary the calling into service, for such a period as might be necessary, a force of the State militia sufficient to assist the troops already in the field in repelling the invader. The response of Butler county was prompt. A company mustered into the Fourteenth Militia regiment as Company G was one of the first to report itself ready for duty. This company was organized in Butler, many of the leading citizens of the borough being enrolled as members. By reason of the large number of lawyers who joined, it was known as "The Blackstone Guards." Two Butler men were also numbered among the field and staff officers of the regiment. These were Major Charles McCandless and Assistant Surgeon Newton J. McCandless.

The Fourteenth regiment was organized September 12-16, its colonel being R. B. McComb. It was immediately sent to the front to perform such service as might be demanded of it. The battle of Antietam, fought on September 16 and 17, resulting in the defeat of Lee, and his retreat into Virginia, relieved Pennsylvania from the danger that threatened, making further service on the part of the Emergency Men unnecessary, and they were accordingly mustered out, September 26-28. The roster of Company G is as follows:

Captain: James Gilmore Campbell.

Lieutenants: Ebenezer McJunkin and Charles Duffy.

Sergeants: Isaac J. Cummings, John B. McQuistion, Joseph J. Elliott, Samuel Schaffner, Clark Wilson and Walter L. Graham.

Corporals: Abram McCandless, John W. Mitchell, David H. Mackey, Arnold Rosenthal, Joseph L. Purvis, Gottlieb Langbein, James A. Shaner and William S. Ziegler.

Musicians: Abraham Fleegeer and Henry Dickey.

Privates: John Agnew, Isaac Ash, James A. Balph, John Berg, Jr., Calvin Beatty, James M. Bredin, James Bredin, Edward M. Bredin, William Bartley, Harvey Colbert, John C. Coll, John H. Cratty, Obadiah Cratty, Theodore Crowl, Gabriel Etzel, Joseph Flick, Jacob Faller, Robert Graham, Alfred G. Glenn, James Haslett, Richard Hughes, Jr., Daniel A. Heck, Thomas A. Hutchinson, Samuel P. Irvin, Davis W. Johnson, James W. Kirker, George Knittle, Joseph Liebler, Jacob Laux, George P. Miller, Henry C. Moser, Alexander Mitchell, Harvey J. Mitchell, William F. Miller, James C. McCurdy, Simon S. Mechling, Thomas Mechling, John C. Moore, Samuel Morrison, James C. Miller, Henry Miller, Gabriel Moser, J. David McJunkin, C. A. McJunkin, D. Harper McQuistion, James T. McJunkin, Elisha C. McCurdy, J. Linn McAboy, W. W. McQuistion, Robert McClung, John H. Negley, Alfred G. Negley, John P. Orr, Horace Pearce, Joseph Portman, John N. Purviance, John Potts, Jr., Samuel



Yours very truly,

J. D. McKim.

Patton, Abner Patton, Nelson P. Reed, John C. Redick, Christian Schwillie, John A. Sedwick, John McQuistion, Smith, J. Newton Stewart, George W. Stewart, David Scott, Adam Schreiber, James Stephenson, Robert D. Stevenson, Samuel L. Sedwick, Samuel W. Stewart, Conrad Smith, John Q. A. Sullivan, Herman Schweidering, James Spence, A. H. Troutman, Cassimer Wise, John Wareham, George Walter, Eli Yeter and Michael Zimmerman, Jr.

EIGHTEENTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This regiment was also organized to meet the emergency arising from Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. It was with the army at South Mountain and Antietam, though not actively participating in those battles. It was mustered out September 27, 1862, the defeat of Lee at Antietam and his retreat into Virginia rendering further service unnecessary. Company C of this regiment was raised in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: John Brown and Henry Flick.

Sergeants: Leander Wise, John Kay, Joshua M. List, William Bicket and Wilson David.

Corporals: James M. Hay, Matthew Williams, Thomas H. McGahey, Robert B. Hoon, Hugh C. Miller, John C. Norris, Thompson Harbison and Robert B. Dickey.

Privates: John S. Bartley, James Bedillion, William A. Beals, Robert Brown, John Baker, William A. Caldwell, Hugh Cunningham, John Dunbar, Joseph Davis, John Denny, George W. Fulton, Samuel T. Fulton, Leslie T. Fulton, James Fulton, Jacob B. Flick, Hance M. Frazier, Archie Glasgow, Joseph Hunter, Joseph Henry, Joseph Heckard, William J. Hays, James Higginbotham, William Higginbotham, Robert Harvey, Freeman James, George C. Kennedy, George H. Lowe, Robert Lowe, John Logan, William J. Leslie, H. N. Logan, James Lawhead, John W. Mauks, Thomas K. Mahood, William G. Miller, James T. Main, Allen R. McMahan, John Mc. McKibbin, George McGuckin, Samuel B. McNeal, James A. McMarlin, Daniel McElwain, Kizer Neal, Thomas Parks, Samuel A. Pierce, Edward T. Phillips, Robert P. Sloan, Adam Stewart, Obediah Sefton, Edward Sefton, David Scott, Nicholas Sleif, John R. Sloan, William M. Thompson, Elijah Thompson, Allen Tuttle, James Trimble, Henry Thompson, Thomas VanVay, Jeremiah L. Wilson, John W. Wilson, George R. Westerman, Thomas Welsh, Thomas W. Welsh, James W. Welsh, George Welsh and Samuel Waddle.

THIRTY-SIXTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This regiment formed part of the Emergency and State militia called out June 9, 1863. It was mustered in June 27 and July 5, 1863, for the defence of the State against the second advance of Lee's army, and served until August 13, 1863, when the command was mustered out. Company F, recruited in Butler county, was organized in June, being among the first to respond to the call. Following is its roster:

Captain: William R. Hutchison.

Lieutenants: Baxter Logan and John Brown.

Sergeants: Henry G. Mechling, Linus Craner, William T. Edwards, John S. Bartley and James M. Hay.

Corporals: Albert L. Schrader, Hance M. Frazier, Samuel L. Coulter, William J. Leslie, Robert Anderson, Samuel B. Gamble, James C. Welsh and Alfred Maurhoff.

Privates: L. Allwine, Albert Barclay, James Bedillion, John Burtner, E. J. Burtner, John B. Caldwell, William J. Chandler, John A. Cochran, Loyal Y. Cochran, Daniel A. Crealy, John Denny, Jacob Deer, John B. Davis, William Gardner, Jonathan Grinder, John Hunter, James O. Harbison, Robert Harbison, Joseph Henry, Joseph Hickman, Levi Heidrick, Alexander Johnson, George Kennedy, John Logan, William Love, Thomas H. Lyon, Louis R. Mechling, Christian Mechling, Thomas Mahood, Andrew J. Malarkey, McQuade Mushrush, James H. McCandless, Howe McGeary, Kizer Neal, John Park, William J. Puff, Joseph Phillips, Adam W. Snyder, Thomas W. Seaman, Theodore Tomai, William Tuttle, James Wright, Samuel Wilson, Nathan White, James Williamson, Ferdinand A. Winter and Henry Young.

FIFTY-EIGHTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

This command was organized in July, 1863, and mustered in the same month under Col. George H. Bemus. On July 24 the regiment, with others, was ordered to hold the fords on the Ohio between Steubenville and Wheeling, the Fifty-eighth occupying LaGrange, opposite Wellsville. The watchfulness of this command, led Morgan's cavalry to seek escape by way of Salineville, where the Michigan cavalry attacked them, killing, wounding or capturing about 300 of the famous guerrillas. Later, when Morgan's command was captured, this regiment took charge of the prisoners until they were placed in the Ohio penitentiary. After danger disappeared the command returned to Pittsburg, where it was mustered out August 14-15, 1863. Company G, of this regiment, was raised in Butler county. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: Alexander Gillespie.

Lieutenants: James G. Guthrie and John S. Brown.

Sergeants: Beriah M. Duncan, George Neely, Ebenezer Kidd, Isaiah N. Duncan and John Nelson.

Corporals: John Duncan, John English, Sr., James Boggs, William Pierce, Joseph English and J. L. Jones.

Musicians: Charles A. Smith and John B. Garvin.

Privates: William Anderson, D. P. Boggs, Joseph Blackstock, Martin Brown, Patrick Burns, John Betekever, Henry Baker, Thomas J. Carnahan, John Carr, Enos G. Duncan, Samuel Davis, George Demer, Joseph K. Duncan, George Drew, John English, Jr., Frederick Beighley, William Egan, James Freeman, Frank Freeman, Barnet G. Guthrie, Hugh Glasgow, John Grim, Jonathan Grubbs, Lester Gibson, William Hughes, Joseph E. Hall, Frank Johnston, Samuel Kidd, James P. Miller, William Mowry, John Moore, Aaron H. Moore, John Macdowell, Samuel Morrison, Alexander McLucker, William Neely, Timothy O'Brien, Charles Osburne, Thomas Pierce, George Strawbridge,

Enos Shannon, Samuel Saddler, Polk Sample, Thomas Wilson, John Walters, Frank Wills, Peter Warner and H. A. Wilkinson.

Company I of this regiment was also raised in Butler county. Following is its roster:

Captain: Winfield M. Clark.

Lieutenants: William E. Moore and S. L. Daubenspeck.

Sergeants: George W. Halderman, Thomas F. Christley, Henry D. Timblin and George W. Reed.

Corporals: Francis M. Hilliard, Augustus N. Martin, Charles Harley, George H. Dodds, Jonathan H. Kelley and Henry E. Miller.

Musicians: Howard McElvain and George W. Dunlap.

Privates: William J. Adams, George W. Beattie, John C. Breaden, Robert F. Campbell, Plummer Christy, Ephraim S. Dobson, William G. Daubenspeck, William F. Dunn, Joseph S. Fithian, Adam Fogle, John Grossman, Hugh Grossman, Hiram Gallagher, David Hoon, William H. Johnston, Thomas Kelly, Oliver Kelly, Adam Kord, William Miller, Samuel W. Morrison, John P. McJunkin, John H. McQuiston, Abner McCallen, William McCall, John M. McCollough, Andrew McMurphy, William McGill, William McCauley, Robert Potts, John Rowe, James M. Ramsey, Albert Ruff, Daniel Shanor, James C. Scott, William Shryock, William Smith, Thomas Wilson and Adam Wiles.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

In addition to the foregoing companies and parts of companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery credited to Butler county, a large number of her citizens and young men, claiming the county as their home, enlisted in other counties of Pennsylvania, and in regiments raised in other States. So far as ascertained, the names of these are as follows:

Michael Long, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. John H. McQuiston, Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Samuel B. Fry, William J. Miller and Michael Tracy, Company B; Ephraim Brown, Company E, and John Bulford, Company K, Eight Reserve. Baxter Burkhart, Company K, Ninth Reserve. Joseph Graham, Company L, Twenty-eight Pennsylvania Volunteers. John McElhaney, Company D, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. James J. Sutton, Amos Campbell, and Sergt. Thomas F. Christley, Company B; Solomon S. May and Michael Myers, Company F; John Thompson and Richard Kelly, Company G, and Samuel F. Milford, Company H, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. William J. Cleeland Fifty-second Militia. Samuel E. Sloan*, Company C, and Samuel S. Jolly, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. James C. Hughes, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. John A. Black, lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph W. Kiester, Company F, and Thomas J. McBride, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Thomas Baker, John R. Denny, Corp. William Fulton, wounded at Spottsylvania, Corp. Samuel A. Leslie, Baxter Logan. John Logan and William Platt, Company B; Sergt. Samuel Tintsmen,* Company E

* Killed or mortally wounded.

and Robert Hide*, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. Peter Kaler†, Company D; Sergt. William Ransall†, and William Storey, Company E; Samuel E. Brown, Charles M. Campbell, James E. Campbell, Oliver M. Christy, Jeremiah W. Harper and George E. Miller, Company G; J. L. Anderson†, Company H; James Blake, Robert Duff† and John C. McCollough, Company K, and Sebastian Smith*, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Harvey D. Thompson, Company A, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Levi Porter, Company K, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. George K. Baker and Thomas R. Hoon, Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. John W. Crooks, Company A, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Hugh McKee Kidd and James Kidd, members of Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were both killed at the battle of Perrysville. Corp. Jacob T. Grove, and Arthur K. Cleeland, Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Thomas Adams, Company K, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Philip H. Cluse, Company H, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Alexander Bell, William J. Hutchison, William Martin and Robert Martin, Company A, and N. Hinsberger, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. James G. Graham, Company D, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Corp. John Blain and Andrew Lemmon, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieut-Col. W. W. Corbett, James A. Redick, John C. McCollough, George Shaw, Charles Gallagher and Oliver C. Redic, promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 11, 1865, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Peter Oesterling, Company B; John Fredley, Company C; John Emerick, Company F, and Alfred H. Monnie, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Robert H. Harbison, Company E Newton Black and William A. Black, Company I; Aaron Beighley, Company F, and Levi Logan, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Josiah B. Black, Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Joseph Welsh, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Robert W. McKee, Company C; Nicholas Ammon, Company E and William Reiber, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. F. B. Stiver, Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. William Minser and Joseph Rockenstein, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Wilson N. Clark, corporal, Company C, and Levi Sturdevant, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Sergt. Philip A. Drain, Company C; Capt. Samuel Walker, Company F, and James E. Campbell, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Dr. Adam Weiser, Company F; and John Dindinger, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Carlisle McFadden, Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ephraim Brown and John Bulford, One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. William F. Trax, Company E, and Charles Cowan, Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. Capt. John G. Bippus, George Bartlett, Peter Fennell and John Irvine, Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and D. R. Rodgers, Erie regiment.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, organized in October, 1861, and which

* Killed. † Wounded. ‡ Died.

served until July 1, 1865, had in its ranks a number of Butler county men. During its term of service, this regiment lost ninety-eight men killed, while 260 died from disease. The following is a list of those who served from Butler county:

Quartermaster sergeant: Enos G. Duncan.

Corporals: Beriah M. Duncan, I. N. Duncan and John Duncan*.

Privates: George Byers, Henry Brown, William Barr, John W. Carr, Joel Donaldson, William W. Dunbar, Alpheus Dunbar, Alfred Dunbar, Josiah Donaldson, Eli S. Fleegee, Hiles Fleegee†, Jacob Fleegee, Francis Freeman, George Graham, H. A. Hamilton‡, James M. Marshall, Preston McJunkin, Hugh Miller‡, Henry Miller, Henry M. Miller*, Samuel Miller, Samuel M. Seaton, Jacob Stout‡, John Walters and Benjamin F. Walters*.

Lewis Byers, who served in Company I, Levi Porter, who served in Company K, and Corp. William A. Seaton, and James G. Hamilton, who served in Company L, were also from Butler county.

Among those from Butler county who served in other cavalry regiments were James A. McMarlin, Company A, First regiment. John Whitmire, Company B; Samuel Seaton, Company C, and Francis and William Whitmire, Company M, Sixth regiment. Casper Sherman, Company I, and George T., and Thomas W. Frazier, Company K, Seventh regiment. John Sherinan, Company E, Ninth regiment. Lieut. Aaron Sullivan, Company E, Ninth regiment, killed at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, July 9, 1862. Amos Seaton, Company D, and Harmon Seaton, Fifteenth regiment, and John Montgomery, Company F, Eighteenth regiment. John A. Watson served in Company A, Fourth United States Cavalry; John and Thomas A. Blain, Company D; Reid G. Bracken, Company K, and Sergt. Simeon Nixon, Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry.

The names of those from Butler county serving in miscellaneous artillery commands are as follows: William Giesler, Jesse Barto, and John M. Greer, Battery B; Robert Harbison, Battery E; Newton Mortland, Battery F; Henry Young, Battery I, and James A. McMarlin, Battery L, Second Artillery. J. Walter Bartley, Robert McClung, and Gabriel Neff, Battery K, and William Blain, Battery M, Fifth Artillery. Benjamin S. Rankin, served in the Fourth United States Artillery, and Henry H. Halstead in Battery F, Independent Light Artillery.

The following named persons, either residents of Butler county, or claiming it as their home, served in regiments raised in States other than Pennsylvania: Patrick N. Harvey, First Maryland Cavalry; R. A. Dennison and James A. Stewart, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery; S. S. Forrester, Battery D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery; George Trimbur, Company D, First West Virginia Volunteers; F. B. Stiver, Second West Virginia Volunteers; W. B. Dodds, Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry; Elder Crawford, Company C, Fifth, and Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry; Isaiah Black, musician, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers; William M. Black, Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers; James H. Black, Company H, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers; Joseph C. Campbell, killed at Chickamauga, Company C, and Robert J. Kissick, Company G,

* Killed; † mortal; ‡ wounded. * Killed. † Died.

Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers; James C. Black, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. John B. Butler, Company G, Forty-first Illinois Volunteers; S. A. Purviance, Company B, Forty-second Illinois Volunteers; Robert M. Black, captain of Company B, and William McLaughlin, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteers. S. S. Forrester, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers. George Reiber served in a Missouri infantry regiment. Henry G. Crispin, a printer formerly employed in the *Herald* office, enlisted in a New York regiment and was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Among those whose commands we have not obtained are the following named soldiers: Lieut. W. D. Ewing, Thomas Cooper, Joseph D. Fowler, Charles Hoffman, who also served in the Mexican war, Charles F. Smith and Nicholas Portman.

Col. James Cooper McKee, M. D., of Butler, was appointed and commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States army in 1858. At the second battle of Bull Run he served as assistant medical director of Pope's army, and at Antietam as assistant medical purveyor of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was promoted to captain in the regular army and placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital at Washington, D. C., in which position he continued until the close of the war. After the war he was transferred to New Mexico, serving there as chief medical officer of the army, and afterwards as medical director of the Department of Arizona. He also served in the same capacity at Vancouver Barracks, Department of Columbia. In 1891 he was retired from active service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by reason of injuries received in the discharge of his duty.

Dr. Samuel Graham, of Butler, after serving three months in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, completed a course of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and entered the service as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was subsequently appointed surgeon of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

When Butler county responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, after the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, her citizens shared in the belief prevailing throughout the country, that the war would be an affair of but a few months, and that soldiering would be anything but serious business. Few, if any, dreamed that with the fall of Sumter there had been ushered in the greatest civil war in the world's history, destined to last four years, to dot the entire South with battlefields, to call into service over two millions of men in the North and in the South, to cost hundreds of thousands of lives and the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars, and to have the final triumph of the Union armies shrouded in the sorrow that followed the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, under whose administration the Union had been preserved and perpetuated.

In those early days of the war, therefore, patriotism ran high in Butler county and enlistments were rapid. Later on, though there was no diminution in the patriotic spirit, the burdens of war began to be heavily felt. The county was drained of its young men, and extraordinary taxes were levied in order that the war might be prosecuted to a successful issue. The men in the field had to be encouraged and made to feel that the people at home were back of them, and that the calls for more troops would be promptly responded to. In short, those

at home had a work of vital importance to do, demanding many sacrifices and much patriotism in order that the county might acquit itself with credit to the State and with honor to the Union cause.

As the ranks of the young men thinned out it became necessary to encourage enlistments by the aid of bounties and other inducements. In 1862 a relief tax, amounting to \$3,154, was collected, and in 1863 \$9,752.18 paid in bounties.

Under the draft of July, 1863, the county furnished 323 men. Many of those drafted furnished substitutes. The plan adopted in Butler appears to have been for a number of those subject to draft to subscribe to a fund to pay substitutes, and after the requisite number of substitutes had been secured, to divide up the surplus amount, if any, among the subscribers.

January 20, 1864, Capt. Henry Pillow, United States recruiting officer, announced the extension of the time for paying bounties, and asked for volunteers. About this time the quotas required from the counties comprising the Twenty-third district, were published, showing the quota of Butler county to be 316, to be secured from the 2,320 men of the first and 1,317 men of the second class. The borough of Butler, having furnished her quota of fourteen, was clear of the draft. In order to accomplish this object the local committee collected \$3,070, of which \$1,770 was paid for the fourteen substitutes. The sum of thirty-five dollars was charged to expenses, leaving \$1,265 to be returned to the subscribers. Under the call of February 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, Butler borough filled its quota February 6, 1864, and had a surplus of money to return to the subscribers.

Under the call for 200,000 men, March 15, 1864, the general bounty was paid until April 1, 1864. On April 14, 1864, an act providing for the payment of bounties in Butler county was approved by the Governor. Power was given to the school directors to levy a tax sufficient to pay a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer enlisted and credited to the school district making the levy. They were also empowered to levy a per capita tax, not exceeding twenty-five dollars from each taxable citizen subject to the draft, and to repay to subscribers moneys advanced to aid in raising volunteers.

The response to the call of March 15, 1864, was so prompt that when the draft was made June 3, 1864, only nine districts were behind with their quotas; in those ninety-one men were called out by provost-marshal. A supplemental draft was ordered for June 27, when sixty-five men were called out. Ten of the ninety-one drafted June 3, failed to appear; forty-four paid a commutation of \$300 each; thirty-three were exempted, and two were reported dead. Another draft was made September 19, 1864, under the call of July 18, 1864. November 30, 1864, the number of men subject to draft in Butler county was placed at 2,780, but a large number of soldiers who had served two years or more in the service and had received their discharge were included in this estimate.

One reason for the recourse to drafts was that during 1864 especially the terms of a large number of those who had enlisted in 1861, for three years, expired, and it became necessary to secure new men to take their places. It should also be borne in mind that a majority of these men re-enlisted in the field, and that volunteers were constantly coming forward in every township in the county.

The drafts, therefore, were only resorted to in order to complete the quotas of the several townships within the time required by the different calls under which they were ordered.

While the soldiers at the front were battling for the preservation of the Union, there arose a necessity for those at home to care for the dependent widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, and also a necessity to care for sick and wounded in the hospitals and in their homes. For the former purpose, in addition to voluntary contributions, a relief tax was ordered. For the latter purpose an organization known as the "Balaam Association" was organized in 1864. In April of that year it was represented in the different townships by the following named collectors: Thomas Marshall, J. N. Pollock, H. W. Grant, George Walter, J. G. McClymonds, W. D. McCandless, Adam Black, Dr. Frank Hamilton, John Love, Alex. Kuhn, Peter Ray, Joshua Garvin, Henry Gumper, Major Adams, Alex. Walker, R. I. Boggs, Russell Boggs, James Wright, P. Scheidemantle, William Smith, William Morrow, Calvin Potts, Reuben Shanor, Lieutenant Mellinger, J. M. Boal, Leander Wise, William Crocker, John Murrin, P. Hilliard, John Keever and Firley Balph. For Centreville, A. J. Bard was collector; for Harmony, James Guthrie; for Zelienople, George B. Bastian; for Saxtonburg, John Carson, and for Butler, Joseph Elliott and H. D. Timblin. Captain W. M. Clarke was "Thistle," or secretary of this association.

In the spring of 1864, the people of Butler county became liberal contributors to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair Association. Committees to solicit subscriptions of money, provisions and clothing were appointed in each township in the county. The responses were prompt and liberal, the collections up to June 1, 1864, amounting to \$2,606.51 in cash, including \$160 received from the Balaam Association. Clothing and provisions were also contributed valued at \$736.14, bringing the total amount up to \$3,342.65. Later contributions of money, clothing and provisions considerably increased this amount. The chairmen of the various township committees were as follows: Samuel Marshall, Adams; James Kiskaddon, Allegheny; J. M. Thompson, Brady; A. D. Weir, Buffalo; Newton Maxwell, Butler; Dr. Josiah McCandless, Centre; H. C. McCoy, Cherry; Rev. W. P. Breaden, Clay; James Norris, Clinton; J. H. Christy, Concord; Rev. Jamison, Connoquenessing; William Dick, Franklin; James G. Wilson, Jackson; David Logan, Jefferson; Rev. J. F. Boyd, Mercer; Rev. J. G. Barnes, Middlesex; John Forrester, Muddy Creek; Isaac Robb, Oakland; J. Q. A. Kennedy, Penn; T. Stephenson, Slippery Rock; William Lindsey, Summit; R. A. Mifflin, Washington; William Stewart, Winfield and Thomas McNees, Worth. The chairmen of the borough committees were R. C. McAboy, Butler; John T. Bard, Centreville; Alfred Pierce, Harmony; James Kerr, Harrisville; Rev. W. A. Fetter, Millerstown; A. W. McCollough, Prospect, and Mrs. Anna Harbison, Portersville.

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee, announcing as they did the final triumph of the Union armies and the return of peace, caused much rejoicing throughout the entire North. The people of Butler, among the first to respond to the call for troops, were also among the first to rejoice over the success of the "Boys in Blue" in

saving the Union from disruption. This rejoicing took the form of a "Jubilee Meeting," held at the court-house in Butler April 7, 1865. This meeting was presided over by Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin. The vice-presidents were Capt. Samuel Loudon, William Campbell and William Stoops, and the secretaries, Col. John M. Thompson, Capt. George W. Fleegee, Jonathan Clutton and James Bredin. After a number of patriotic speeches were delivered, the following resolution, offered by John H. Negley, was adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with irrepressible joy of the success of the armies of the Union; the downfall of the rebel capital and the surrender or capture of the rebel hosts. Victory and peace have come through war, and, God be praised, the Republic lives.

In the midst of the general rejoicing that followed the close of the war and the return of peace, the entire country was plunged in profound sorrow by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Flags and banners that had been flying to the breeze to celebrate the last great victory of the Union armies, were placed at half-mast and draped in mourning, and the emblems of a people's sorrow everywhere met the eye.

For the purpose of giving fitting expression to their sorrow, a meeting of the people of Butler borough was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19, 1865. Gen. John N. Purviance was chosen president; James Gilmore Campbell, William Stewart, Charles McCandless, E. McJunkin and E. M. Bredin, vice-presidents, and W. S. Ziegler, Thomas Robinson and James Bredin, secretaries of the meeting. In calling the meeting to order, General Purviance delivered a brief address, the closing portion of which is as follows:

Abraham Lincoln lived to see the Rebellion ended and the promised land of peace. The possession is the heritage, we may confidently hope, of a free and Christian people, who love liberty and hate slavery.

A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of William Stewart, James Bredin, Dr. D. W. Cowden, Col. John M. Thompson and L. Z. Mitchell, and a committee on organization consisting of Capt. W. O. Brackenridge, J. A. Sedwick, James G. Campbell, H. C. Heineman and W. Stoops. Addresses in English were delivered by Revs. White, Tibbes, Niblock and Limberg, and in German by Rev. Mieser. William Stewart, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following preamble:

"Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen in Israel?" The chosen head of this mighty Nation; the beloved of the people; the hope of the poor and down-trodden; the friend of mankind; the devoted lover of his country, has fallen, stricken down by the hand of an assassin. In the middle of his life and usefulness, while bending all his energies "to gather again into one" the broken fragments of our divided and hostile section: when he hoped very soon to see our distracted and desolated people folding up their banners of war, sheathing the sword of slaughter, and again embracing each other as brothers of a common country, his life is suddenly taken, sacrificed for his stern unbending fidelity to his duty as the preserver of the Nation's life.

Among the resolutions adopted, expressive of general sorrow was the following:

Resolved, That President Lincoln, by his strict adherence to his conceptions of right; his straightforward honesty of purpose; his kindness of heart; his tender and forgiving disposition, shown by his advocacy of all conciliatory and merciful measures

toward those who, without cause, rebelled against the mildest and most beneficent government, as administered by the mildest and most beneficent rulers, has justly endeared himself, not only to the people of this land, but to the virtuous and enlightened, as well as the oppressed of all climes; and his name shall live throughout all ages among the highest on the scroll of martyrs in the cause of human freedom. Millions yet unborn will do homage to his memory.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Soon after the close of the war and the return to their homes and to the pursuits of peace of the war-worn defenders of the Union, a monument to the memory of those of their comrades who had fallen in battle, or died in hospitals or in the prisons of the South, was suggested. For lack, however, of organized effort, the matter failed to take a practical form, notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of patriotic citizens, until September 15, 1892, when at a meeting of soldiers and citizens, previously called by Col. John M. Sullivan, a board of directors was appointed and steps taken to secure the success of the long-delayed undertaking. In order to give this board the proper authority, it was duly incorporated as the Butler County Monument Association, and a board of directors elected of which G. D. Swain, of Harmony, was made chairman; I. J. McCandless, secretary, and Charles Duffy, treasurer. This board named committees in every voting district in the county, and the work of securing the funds needed was earnestly carried forward. Reports made to a meeting held in December, 1893, showed that collections had so far advanced that it was deemed safe to advertise for bids and the presentation of designs. This was accordingly done. After the design had been agreed upon, the contract for the erection of the monument was let to Campbell & Harrigan, of Pittsburg, for \$3,500. The monument was completed, placed and ready for the dedication by July 4, 1894. The dedicatory ceremonies, which took place on that day, were appropriate and impressive, and were participated in by old soldiers and citizens from all parts of the county. An address, turning over the monument to the old soldiers and to the people of the county, was delivered by G. D. Swain, of Harmony, president of the Butler County Soldiers' Monument Association. The address accepting the monument was delivered by Capt. George W. Fleegee. In the course of his address, Mr. Swain said:

Let me say that in raising this shaft we awaken a deeper interest in the minds of the young of this county in their country's welfare and its free institutions, and as they pass under the shadow of the monument they will be strengthened in their respect and devotion for the flag and all that it represents, and as they grow to manhood and womanhood they will uphold its principle, perpetuate its glory and hand it down to future generations more bright and more glorious as the centuries grow old. * * * *
When this generation shall have passed away, and the children of another generation shall ask their parents what means this monument? then will they relate to them the heroic valor, the untold suffering and the true devotion of those which this monument represents. They will also tell them of the bitter anguish, the fervent prayers, the scalding tears of wives and mothers, all endured that the government might live. To the mothers who are present to-day I would say: As you gather your little ones around you and teach them to lisp their infant prayers, as they kneel at your side teach them, too, that next to their religion and their God, they should love their country and the stars

and stripes, the emblem of our liberties, and as they grow into the love of the God of the universe, so they will also honor the land of their birth and the flag of their country.

In his address accepting the monument, Captain Fleegeer said :

This monument which we to-day dedicate is to the memory of all who gave up their lives for our country during the war; it matters not whether they served in a Butler county organization or in an organization outside the county, whether they fell amid the smoke and storm of battle, or whether with fevered brow and parched tongue they gave up their lives in the hospital; this monument is for them, for all who died for our country.

Money spent in memorials to valor or devotion to duty and country is not spent in vain. There is something in such a monument that touches the heart, that awakens and stirs all the nobler and better qualities of our nature. What teachers of patriotism such monuments are! Who can look upon them with indifference? Who can estimate what Bunker Hill monument has been to us as a nation? And what it has been to us as a nation, this monument will be to us as a county—a teacher of patriotism for all the future; there all our patriotic impulses can gather, and around it can cling; and should the hour of danger and trial come, as come it may; should our sky darken, as darken it may, then this monument will be more eloquent in its voiceless appeal to patriotism and duty than the words of any orator.

The monument is of Barre granite, twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight and one-half feet high. The shaft is surmounted by an infantry soldier in full dress, standing at ease. On the side of the shaft are emblazoned crossed muskets, sabers, cannon and one anchor representating the four branches of the service, and at the base are the words, "Our Silent Defenders." It is one of the first objects that attract the attention of the visiting stranger and is worthy of the praise and admiration accorded it as a work of art.

The Soldiers' Monument at Evans City, a beautiful and shapely shaft, was dedicated August 29, 1894. It was erected to the memory of the brave men who went into the service from Jackson, Forward, Connoquenessing, Lancaster, Cranberry, Adams, Middlesex and Penn townships, who sleep in unknown and unmarked graves. The project was started by Capt. William Stewart Post, Number 573, of Evans City, in 1892, and solicitors appointed to collect funds. Sufficient money was obtained to warrant the appointment of a committee, consisting of D. B. Douthett, John Rohner, Dr. William Irvine, Edward Dambach, Enos Barkey, Capt. J. P. Boggs, H. C. Boggs and George Marburger, who were authorized to let the contract and superintend the erection of a monument. This committee organized by the election of D. B. Douthett, chairman; Captain Boggs, secretary, and John Rohner, treasurer. On December 6, 1893, the contract for the work was let to J. B. Evans, of Evans City, and cost when completed about \$1,400.

The monument stands in the center of a plot donated to Stewart Post, G. A. R., by the Evans City Cemetery Association. It is of Quincy granite, is nineteen feet and three inches high, and is surmounted by the figure of an eagle standing on a globe. On one side is a wreath and crossed swords, and on the four sides of the die are inscribed the names of the dead whose memory the monument is designed to perpetuate. They number forty-five in all. There is also inscribed on one side in plain and enduring letters these appropriate lines :

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

CONCLUSION.

The record made by Butler county during the war was one of unfaltering patriotism. The first call for troops found her people absorbed in the pursuits of peace. Her hills and valleys resounded to the song of the husbandman; her factories and workshops were filled with busy workmen, and her stores and offices with men devoting their energies to business affairs or to professional duties. All, whether laboring with head or hand, were doing their share toward developing her great natural resources and keeping her abreast of the procession of progress. The happiness that follows well-rewarded and prosperous industry reigned in her homes, which were the abodes of content, comfort and culture. The only reminders of wars that had passed, were a few venerable men who had served in the War of 1812, and a few middle-aged men who had served in the Mexican War. The only suggestions of the possibility of wars to come were a few companies of militia, organized to keep alive the military spirit, and to parade on holiday occasions. Few dreamed of the possibility of their ever being called upon for more serious service.

The startling news that Sumter had been fired upon and had fallen, changed all this, and brought the people of the North face to face with the realities of war. The call to arms resounded in every part of the land. Fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers, made prompt and patriotic response, and, leaving home and kindred behind, marched to the front to do battle for their country's flag and win for themselves imperishable fame on many a hard-fought field. The battles came quick and fast, victories and reverses following each other in rapid succession. There was mourning for fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers slain. There was scarce a family circle in the North from which a loved one was not missing. Every battle also added to the number of maimed and crippled heroes. The crutch and the armless sleeve became familiar sights. Each was a sad reminder of the fearful price that was being paid to preserve the Union. Others, wasted by disease or weakened by starvation in southern prisons, came back with pallid features, hollow cheeks and sunken eyes to linger awhile and die. When the last battle had been fought, the last shot had been fired and the last grand review had been held, the bronzed and battle-tired veterans, who had saved the Union from disruption, returned amid patriotic rejoicing to resume again the duties of citizenship and the pursuits of peace.

But the sacrifices were not all on the side of the men who dared and died for the flag. Their mothers and wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts exhibited a devoted, unselfish and unfaltering patriotism. They endured with fortitude tearful partings from loved ones; mourned for those who fell, glorying

in their valor and their bravery; encouraged those in camp and field by messages breathing love and patriotism; sewed for the sick and wounded, and tenderly nursed them back to life and health; looked after the widows and orphans, and in more ways than can be enumerated exhibited a patience, fortitude and patriotism such as entitles them to share in the honor, the fame and the glory won in the field by Butler county's valorous sons.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BUTLER OIL FIELD.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY USES OF PETROLEUM—ANCIENT OIL VATS—FIRST SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL—DISTILLED PETROLEUM—COAL OIL LAMP INVENTED—AN EXCAVATED WELL—FIRST DRILLED WELL—FIRST PRODUCING WELL—BUTLER OIL COMPANY ORGANIZED—EARLY WELLS IN BUTLER COUNTY—FORM OF OIL LEASES—EARLY CONSIGNMENT OF OIL TO EUROPE—BEGINNING OF OIL PRODUCTION IN BUTLER COUNTY—RAPID DEVELOPMENT—DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOURTH SAND—PHENOMENAL WELLS—PHILLIPS AND ARMSTRONG GUSHERS—ARMSTRONG NUMBER TWO DESCRIBED—STATISTICS OF OIL PRODUCTION—AVERAGE PRICE OF PIPE LINE CERTIFICATES—PIPE LINE COMPANIES—HOW FORTUNES WERE MISSED—THE PUMPER AND HIS SIGNALS—TORPEDO INVENTED—OIL POOLING—COST OF DRILLING WELLS—MYSTERIES AND SURPRISES—DISCREDITED PROPHETS.

THE discovery of petroleum within the present boundaries of the United States, dates back to 1627 or 1629, when the Franciscan, Pere Joseph de la Roche D'Allion, described *la fontaine de bitume*, at Cuba, in Allegheny county, New York. Almost a century later, Charlevoix wrote an account of an oil spring in the Allegheny valley, from particulars received of Captain Joncaire; while during the advance of Brodhead's division of General Sullivan's army against the Senecas in 1779, signs of oil were reported in many localities, as stated in Moore's diary of the Revolution. Nor were notices of the existence of oil wanting between the discovery of the Franciscan, and that of the soldier; for, in 1894, Eele Hancock and Portloch made "oyle" out of peculiar rock and obtained patents for their methods; while Lewis, in his *Materia Medica*, of 1761, states that oils were distilled from bituminous shale for medical purposes.

The existence of oil in the Butler-Armstrong-Venango field is first officially noticed by the French officer, Contrecoeur, in despatches to Montcalm, about the year 1750. Let his reference thereto form the introduction to the story of the development of the Butler field:

I would desire to assure you that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conewango and three above the

Venango (French creek) we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed, and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half league, where the company, a band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which, upon applying a torch at a given signal, burst into a complete conflagration. At the site of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout that made the hills and valleys re-echo again. Here, then, is revived the ancient fire-worship of the East: here then, are the Children of the Sun.

On the west side of Oil creek, near Titusville, are many reminders of ancient oil operators. Hundreds of pits have been found there in the flats within an area of 500 acres. One would think at first sight, that the place was once a great tan-yard, the vats being about seven feet long by six deep, and four in width, the clay excavated, making a mound near each. The pits were clay bottomed, and were walled with logs, halved and closely fitted. Modern explorers learned that when these catch-basins were cleared of the debris which filled them, water entered, and on top of the water gathered a thin coat of oil. Who the operators were has not been ascertained. They were there beyond Cornplanter's knowledge of the location; Frazier never mentioned them, though he lived on the site of Franklin, and the French officers, in their reports, so far as searched, do not refer to them.

In the *American Universal Geography*, published at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1789, by Jedediah Morse, there is a description of Oil creek given and reference made to the oil found there in the following words:—

Oil creek, in Allegheny county, 100 miles above Pittsburg, issues from a remarkable spring, which boils like the waters of Hell Gate near New York. On the top of the water floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar. Several gallons may be gathered in a day. It is found very serviceable in rheumatism, in restoring weakness in the stomach, and in curing bruises and sore breasts. When drank, the water of the spring operates as a gentle cathartic. It is gathered by the country people and Indians, boiled, and brought to market in bottles, and is deemed a most valuable family medicine.

In 1806, Nat. Carey found oil on Oil creek, on which he bestowed the title—"Seneca Oil," and sold it on the reputation given to it by Red Jacket, a Seneca chief. Subsequently, General Hays, of Franklin, shipped three barrels of this oil, by wagon, to Baltimore; but the consignment was so odd, the ignorant merchant had the oil emptied into the Chesapeake.

From 1810 to 1817, Hecker & Mitis, of Truscovitch, Austria, distilled petroleum, and as late as 1838, the oils of Starunia were claimed by the government as mineral products. In 1853 one Schrenier used it first for illuminating purposes, but Toch, the Austrian, who built the refinery at Tarentum for Peterson & Dale, was the first to teach the Austrians the method of refining. The offer of S. Kier of \$1,000 for the discovery of a lamp which would burn the obnoxious oil and the enterprise of Nevin and McKeown, in 1857, had much to do in making it an article of commerce; for ultimately, the oil from the Irvin & Peterson well was successfully used as an illuminator. In 1858, the J. M. Williams well in Canada was excavated, by pick and shovel, to oil sand, and, the same year, T. W. Nevin

& Company drilled 400 feet at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Their failure kept the honor of being the pioneer producer for Colonel Drake, who in 1859 drilled the first well on Oil creek, in Venango county. Williams was the first man on this continent within the historic period to dig down to the petroleum, T. W. Nevins was the first to drill expressly for it, and Colonel Drake the first to drill for it with success. John Smith, who assisted his brother in drilling the Drake well on Oil creek, resides in Winfield township, Butler county, and has in his possession the temper screw used on that occasion.

The success of the Drake well and the extraordinary activity in the neighboring county of Venango, bred up a spirit of enterprise here; for if there were oil fountains in Venango, why not in Butler? On February 11, 1860, the Butler Oil Company was organized to drill for oil in the vicinity of Butler. The members of this organization, as well as the veteran editor of the *Herald*, kept the project very quiet, for they did not wish to sink their money in anything uncertain or to bring upon themselves the ridicule which would certainly follow their discovery of a dry hole. The oil spirit was not, however, confined to them. Every day an alarm of Butler oil was carried to the county seat and each gained some credence, until John O. Jack announced that there was oil on his farm in Centre township. That settled matters, so that no one cared to carry news of local discoveries to Butler, until August, 1860, when John Gallagher informed his friends that there was oil on his Clearfield township farm. His seriousness won some respect, as did the report of September 7 that oil was discovered on the Archibald McMillen land, four miles southwest of Portersville, at a depth of eight feet below the creek level. By that time the developments on Oil creek had won the attention of the world, and Butler men had determined to pry into the sands and rocks far beneath their town.

On January 19, 1861, a meeting was held at Zimmermann's hotel, Butler, to organize a company to develop the oil sand in the Butler neighborhood; William Campbell presided, and J. G. Muntz acted as secretary. A committee to draft articles of association and one to select and secure the site for beginning work, were appointed. John H. Negley, E. McJunkin, R. C. McAboy, Capt. Jacob Walter and John Berg were members of the first, and Christian Otto, John C. Coll and Patton Kearns of the second. On February 5, 1861, operations were begun on a lot near the brewery, southwest of the borough, by the Butler Pioneer Oil Company, and a depth of 800 feet reached without striking oil.

The following lease, one of the very first in this county, was made on that occasion:

Articles of agreement made this 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, between John Negley of the first part and Christian Otto, W. S. Boyd, Jacob Walter, E. McJunkin and J. G. Muntz, acting for and as board of managers of the Butler Pioneer Oil Company, as party of the second part. Said party of the first part agrees to let and lease to said party of the second part as aforesaid, a lot of ground partly in the borough of Butler and partly in Butler township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and adjoining property of Walter & Grohman on the south, the Connoquenessing creek on the west, other property of said Negley on the north and Water street on the east, running on and along said Water street fifty feet and thence west in a parallel line with said Walter & Grohman's lot to the Connoquenessing creek, said lease to be for the period of two years if neces-

sary to said company, for the purpose of boring for oil, salt, etc., and in event of said company being successful in their enterprise and experiment, to sell and deed said lot to them on their securing to him, the said Negley, his heirs or assigns, at least two shares of the stock of said company, free of all cost or charge—and, in case said company are unsuccessful, then said lot to revert and this lease to expire and be of no effect and the said parties of the second part to have the privilege of removing their fixtures, etc., as witness our hands and seals date above written.

John Negley, C. Otto, J. G. Muntz, W. S. Boyd, Jacob Walter and E. McJunkin.

The Enterprise Oil Company was organized in 1862 at Prospect, with Rev. A. H. Waters president, and A. W. McCollough secretary; the unofficial stockholders being J. K. Kennedy, John W. Forrester, D. C. Roth, G. B. Warren and Mrs. Ann Bredin, all of the Prospect neighborhood, with E. McJunkin, Jacob Ziegler and James T. McJunkin, of Butler. This company drilled three wells at Harris' ford, on Slippery Rock creek, one of which had a good showing of heavy oil, but as they were drilled "wet," they failed to pan out and were abandoned.

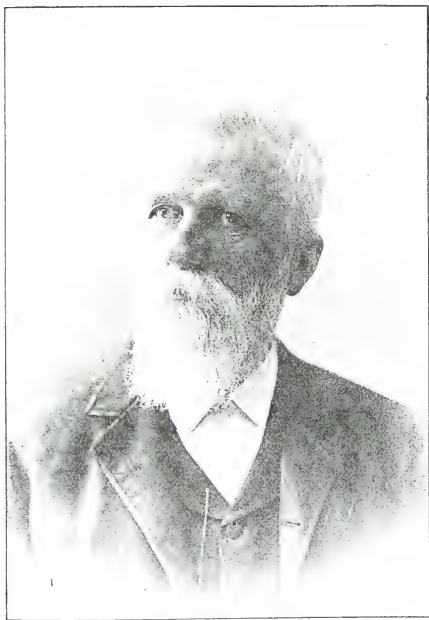
In 1863, H. Julius Klingler and John Berg shipped 1,000 barrels of crude oil to Pittsburgh, thence to Philadelphia by rail and by clipper to Liverpool. This was one of the first shipments of American petroleum to Europe. The consignment was made to Boulton, English & Brandon, of Liverpool, who bought the oil by the ton.

The first oil well remembered by George H. Graham, in the upper field, was that drilled on the Joseph Meals farm in Washington township, now the Dr. Hoover farm. It was drilled by hand to a depth of about 300 feet, when a flow of artesian water was encountered, which put a stop to further operations. Within seventy-five feet of the old well is a producer, drilled about 1889 for Dr. Hoover, of Butler, and not far away are the new wells of 1893-94 on the Shira, Clark, Bell, Miller and other farms.

The pioneer oil well in the Millerstown field was "put down" in 1861, by a number of residents, to a depth of 250 feet; but like the Butler companies, they were from 900 to 1100 feet short in their calculations and of course missed the object.

Under date, November 30, 1864, *The American Citizen* referred to the Butler oil field for the first time. The editor was pleased to learn that the oil business, which languished for a while, was revived. While not at liberty to mention names, he was assured that many of the pioneer oil operators of Butler "were in a fair way to get back the large sums expended in experimenting in this risky business."

The oil discoveries on Slippery Rock creek in January, 1865, where Dr. Egbert, the oil operator of Franklin, leased thousands of acres, caused immense excitement. On February 2, the well on the Butler county line, near Harlansburg, was completed, and yielded a barrel of oil every thirty minutes. This led men to think that in Butler county the greatest oil field in the country was yet to be developed, and dreams of wealth, railroads and pipe lines took possession of the people. In March, the Campbell well on Slippery Rock creek was a sort of mystery, some claiming it to be a 100 barrel producer, others a 200 barrel well. This was known for a while as the "Smith and Collins well." A heavy pro-



H. Julius Klingler

ducer, for the time, was struck on Muddy creek, and one by the Clark Company near the village of Wurtensburg. In May, 1865, the well on the Robert Glenn farm, in Marion township, then owned by Robert Vanderlin, was drilled; while a well was being put down at Buhl's mill in Forward township.

The officers of the Butler County Oil Company, in August, 1865, were Jacob Ziegler, president; William Campbell, vice-president; I. J. Cummings, treasurer; L. Z. Mitchell, secretary; John Berg, W. O. Brackenridge, Charles McCandless, John N. Purviance and Milton Henry, directors, and H. J. Klingler, superintendent. James Bredin, Dr. Stephen Bredin, John M. Thompson, Alexander Lowry and James Campbell were also stockholders. They leased 12,000 acres of land between Martinsburg and Millerstown, and, indeed, came to control the lands from Millerstown to Herman. Five wells were commenced by this company, but not one was driven to the Butler sand, and thus, in an ocean of oil, they found only disappointment. The company dissolved, a new one organized and a second failure was recorded for the Butler men. This did not deter them, for in later days the names of all these men are found identified with successful operations.

A well was drilled at West Sunbury immediately after the Civil war, and the Sunbury Oil Company made their first sale of oil at Pittsburg in September, 1866, receiving \$1,100 for the first product of their two wells in Butler county.

C. D. Angell who, in 1867 was operating on the "Island Property," at Strubgrass, cast his eyes over other fields. He found at Foster, northeast of Strubgrass, the same conformation of soil and rock as on the "Island Property." In a southwestern direction, he found every indication of oil on a line extending to Harmony, through Bull valley and Prospect, and in a western direction on a line between Raymilton and Slippery Rock.

In 1868 the Butler borough men re-entered the field, under the name of Jacob's Oil Company, so called in honor of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, who never for a moment lost faith in Butler county as an oil field. The members of this company were Herman J. Berg, William Vogeley, James Bredin, R. L. Black, William Campbell, J. C. Redick, A. M. Neyman, Mrs. Judge Bredin, Rev. Laughlin, L. Z. Mitchell, Edward Lyon, J. Q. A. Kennedy, J. B. Storey, Mrs. E. Lyon, Milton Henry, N. S. Thompson, I. J. Cummings, Robert Black, Sr., and Jacob Ziegler. In February, 1869, oil responded to the drill in the Martinsburg well, but they did not observe a little sign like that and went down 100 feet below the producing sand. Time solves everything, and, in this instance showed the superintendent that the pump was far below the sand. Gradually it was lifted until three barrels a day were produced, when the tools were removed and the well shot. A flow of sixty barrels rewarded the energy and industry of this company, gave to Butler county her first paying well and demonstrated the fact that she possessed oil fields worth cultivating. In 1872, Robert Black purchased the lease and well for \$4,000, and it continued a small producer until 1880.

The first well at Parker's Landing, known as Clarion Number 1, was pumped for the first time October 25, 1865, and yielded eighteen barrels a day down to 1869, when it became a twenty-five barrel producer. In July, 1869, there were twenty-five producing wells in the Parker's Landing oil field, yield-

ing 810 barrels daily. At the close of that month there were twenty-two wells rigging and eighteen wells drilling, so that the total in August was sixty-four. Before the close of August the old town of Lawrenceburg was invaded by the vanguard of the drillers, and many citizens of Butler went thither to share in the work and profits. Oil agreements were printed in the newspaper offices of Butler and everything pointed toward busy days. By the middle of November, 1869, there were 1,658 wells in the Parker and Lawrenceburg field. The first fire was reported November 21, when the *Enterprise Well*, above the Landing, was destroyed. It was the property of J. W. Christy, John M. Thompson, Allen Wilson, W. K. Potts and other Butler men. With the exception of the J. E. Brown well at Parker City, 879 feet above ocean level, and the Sulphur Water well on Thorn creek, 942 feet above ocean level, the well mouths ranged from 1,036 feet at the "Parsons" near Farrentown, to 1,490 feet above ocean level at the Columbia Number 3, on the Redick farm.

The Valley well at Church run, on Fullerton, Parker's farm, was completed in January, 1870, for M. E. Adams, John Scott, John M. Thompson, George Purviance, B. C. Huseilton and William McClung. The Barnes and Terrell well near by, and the new well on Bear creek, above its mouth, were completed also in January, 1870. Before the close of the month, a five-barrel well was struck at Martinsburg, and excitement existed on account of discoveries on Thorn creek. The Berg well, on the Farren farm, owned by S. D. Karns, Herman J. Berg, Dr. Bredin, J. C. Redick, Louis Roessing, Martin Riesenman, John Dougherty, Mrs. Stein and C. P. Lippert, and the Atlantic well in that neighborhood, owned by Patrick McBride and others, were reported in February, 1870.

The Thorn Creek Oil Company was organized February 2, 1870, with Harvey Osborn, president; Francis Laube, secretary; E. A. Helmbold, superintendent; E. F. Adderhold, treasurer; J. M. Dowler and H. T. Merkel, auditors, and R. M. Douthett and James Gribben, business managers. The "Maple Shade," near Risk village, 1,319 feet above ocean level; the Isabell, on Thorn creek; the "Walnut Shade," on the Fox farm, near Emlenton, and the "Church Run," on the Marshall farm, above the Valley well, came in in March, 1870. Then followed the "Golden Gate," owned by Butler men, and the "Shepard," near Lawrenceburg; the "Wyona," on the Farren farm, and the "Number 12," south of Bear creek, the "Northwest," the "Cataract," the "Eclipse," and others.

In April, 1870, oil was discovered on the Aaron Beery farm, in Middlesex township; the well on the Anchor farm, near Fowler run, owned by James Sutton and other Butler county men; the "McClelland," on the Farren farm, owned by Dr. McClelland and the Karns Brothers; the "Youghioghenny," near Lawrenceburg, and the Smith and Stewart well on the Fowler farm, came in early in April. The Glade Run and Cherry Valley Oil Company was organized that month. The "Dingbat," near Cold furnace; the "Hoover," and the "California," on Bear creek; the 300 barrel well at Brady's Bend, drilled 1,264 feet; the "Rush," the "Washington," the "Turk and Shira," came in during the first half of 1870. In July, the "Cannon" well, on Great Bear creek; the "Dingbat" and the "McClelland" were promising properties. In August, the Parsons Brothers struck oil near Fullerton, on the Martinsburg road, their "Maggie," "Armstead"

and "Parsons" becoming fine producers. The "Millbrook," on lease Number 7, Conley farm, was owned by Dr. Guthrie and William Gill, of Butler; the "Estella," on the Logue farm, was owned by Dr. Cowden and Jacob Ziegler; while "Eudora, Number 2," on the Bailey farm, was owned by Dr. Cowden, S. H. Bailey and Newton, of Portersville. The "Nancy Adams," on the John B. Leonard farm, in Parker township, and the "Mullen," or "Glory Hole," were twenty barrel producers in October, 1870.

The McGee & Atwell well known as "Ida May," on the Farren farm; the "Oak" on the Robinson farm, owned by General Purviance, and the "Olive," on the same farm, came in October, 1870. In drilling the Cherry Valley well, in Venango township, down to 650 feet in November, 1870, the same sands were discovered as exist at Parker's Landing. The Wolf Creek Oil and Salt Testing Company, presided over by C. O. Kingsbury, of Centreville, began operations late in 1870. The Thorn Creek Oil Company had drilled to 800 feet, striking a heavy flow of gas.

The Wolf Creek well Number 1, drilled in 1870, for a Centreville syndicate, was abandoned at a little over 800 feet, the tools being stuck, the fishing tackle lost, and the heavy flow of gas driving back the workers. On one occasion a column of water was raised 100 feet above the derrick; so that Number 1, though a financial disappointment, was at that time, a phenomena worth the expense.

In 1871 the same company drilled at a point in the hollow, near the creek, two miles northwest of Centreville. After the drill passed through six feet of feriferous limestone, slate, shale and sand were encountered down to 425 feet, where a thirty-five feet bed of sandstone was stuck. At 835 feet, a red rock eighty feet thick, was penetrated, then a shallow sandstone, and next a 231 feet bed of slate, with a show of oil at 1,080 feet. Grey sandstone was found at 1,132 to 1,152 feet, then ninety feet of slate, eighty feet of red slate and a 100 feet of black slate, brings the record down to 1,422 feet of the 1,423 penetrated. Beyond a slight flow of gas, this venture was only productive of geological knowledge.

Some years prior to the opening of the Bald Ridge oil field, or as early as 1870, a well was drilled on the Muller farm, near Zelienople, to a depth of 825 feet; but nothing further was done to develop this section until the eighties.

A man named Whann made a second attempt to find oil at Millerstown in 1870, but, in the language of the *Daily Sand Pump*, "he got no farther than to have the rig partly built, when a two-inch plank, falling on the head of the contractor, put a quietus on operations for two years."

The "Preston," the "Overly," the "Antwerp," and "Island King, Number 2," proved producers in January, 1871: in May, the Adam Ritzert well in Oakland township, drilled in 1856, showed the existence of oil and this discovery led many to predict that Butler county would yet prove an extensive oil field. Striking sand-rock near Buffalo furnace, at a depth of 1,400 feet, and the drilling of new wells round Martinsburg, in August, 1871, showed that the time for predicting was past and that oil reservoirs existed in many places throughout the county.

In October, 1871, the "Berland" well on the Robert Black farm; the "Ben-nett" on the Stone House farm, in Parker township; Badger & Karn's two wells

at Stone House; the "Heiner" on the Say farm; the "Lambing" on the Fletcher farm, and a new well on the Martin farm, marked the progress in the Martinsburg field. At that time the Thorn Creek well was down 1,345 feet, the last forty feet being in pebbly rock or stray sand.

The Campbell farm became the front of operations in November, 1871, when a sixty-five-barrel well responded to the drillers' industry. Then the well on the adjoining Walker farm, which in May, 1872, was purchased by B. B. Campbell and Walker Brothers, became noted as a producer. These wells were really the beginnings of the village of Argyle. Within six years the R. D. Campbell farm and the A. L. Campbell farm were celebrated for at least a dozen of great wells, with openings from 1,156 to 1,171 feet above ocean level.

Early in the spring of 1872, A. W. McCollough completed the "Maple Shade," on the Widow Hutchison's farm in Parker township, just south of Bear creek. It started off at 100 barrels a day and for a time was known as the greatest producer south of the creek.

The "Lambing" well on the Sheakley farm, the "Lib," the "Walnut," the "Fannie," the "Collins Number 2," and the "Milford," on the Milford farm, and the wells on the Jamison farm were all producers in January, 1872. The Columbia Oil Company meeting success on the Redick farm and others on the Hutchison farm, such as the "Maple Shade," already mentioned, north of North Washington, pointed to the extension of the field. In February the Wilt farm, the Campbell farm, the Shepard farm, the Matthew Cannon tract, the Martin farm, and the lands around Martinsburg were literally invaded by the oil men and soon covered with rigs. James Say leased his 100 acres at \$200 per acre and one-eighth royalty, while other farmers were equally fortunate in the possession of oil lands. In April the Lambings struck a 100-barrel well on the William Gibson farm near Fairview, and the McPherson well, also on that farm, proved a paying property. Around the new oil town of Argyle, of which A. L. Campbell may be called the father, land was sold from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. The principal operators were the Lambing Brothers, B. B. and A. L. Campbell, J. B. Findley, Angell, McKinney & Nesbitt, and McPherson and Blaney.

In Cherry township, on John Smith's farm; in Washington township on the farms of David Stewart and Rumbaugh; in Clay township, on the J. H. Hindman farm; in Fairview township, on W. C. Campbell's farm; in Concord township, at Ralston's mill; in Donegal township, at Millerstown, and on the Forquer farm; at Boydstown; in Summit township, at James Stephenson's mill, and along Thorn creek, wells were being drilled and the scouts of the oil army were locating lands. Fairview made great advances; in April the "Fannie Jane" was struck, and in May, the village of Petrolia sprung up. On May 31, 1872, oil was found in the S. S. Jamison well, two miles north of Boydstown, the well extending down 1,085 feet to stray sand-rock. This was the first oil discovered on the Connoqueenessing. In June, the "Bonny Brook," near the old Brinker mill, was drilled and many wells in the West Sunbury neighborhood were commenced. The burning of 800 barrels of oil, in tank on Bear creek, was one of the first big oil fires in the Butler field.

The McClymonds farm, now the site of Karns City, became famous as an

oil field in 1872. In December, 1871, the Cooper Brothers leased fifteen acres of land from Hugh P. McClymonds and fifteen acres from Samuel L. Riddle. The first well was located in the valley near the west line of McClymonds' farm, and was named the "Shasta." In June, 1872, it was producing 120 barrels a day. On May 20, S. D. Karns had leased for a bonus of \$200 an acre and one-eighth oil royalty, the entire 214 acres of the McClymonds farm, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and fourteen acres surrounding his farm buildings. On June 1, Mr. Karns also leased on the same terms, 204 acres from Samuel L. Riddle, who reserved the lease given to Cooper Brothers, and ten acres about his farm buildings. Oil was then selling at four dollars a barrel. The new strike attracted great attention, and a fierce contention arose among the operators for the possession of the McClymonds farm. This was finally compromised and on June 18, 1872, McClymonds sold his farm for \$60,000, reserving his farm buildings and the surface of fourteen acres. The purchasers were O. G. Emery, S. D. Karns, William Thompson, William Parker and John H. Haines. Soon afterwards, Karns City, named in honor of S. D. Karns, sprang up, and became the seat and center of the enterprise and excitement. The fields around the new town, as well as around Petrolia, Fairview, Millerstown and Boydstown, were filled with busy men.

The Morrison well, drilled on the farm of S. S. Jamison, north of Boydstown, by his son-in-law, David Morrison, came in on August 22, 1872, when a tremendous flow of oil and gas responded to the drill. Three hours later the rig caught fire and about 200 barrels of oil were consumed. By four o'clock in the evening a tank was in position and the estimated flow was about 700 barrels a day. This soon dropped to 300, then to 200, and by August 30, to 150 barrels. Greece City sprung up as if by magic, the surrounding country was soon dotted with derricks, and several gushers came in later. This was then believed to be a Third sand well, but later developments proved it to be the first Fourth sand well developed in Butler county. The *Oilman's Journal* of August 31, 1872, referred to the "large oil strike" near Boydstown. Clark Wilson, the editor, recognized the fact that the theories of "Uncle Jake" Ziegler concerning the Butler oil field were correct, and that the Morrison well should be regarded as the beginning of Butler county's new oil development.

On the Troutman farm, at Modoc City, a very fine well was struck, March 23, 1873, which also tapped the Fourth sand, though this fact was then unknown. So much has been said and written in regard to the discovery of this sand in the vicinity of Petrolia and Karns City, and so many conflicting claims made as to whom the honor is due, that we here give the opinion of Hon. A. L. Campbell, of Petrolia. In a letter written us on the subject, he says:

In the latter part of the summer of 1873, Foster Hindman, William Banks, Charles C. Stewart and John H. Gailey drilled a well on the Scotts heirs farm, near the corners of the McEleer and J. B. Campbell farms, west of Karns City, and when deep enough, as they thought, there was but little show of oil. Tack, Morehead & Company had finished Number 1, McEleer, near by where I was superintendent of the farm and part owner, and had kept a record of the stratas as the well progressed. Charles C. Stewart was around frequently when I took samples of the stratas, and he claimed that in their well they did not finish in the same sand as we had in McEleer, Number 1, which showed

for a fair producer. Gailey & Company concluded they were down and dry, all agreeing to that opinion except Mr. Stewart, and, on a proposition to drill deeper, Mr. Gailey refused to pay any more expense. Stewart and Banks came to my office at Argyle with their measurements and consulted my registry and the samples I had taken at Number 1, McEleer. From the calculations and investigations made that day, it was decided their well was not deep enough. Drilling was begun again, and before oil was obtained all the others had sold their interests to Stewart. After drilling to some depth, sixty-nine feet I think, *oil was struck in what afterwards was called the Fourth sand*. West of this well a short distance, we were drilling Number 2, McEleer, and soon were finished in the Fourth sand. We then pulled out Number 1, McEleer, and drilled her down. All three wells flowed largely. We paid \$100 to each of our men to say nothing about Fourth sand, but it was not many days until Mr. Jennings and all others in the neighborhood began drilling their wells deeper. The man that first risked his money in the enterprise is entitled to the credit, and he was Charles C. Stewart, now of Brady township, Butler county, I believe.

Though there may be an honest difference of opinion as to whom credit is due for the discovery and first development of this sand, there is certainly no conflict as to the wonderful influence they had in stimulating the oil business. The Fourth sand fever raged throughout the district affected, and nearly every operator hurried on the work of deepening his old wells and drilling new ones. Around Petrolia, Karns City, Troutman, Modoc and Greece City, the excitement continued to grow, and perhaps there never were so many large wells struck in so short a period and limited an area. The autumn of 1873 and the year 1874 witnessed some suprising developments in the Fourth sand, and wells ranging from 100 to 4,000 barrels a day came in rapid succession.

In Parker township the "Long Range" well on the Anchor farm was struck August 16, 1872, and during the first week yielded forty barrels a day. Timblin, Wick & Conley, the owners, declared it to be the best well developed on that farm up to that period.

The first well in Washington township was a contemporary of the first at Greece City. Three months after striking sand, the owners thought of tubing it, when it yielded seven barrels a day. One hundred and fifty rods southwest of the old well another was drilled into a closer sand, which produced five barrels a day, or 1,400 barrels prior to its abandonment. On the David Shira farm, east of the Rumbaugh farm, a four-barrel well was struck by James Frazier, James Monroe and other drillers. A. Scheidemantle drilled a well on the Alfred Shira farm, and other parties one on the Alexander Clark farm and one on the D. F. Campbell farm. These were the pioneer developments in this township.

The Evans well, 2,600 feet above Buhl's bridge in Forward township, where a small creek enters the Connoquenessing, was drilled early in the seventies to a depth of 626 feet; but, beyond the knowledge of the strata obtained, the expenditure of time and labor was profitless.

The Wallace well on the Grant farm, owned by J. A. Sedwick, Thomas L. Wallace, Robert McCoy, B. Singerly, John Hines and Stephen Corbett was drilled into the Third sand, before the thirty days suspension, when a flow of 100 barrels per day was recorded. In October, 1872, it produced 100 barrels per day.

The well on the Denny lands in Winfield township was drilled in November, 1872, in the valley of Buffalo creek. David Morrison and Curtis Jamison,

who were connected with the older well on the Jamison farm, with Daniel Denny and William Stewart, were the projectors and owners.

Several wells in the Millerstown neighborhood were being drilled in the fall of 1872. The Preston-McKinney well, drilled to a depth of 1,600 feet, proved a dry one, while the Lincoln well on the McClymonds farm the Carpenter Brothers' well, the Brown & Stoughton well on the W. C. Adams farm, a new well on the Banks farm and Preston & Nesbitt's well on the Smith farm, proved to be fair producers. Near Fairview, Angell & Company's second well yielded 125 barrels a day, and near it, on the Wilson farm, Nesbitt's well proved profitable.

The Euresco Oil Company, composed of Dr. Findley, William Yates, Thomas McConnell, Sr., Dr. Taylor, E. S. Golden and others, began the development of the Peter Miller farm oil wells southeast of Petrolia, and of the McGarvey farm, one mile east of Petrolia, in December, 1872. A well on the Boyd farm, in Clearfield township, was commenced, and one on the Stephen McCue farm, across the line in Armstrong county, was completed.

Before the close of 1872, the following named wells were recognized producers: The Grace and Barton on the Widow Erwin's farm on Bear creek, the Adams and Parker on the John B. Campbell farm, the John Vanausdel well on the James Wilson farm between Fairview and Petrolia, the Stoughton, Brown, Bruce, McFarland and McQuiston wells on the Adams' farm, the Richard Jennings' well, the McCleary well, the William Morgan 300-barrel well on the W. A. Wilson farm, near Petrolia, the "Mary Ann" on the Riddle farm, the Dougherty well near Petrolia, the "Monitor" on the Fronsinger farm, the Preston well on the Widow Smith's farm near Petrolia, the well of Templeton & Foster on the Jamison farm, that on the Storey farm, one mile east of Buena Vista, and several others.

Early in January, 1873, a well at Bonny Brook was drilled to a depth of 1,040 feet, when a heavy flow of salt water was struck. On the J. B. Campbell farm, near Petrolia, a 500 barrel gusher appeared to supplement the old Morrison well, which was then yielding 175 barrels. There were nine producing wells on the Blaney farm, while on the Ashback farm, a number of drillers continued their labors on a new well. The Given's well, on the Sheakley farm, which for over a month was a marvelous producer, fell to six barrels in January. The Jones well on the Dixon Barclay farm, near Martinsburg, drilled over 1,400 feet, was non-productive; but dry wells were the exceptions in the field. The Spider well on the McCleary farm, between Petrolia and Fairview, five rods from the older Jennings well, introduced itself in February, 1873, as a 150 barrel producer. The Karns well, forty rods east of Karns City, was yielding 140 barrels per day in January and February, 1873, though experts had pronounced the venture to be too far east.

The oil firm of H. L. Taylor & Company, who began operations in Butler county in 1871, and owned 300 wells, among them "The Boss" of 1874, on the Parker farm near Criswell, which yielded 2,000 barrels a day, sold their forty producers in the Petrolia, Karns City and Millerstown fields, for \$100,000. The "Old Divener" of 1873, which yielded 1,400 barrels a day at the beginning, and 700 barrels a day for a long period, was the cause of the Millerstown stampede.

The Bonny Brook well in Summit township, owned by Berg & Lambing, reached a depth of 1,500 feet in February, 1873, without striking oil.

The Donnelly & Butler well on Thomas Donnelly's farm, on Bear creek, in Parker township, was completed February 15, 1873, and yielded forty barrels per day, at first, increasing to seventy barrels and proving the leading well struck between the mouth of Bear creek and Martinsburg.

The wells on the McGrady and Boyd farms in Clearfield township were commenced in February, 1873.

The old Rumbaugh well, two miles northwest of North Washington, was drilled in 1873, and in March of that year struck oil at 1,265 to 1,365 feet, in a loose pebbly sand. For weeks it produced seven barrels per diem; but the price did not warrant the expense of freighting the product to Parker, and the well was abandoned after it was probed to a depth of 1,690 feet. In 1876 or 1877, Trumbull & Croll drilled west of the old well on the same farm, and found a four-barrel producer, the price then making a small well a valuable property. Drilling on the Thompson and Hilliard farms and along the south branch of Slippery Rock creek, merely showed dry holes.

The Shreve well on the Adam Stewart farm, Donegal township, was owned by A. W. McCollough, A. L. Campbell, Charles Hewens, and Kingsley & Shreve, the two last named being the contractors. It was the pioneer well in that section, and opened the famous "Millerstown District" in April, 1873. It yielded 130 barrels a day and was sold to Clark & Timblin for \$20,000. To that date must be credited the beginning of development in this rich oil field. The enterprise of Kingsley & Shreve was sharpened by the faith of Dr. J. Michael in the field, and to him, in great measure, is due the honor of discovery. The well on the Thorn farm, owned by McFarland & Company, the "Roadside" well on the Barnhart farm, by Parker, Thompson & Company, and the "Forquer" by James M. Lambing, came in in May, 1873, while southward were the "Greens" on the Johnson tract, the "Gillespie" operated by J. Burchfield, the Hemphill tract wells by McKinney, Gailey & Company, the wells on the Egbert lease and on the Widow Hemphill's farm, controlled by Duffy, McCandless, Stoughton and others, all tended to change Millerstown from a wayside village into a bustling oil town.

The Ziegler-Meylert well at Greece City struck Third sand on June 7, 1873. The oil and gas, rushing forth, caught fire, the flames catching two industrious men—James Wherry and James Crowley—who received burns which caused the death of one that evening and the other next day.

The oil well at Butler, near the old distillery, was drilled in 1873 by Hart and Konkle, 1,750 feet, but the enterprising owners were unrewarded by the genii of the oil field. It proved the best gas well in the vicinity of Butler. Charles E. Hart, who kept the record, refers to a blood-red slate rock or munch chunk shale, extending from the 1,550 to the 1,750 feet level, but Andrew W. McCollough states that the red shale was not over fifteen feet in depth. When this well was completed and found to be unproductive, the owners refused it to Colonel Thompson and others for the cost of the casing. They refused the offer and thus lost one of the largest gas producers in the Butler field.

The Mead wells, numbered 1, 2 and 3, near St. Joe, on the Now farm, were drilled in 1875, to an average depth of 1,565 feet. The opening of Number 1 was 1,294 feet; of Number 2, 1,385 feet, and of Number 3, 1,390 feet above ocean level. The Bulger well, on the same farm, was opened at a point 1,368 feet above the ocean. At a depth of 345 feet ferriferous limestone was discovered, the first sand at 1,135 feet; the second sand at 1,270 feet; a stray third sand at 1,500 feet and the Third sand at 1,555 feet.

A well on the McClymonds farm finished December 1, 1875, for Mattison and McDonald, was opened at 1,244 feet above ocean level, and drilled to a depth of 1,490 feet, or twenty feet into the Fourth sand. The Third sand was found at 1,390 feet; the second at 1,165 feet, and the first at 750 feet. This well produced an amber-green colored oil at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day.

The three Woodward wells, also on the McClymonds farm, were drilled in 1875, for George G. Stage, J. R. Woodward and James Sheakley. One of the wells yielded 1,900 barrels a day and the others were good producers.

Ford well Number 1, at old Carbon Centre, yielded 100 barrels per day, when first opened in 1875, but declined to twenty-five barrels, though the drill did not go below the Third sand.

The Gibson and Ecock well on the Fronsinger farm opened about 1,382 feet above ocean level, struck a fifteen feet bed of limestone at a depth of 285 feet; mountain sand at 568 feet; first sand at 825 feet; second sand at 1,160 feet and oil sand rock at 1,402 feet, through which the drill penetrated sixteen feet, bringing the exploration to 1,418 feet, or thirty-six feet below ocean level. The record of this well, made by Edward Casey, is one of the most minute and precise records of a boring ever made in the oil field.

The Columbia Oil Company's well on the Redick farm, two miles northwest of Parker, in Allegheny township, was completed January 10, 1876, when the drill entered a pocket at 1,277 feet and dropped to 1,280. The elevations on this farm average 1,485 feet above the ocean, while the Third sand was found at a depth of 1,250 feet, extending twenty-seven feet from the soapstone to the slate bed, at 1,277 feet. The well yielded fifteen barrels per diem for some months, from the 1,259 foot level; but decreased to three and one-half barrels of green oil by August, 1876.

The year 1876 witnessed a crude oil advance from \$1.55 to four dollars per barrel; saw the market threatened by the new 125 barrel well at Greece City, and beheld the consolidation of oil-refining interests and activity in every part of the field. During the year ending December 31, 1877, there were 1,002 wells completed in the Butler-Armstrong oil field, while 171 dry holes were struck, the total production being 9,904 barrels a day.

The "Ghost" well, on the Mrs. Kaylor farm, drilled in 1878 by George H. Graham and Samuel Banks, near the east line of Fairview township, originated the Eastern Belt theory. The owners sold it at a good price; but the buyers made a poor bargain.

The Prentice well on the James Higgin's farm in Venango township, near the second coal bank, was drilled 1,600 feet, the drill passing through a thick

bed of limestone, which was found forty feet below the level of the coal bank. Oil was pumped, but not in sufficient quantity to pay expenses.

In the Six Points neighborhood many wells were drilled in 1877-78. In 1871, the pioneer well, on the Chamber's land, two miles east of Six Points, was drilled to sand, without obtaining oil. In the wells of 1878, a mountain sand, 200 feet deep, resting on a twenty-five feet loose-grained salt-water rock, was discovered, while the Third sand was fully 1,200 feet below the ferriferous limestone. The oil produced by the "fifty-foot" was lighter in color, but of a greater gravity, than that by the Third sand, which was decidedly green in color.

In July, 1880, Reiber & Huselton leased 780 acres in the Bald Ridge district, and steps were taken to drill a well at the intersection of the Angell "22½ degree line" on the Robert McKee farm, and the "Greece City line" near Bald Ridge Number 2. W. C. Neeley contracted to drill the proposed well at one dollar per foot and hold one-fourth of the thirty-two fifty-dollar shares of stock. Owing to the scarcity of water the location was changed to a point on the Smith farm, 1,100 feet south, and September 1, 1880, drilling commenced. Reaching a depth of 1,600 feet, Neeley complained, and the stockholders agreed to allow him five dollars per foot. At 1,620 feet oil was struck; but the boring was continued to the depth of 1,750 feet and the work was finished as a six barrel well, March 8, 1881. In April, 1881, the Bald Ridge Oil Company was incorporated, the stated capital being \$16,000. In June, 1881, well Number 2, was commenced, and by October 1, reached 1,692 feet. After being shot, Number 2 became a sixteen-barrel well. In November, 1881, their Number 3 was drilled on the Crowe farm, in Forward township. On November 1, 1881, Simcox & Myers began drilling on the Hamil farm,—having already completed a well near Renfrew,—and, on March 20, 1882, struck a 100 barrel producer. Up to December 19, 1883, forty-seven wells were drilled in this field, of which thirty-seven were producing 642 barrels a day. Early in 1882, the McCalmont farm of 1,100 acres was purchased by Agnew & Egbert for \$104,000; the Forest Oil Company purchased a tract from Simcox & Myers; A. Scheidemantle completed a well on the Weber farm in July, 1882; Yeagle & Campbell, on the Smith farm in August, 1883, and P. Smith finished a well about the same time.

The Bald Ridge Oil and Transportation Company was chartered May 24, 1881, the charter being signed by Governor Hoyt and Secretary Quay. The capital stock, \$16,000, was divided into 320 shares of fifty dollars each, all of which were held by J. D. McJunkin, John S. Campbell, Ferd Reiber, S. H. Peirsol, W. D. Brandon, W. H. Hoffman, W. H. Ritter, R. P. Scott, G. W. Fleeger, John N. Patterson, D. A. Heck, H. A. Krug, Jr., George Krug, Henry Bauer, Philip Bauer, B. C. Huselton, M. Reiber, Sr., Harvey Colbert, H. Eitenmiller, Jacob Reiber, J. A. Hawk, O. D. Thompson, Simon Yetter, H. L. Westermann and W. C. Neeley, the last named being the holder of fifty shares. In August, 1882, they sold their leases, wells and equipment to Phillips Brothers for \$160,000. After this sale the pipe line was extended south from Petrolia to the new field, and the homes of the farmers were invaded by speculators seeking leases of lands. About the same time, Simcox & Myers sold a half interest

in their Bald Ridge leases, for \$75,000, to the Forest Oil Company and R. Jennings & Son.

This field may be said to have been really opened in the summer or fall of 1881 by the Simcox & Myers 100-barrel well and the Scheidemantle 600-barrel well. A year later, the first was producing eighteen barrels and the second thirty barrels; the Schmick, ten barrels, and Number 6, of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, forty barrels. In December, 1882, the Forest Oil Company completed a sixty-barrel well; the new Scheidemantle, on the Weber farm, was down 1,125 feet; the Forest Oil Company's two new wells were down 1,300 feet each; the Bald Ridge Oil Company had struck a great flow of gas and salt water at a depth of 1,200 feet; Charles Sullivan's well was down 1,250 feet; while the Phillips Brothers' well, on the Wallace farm, northeast of Bald Ridge, was down 1,450 feet.

In March, 1882, John Johnson, of Templeton, sold seventy acres at the junction of the Butler Branch and Pittsburg and Western railroads, for \$6,000, the purchasers intending to establish a town at that point and drill for oil.

Early in the spring of 1882 the drillers on the Stewart farm, in Winfield township, struck the greatest gas vein discovered in the county down to that date. On the Mahood farm and on the W. Brown farm, wells were drilled in the fall of 1882. The well on the Weber farm, near Evans City, yielded over 2,000 barrels in the twelve days, ending August 9, 1882, and the field still continued to furnish surprises.

In December, 1883, a company leased 2,000 acres in Cranberry and Adams townships and adjoining counties, south of the Butler line, and, early in 1884, began drilling near the William Thieleman saw mill.

After the drilling and operation of the extensive oil belt, reaching from Parker's Landing to St. Joe, south of Millerstown ceased, operations for oil in this county were neglected in a large measure for McKean county, until 1881, when a small well was struck, about six miles southwest of Butler, in Penn township, in what became known as the Bald Ridge field. Thomas W. Phillips, who had operated for and produced oil on an extensive scale in what was known as the Bullion field, in Venango county, as the pioneer in that field, and who did not join in the general exodus to the McKean field, conceived the idea that oil in large quantity would be found near the Bald Ridge well, and, in 1881, began leasing on an extensive scale, southwest of Butler, on Connoquenessing and Thorn creeks. The first wells he drilled were not large, but the character of the wells and the rock in which they were found confirmed his theory that a rich deposit was near, and on August 16, 1884, he was rewarded by striking a well on the Bartley farm, which when fully completed, proved to be the largest well found down to that time. It began producing at forty barrels an hour. By deeper drilling it increased to 180 barrels per hour, and as its greatest day's production flowed fully four thousand barrels. This well made a great record as a prolific producer. The striking of this well created a great excitement and led to immediate and extensive operations in this field by Mr. Phillips and others and the total production of the field soon reached 16,000 barrels per day. Special excursion trains were run from Pittsburg and other places to the well.

The Semple, Boyd and Armstrong, Number 2, on the Marshall farm, the greatest gusher recorded in the country, down to 1884, was drilled through the sand, October 25, 1884; but owing to the quantity of salt water present, it made no show of oil. The owners did not expect much from this part of the field so that the flow of water was not disappointing to them. They refused an offer for the well from Mr. Phillips and went right along with their work. When the well was shot, it began flowing at the rate of from 400 to 500 barrels per hour, and, for six hours, the want of faith on the part of the owners was punished by the loss of over 2,400 barrels, which flowed over the ground. It is said that, at one time during that day, it was flowing at least 500 barrels an hour, or 12,000 barrels a day, but there were only saved from the production 7,500 barrels. A safe estimate of one day's production of this great Thorn creek well is from 9,000 to 10,000 barrels. Its decrease was gradual but decided; so that when it fell to the 500-barrel a day level, the men who knew it in its imperial days, began to look upon it as a mere ordinary well, scarce worth consideration.

The shooting of the Semple, Boyd & Armstrong well Number 2, on October 27, 1884, near the brick school-house and the telegraph offices in the Thorn creek field, was a scene worthy of the days of the Irish Druids or of the eastern fire-worshippers. In Taylor's oil work for 1884, it is thus described:

When the shot took effect and the barren rock, as if smitten with the rod of Moses, poured forth its torrent of oil, it was such a magnificent and awful spectacle that no painter's brush or poet's pen could do it justice. Men familiar with the wonderful sights of the oil country were struck dumb with astonishment, as they gazed upon the mighty display of Nature's forces. There was no sudden reaction after the torpedo was exploded. A column of water rose eight or ten feet and then fell back again and some time elapsed before the force of the explosion emptied the hole and the burnt glycerine, mud and sand rushed up in the derrick in a black stream; the blackness gradually changed to yellow; then, with a mighty roar, the gas burst forth with a deafening noise; it was like the thunderbolt set free. For a moment the cloud of gas hid the derrick from sight and then, as this cleared away, a solid, golden column, a half foot in diameter, shot from the derrick floor eighty feet through the air till it broke in fragments on its crown pulley and fell in a shower of yellow rain for rods around. For over an hour that grand column of oil, rushing swifter than any torrent and straight as a mountain pine, united derrick, floor and top. In a few minutes the ground was covered several inches deep with petroleum; the branches of the oak trees were like huge yellow plumes, and a stream as large as a man's body rushed down the hill to the road, where it filled the space beneath the small bridge at that place and, continuing down the hill, spread out upon the flats where the Johnson well is. In two hours these flats were covered with a flood of oil, the hillside was as if a yellow freshet had passed over it, heavy clouds of gas almost obscuring the derrick, hung low in the woods, and still that mighty rush of oil continued. Some of those who witnessed it, estimated the well to be flowing 500 barrels per hour. Dams were built across the stream, that its production might be estimated; but the dams overflowed and were swept away before they could be completed. People living along Thorn creek packed their household goods and fled to the hillsides; the pump station, one and one-half miles down the creek, had to extinguish its fires that night on account of the gas and all fires around the district were put out. It was literally a flood of oil. It was estimated that the production was 10,000 barrels the first twenty-four hours. The foreman, endeavoring to get the tools into the well, was overcome by gas and fell under the bull-wheels; though rescued immediately and medical aid procured he remained unconscious for two hours. Several men volunteered to undertake the job of shutting in the largest well ever struck in the oil region; the packer for the oil-saver was tied on the

bull-wheel shaft, the tools placed over the hole and run in, but the pressure of the solid stream of oil against it, prevented it going lower, even with the suspended weight of the two thousand pound tools. The addition of 1,000 pounds overcame the force, when the cap was fitted, the well closed, the casing connected and the tubing lines laid to the tanks.

The enterprise of the Phillips Brothers in drilling six new wells on the Bartley farm and also on the Dodds farm, was noticeable in November, 1884. In the last week of October the Armstrong Number 2, on the Marshall farm, which began with a phenomenal production created a furore in oil circles. On November 10th, it was flowing at the rate of 102 barrels an hour, and produced 75,000 barrels within the three weeks ending November 9, 1884. The Christie Brothers had eight wells; while Boyd & Semple, Conner & Fishel, Greenlee & Company, Gibson & Company, Fisher Brothers, Boyd & Company, Lappe & Company, and smaller operators were engaged in developing the field. By December 1, there were twenty-four wells completed, including three dry ones, on the Wallace, Marshall, Bartley, Dodds, Henderson, Brown and Weber farms, while twenty-nine new wells were commenced on these farms, as well as on the Patterson, McCandless, McCormick, Kennedy, and adjoining lands. The Fisher Oil Company began operations on the McJunkin farm; C. A. Eliason on the Liebler farm; Showalter & Hartman in rear of the Butler fair grounds, and, in all directions, the Bald Ridge field was extended.

The well on the Williamson Bartley farm reached fourth sand, October 11, 1884, and began at forty barrels per hour. On the 13th the drill was answered by a 150-barrel flow, and on the 14th it was yielding 250 barrels an hour, or 6,000 a day. Henderson W., C. G., and Thomas G. Christie were the owners, having leased twenty-eight or thirty acres adjoining the great oil lease of the Phillips Brothers.

The great McBride well in the Bald Ridge field, was shot December 12, 1884, when a flow of 200 barrels an hour followed the torpedo. A flow of salt water, increasing in force until the stream reached far above the derrick, presaged the coming flow of petroleum, and the telegraph carried the tidings of a new gusher to the great oil markets of the country. Before the close of the month the Producers' Association purchased the leases of McBride & Campbell, Christie Brothers and Phillips & Simpson.

The "Grandmother," a mile west of Saxonburg, was drilled in 1884 to a depth of 1,768 feet, for Bolard, Greenlee and Smith. It became a great gusher and was the foundation of Golden City.

The uncertainties of the oil field were made clear in August, 1885, when the once busy towns of Phillips City and McBride City fell into decay and Hooks City, in Parker township, began to boom. In the spring of that year, the Hooks Brothers drilled a well on the Kelly farm. They did not find sand in the producing rock; but found oil in the boulder rock, which, on being torpedoed, became a 100-barrel well. By the beginning of August, 1885, there were fourteen wells at Hooks City, yielding 500 barrels. The depth to the sand was found to be 1,800 feet, and the cost of a well not more than \$2,500. On the Daubenspeck, Smith, R. H. Campbell, and Cannon farms, prospectors were at work.

At the close of September, 1885, the Ott farm, east of Millerstown, was the most active place, the Westermann & Company's well being found to be a 100 barrel producer. On the O'Brien farm and the Joseph Hartman farm, drillers were busy and the Millerstown field was assuming some of the importance of earlier days. Owen Brady began developments southeast of Millerstown about this time.

The shooting of the Conners & Fishel well on the Mangel farm, in the Thorn creek field took place May 17, 1885, but no oil answered the effort. The well was then cased to shut off the salt water, tubing and sucker rods were inserted, and for a few days salt water was pumped. On May 21, oil began to flow at intervals through the casing and shortly after a flow of sixty-five barrels per hour was recorded. It became a thousand-barrel well. The Phillips Number 1, on the Bartley farm was yielding, 2,000 barrels a month.

In June, 1885, there were 147 producing wells in the Thorn Creek field, among them being the Greenlee Number 2 and 4, 105 barrels a day; Connors & Fishel, 120 barrels; McBride Number 3, 120 barrels; Murphy Number 5, sixty barrels; Murphy Number 4, ninety-five barrels; Markham, ninety-two barrels; Kelly & Company's well, thirty-six barrels and McBride's Number 2, forty-five barrels. The Armstrong Number 1, was still yielding about 1,000 barrels per month, while near Whitestown, a well was drilled to a depth of 1,700 feet, without a show of oil. At the close of July, 1885, the decrease in production of the Thorn creek field was noticeable, the total being 2,800 barrels a day.

The Leidecker well or "Midnight Mystery," reached its most guarded stage September 10, 1885, having been then closely housed for fully twenty-one days. Scouts could not learn whether this new well in the Winfield district was a gusher or dry-hole, but later found it was a small producer. A week later this mystery of Rough run, yielded thirty-five barrels in nineteen minutes, the oil being clear amber of a gravity of fifty-four degrees. Many tracts were leased in the new field and extraordinary prices paid for lands by the Phillips, Fishers and other operators.

In November, 1885, a well was drilled in Middlesex township, for Dr. McCandless, Charles Neeley and others—following the example set on the Mahan farm—which is to-day a small producer. The Pittsburg Producers' Company's well on the John Balfour farm, in Adams township, reached a depth of 1,450 feet, in November, 1885, when an amber oil began to flow. One of the owners forgetting the danger of fire, struck a match and caused an explosion of gas which inflicted severe burns on several visitors.

In 1885, the well on the William Mayer farm in Brady township, was drilled, for John Phillips, to a depth of about 1,400 feet. It was a dry hole, but produced a small supply of gas.

Early in 1886, Simcox & Myers leased a tract of 1,000 acres in Centre township and began drilling a well on the John Byer's farm.

The Extension Oil Company, composed of R. B. Taylor, O. K. Waldron, Loyal S. McJunkin, W. P. Roessing, J. A. McMarlin and others, drilled a well on the W. J. Welsh farm, in Jefferson township, in May, 1886, and found oil to

the extent of 100 barrels a day, for a short period, and afterward struck good producers on that farm and others.

Thomas W. Phillips, thinking the belt from Thorn creek would extend nearly east and west, leased a large body of land embracing about fifteen thousand acres extending east to the Armstrong county line, drilled wells to test his theory and was rewarded, after the end of the Thorn creek extension was reached, by finding only small wells. Retaining this body of leases when the Thorn creek field began to wane, he returned and sought for a southwest extension of this field, and, in August, 1886, struck a well on the Critchlow farm which produced 125 barrels a day, and opened up the Glade Run field. This deposit increased in richness to the southwest, and in 1887 he struck a number of wells producing over 100 barrels per hour. His largest month's production in this field averaged about six thousand barrels per day, and his production that year from this and other fields reached 1,100,000 barrels, notwithstanding half of his production was "shut in" for the last two months of the year. The number of his wells in this field reached 125, and these wells with about 7,500 acres in leases he sold in June, 1890, and then turned his attention to the development of the large body of leases which he retained east of Thorn creek. In that year, in this field, he obtained some fairly paying wells and in January, 1891, struck a well on the Fisher farm, north of Jefferson Centre, which flowed 135 barrels per hour, and after obtaining a number of good wells to the north-east in July, 1892, something over a mile from the Fisher farm well, struck a well on the Wolfe farm, which started flowing at forty barrels an hour and by deeper drilling produced 125 barrels an hour. The following month, he drilled in a well on the Barr farm adjoining, which began flowing at fifty barrels an hour. In June, 1893, he struck a well on the Eichenlaub farm, near Herman Station—a mile and a half northeast of the wells on the Wolfe and Barr farms,—which produced forty barrels an hour. In this field and in the McCalmont—where he owns a tract of 1,000 acres in fee—Brownsdale and other fields of this county, he has drilled, since the summer of 1890, and now owns and operates about 100 oil wells, having a very large production and also a number of gas wells.

The Glade Run field may be said to have been opened in 1886, as a southwestern extension of the Thorn Creek field, when the 125-barrel well on the Critchlow farm was completed by Mr. Phillips. Since the acquisition of the field by the Forest Oil Company, in 1890, it has shown its wonderful productiveness, and has become a veritable oil center. Great wells followed the Critchlow, some of which are said to have produced over 100 barrels per hour. It was the most interesting of the new fields of Butler county, at the close of 1886. When the Lappe well on the Boehm farm, one-seventh of a mile west of the railroad tunnel, was completed, it was known that there existed at least fifty-seven feet of sand. The wells on the Critchlow, Spithaler, Heid, Markel, Widow Croft and other farms followed, some of which produced 350 barrels a day.

The phenomena of the Reed field in 1887, occurred on September 11, when the Boehm well Number 4, was in the sand. About the middle of the afternoon the well yielded ten barrels an hour, when the drill was twenty-four feet in the sand, six barrels of which came from the Hundred Feet. At three o'clock,

a flow of 120 barrels an hour was recorded, and at five minutes past three, four feet of screw had been "let out," when the force of the flow lifted the tools, the temper screw striking the beam. At forty minutes past three, the well was yielding 140 barrels an hour. This well is 600 feet west of Number 5, which was producing 85 barrels per hour when Number 6 was commenced. Peiffer's Number 2, Coast & Company's Number 2, Root & Johnson's Number 4 and 5, and the Phillips wells were producing then about 9,000 barrels a day, seven-ninths of which represented the yield of the Phillips wells. On the Brown farm, a mile and a half west of the Slator farm, seventy-two feet of sand marked the Leidecker well.

The dry hole on the Riott farm, near Herman, was drilled in 1886 to a depth of 2,641 feet.

The development of October, 1887, on the Henry Lonitz farm, one and one-half miles west of Saxonburg, was one of the immense surprises of the oil-field. The first well on the farm, completed September 1, 1887, for Bolard, Smith & Greenlee, yielded at most, sixty barrels per diem. Golden & McBride's well, completed in October, 1887, which yielded 200 barrels, and then Bolard, Smith & Greenlee's gusher Number 2, with its 2,500 barrels a day, and a depth of 1,767 feet, came to electrify oil men. By November the 18th it resolved itself into a fifty-barrel well.

The Stage development on the Nancy Adams farm, in 1887, was the first extension of the Hundred Foot field up Glade run and the first demonstration of how to handle water wells. The first, known as the great water well, is now being controlled.

The mystery of Albert and Morrison, on H. D. Thompson's farm in Centre township, won much attention in June, 1887, when it was learned that, on striking sand, the hole filled up to a depth of about 600 feet with oil. It was a hope well for Centre township.

The principal developments in Butler county in 1892 were confined to Jefferson, Cranberry, Lancaster and Penn townships, the Brownsdale field being opened in the last named township, while the Phillips well, hereafter mentioned, created new hopes. The discovery of oil in this field led many leaseholders to examine their leases, and as nearly the whole field was covered by agreements, it followed that claims had to be introduced into the courts for settlement. In January, 1893, the field yielded 753 barrels every twenty-four hours, the wells being the Johnston, Numbers 1, 2 and 3; Susan Anderson, Numbers 1, 2 and 3; Mrs. Blair, Numbers 1 and 2; Marsh, Number 1; the Critchlow and the Warner; Heckert, S. Thompson, William Thompson, Numbers 1 and 2; Cowan and Mary Cowan; the Beers & McKee well on the Cowan farm, and other wells, were promising producers.

The Sutton well, on the Hemphill farm at Zelienople, completed in November, 1891, was yielding twenty-five barrels a day. It was considered the index to an extension of that pool. The Niece well on the Cunningham farm was a 400-barrel producer.

Henshaw & Co.'s Barclay well, a half mile southwest of the Ripper farm



J. M. Phillips

pool, was yielding forty barrels in November, 1891, being then considered the largest well ever struck in the Muddy Creek field.

The production of the Harmony and Zelenople fields January 20, 1892, was no less than 5,000 barrels a day, with twenty-one strings of tools running and eight new rigs. The O'Donnell well, five miles southwest of Zelenople; Beggs' Number 1, on the Knauff farm; Cunningham's, on the Island; Patterson's Number 1, on the Horne farm; McKinney Oil Company's Number 1, on the Fanker farm, and other less pretentious wells, testified to the fact that Butler county could supply new pools at the will of the operators. In what is specifically known as the Harmony field, Golden & Company's Number 3, on the Schiever farm, finished in November, 1891, was making 400 barrels a day early in January, 1892, while their Number 2 showed a record of 250 barrels. The Evans City Oil Company and Kennedy & Company's wells, on the Eichholz farm, were also fair producers.

In 1893, the Garvin district, south of Evans City, showed that the enterprise of the driller was not sleeping. In Adams township, on the R. J. Conly farm, a well, which was abandoned in 1890, was cleaned out for Burk & Company in September, 1893. Gibson and Gahagan's well on the Robert Anderson farm, was drilled through the "Hundred-foot" to a lower sand in September, 1893, but, without success in either the Third or Fourth sand. A dry hole was found on the Wagner farm in the Brownsdale field, about the same time; while the wells of T. W. Phillips and the McCalmont wells proved to be fair producers. In Washington township, new wells were drilled on the Alexander Bell, R. O. Shiva, George Meals and Samuel Shira farms. A show of 100 barrels was made by the Bell Brothers' well from ten feet of stray sand. The Forest Oil Company worked an extension of the old Petersville "Hundred-foot" field and engaged also in new enterprises at Mars station. The well of 1892, on the Reiber farm, and the Reiber & Bradner on the Knauff lands, northwest of the Thompson farm, were fair producers.

In October, 1893, the Grocer's Oil Company, Stewart & Company and Matthew Bowers had fair prospects on the Sanderson and the Clymer lands, east of Greece City; while Charles Haslett drilled on the Jacob Schiever farm, a mile south of Whitestown, with a hope of finding the northern outlet of the "Hundred-foot" field, without success. In the vicinity of Hendersonville, on the E. Goehring farm, P. C. Frederick struck a fair producer. On the Byers farm, east of Millerstown, and on the Pontius farm, new wells were completed.

The Tebay well, near North Washington, two miles in advance of developments and in a line with the old field of Byrom Centre, was completed in December and proved a paying one. Purviance & Company's well on the Shorts farm in Connoquenessing, a half mile from the first well drilled some years ago by the Bald Ridge Company; the new wells on the Eichenlaub and Oertell farms at Herman, drilled by the Phillips Company; with the ventures in Concord township and on the William Polhemus farm, in Centre township, form strong evidences of the recuperative power of the Butler field and of the spirit of enterprise which rules her oil men.

The Brownsdale field in the Hundred Foot district is one of the best pro-

ducing territories of later years. It takes its name from the hamlet of Brownsdale in Penn township. Many of the leading oil operators in the county are interested in this field, the wells of which continue to maintain a good average production. Its development southeastward and the successful outcome of Reiber & Bradner's venture in Middlesex township in 1893-94, in what is locally called the Cooperstown field, brought this territory into wide prominence. After a long and continuous effort, under very discouraging conditions, this firm developed a rich field on their lease in that township for which it is said they were offered in September, 1894, the sum of \$250,000, which they refused. This fact illustrates the bonanza that sometimes falls to the lucky operator and is one of the accidents of the producing business. Scores of operators flocked into this territory and by October, 1894, the quiet village of Cooperstown exhibited the boom and activity of oil towns of bygone years. Operations spread into Adams township, where some fine wells were developed and the most sanguine expectations of operators more than realized.

The well completed January 7, 1894, on the Widow Brown farm in the Brownsdale field, reached a depth of 2,750 feet, only to prove a dry hole. At 2,675 feet the Speechley sand of the Venango group, was struck, with a show of oil and gas. A red sand was also explored for the first time in this field.

The deepest producer in the county is the McJunkin-Brandon well, drilled in January, 1894, on the Campbell heirs farm, in the Brownsdale field, to a depth of 2,005 feet. The drill was in the Fourth sand at that depth and the well was producing about 120 barrels a day. It proved a revelation in the Pennsylvania field.

The Fisher Oil Company's well, Number 8, on the Eichenlaub farm, the Steichner northward, on the Leech farm, and the Fisher Oil Company's Number 3, on the John Smith farm, all creations of March, 1894, point out possibilities undreamed of even in 1893. This old company has been a long time in the field, but still finds wells worthy of its enterprise.

The production of crude petroleum in Pennsylvania, including 7,055,000 barrels in the Alleghany county (New York) field, from the beginning of the industry down to December 31, 1882, was 216,083,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each. Of this the Butler-Armstrong field gave 84,000 barrels down to the close of 1869 and 39,984,000 barrels down to the close of 1882. The production of this field in 1865 was 1,000 barrels; in 1866, 5,000; in 1867, 8,000; in 1868, 25,000; in 1869, 45,000; in 1870, 900,000; in 1871, 1,100,000; in 1872, 1,700,000; in 1873, 4,400,000; in 1874, 5,200,000; in 1875, 4,650,000; in 1876, 4,700,000; in 1877, 5,500,000; in 1878, 4,500,000; in 1879, 2,800,000; in 1880, 1,700,000; in 1881, 1,400,000 and in 1882, 1,300,000 barrels. The returns of production, given in the Tenth Census, show the total, down to December 31, 1880, at 37,342,978 barrels. The average production of the county, from the beginning of 1883 to the close of 1894, has been 10,000 barrels a day, or about 3,600,000 barrels a year.

The average price of pipe line certificates from 1865 to 1892 is given as follows: In 1865, \$6.59; 1866, \$3.74; 1867, \$2.41; 1868, \$3.62; 1869, \$5.63; 1870, \$3.84; 1871, \$4.47; 1872, \$3.95; 1873, \$1.73; 1874, \$1.18; 1875, \$1.25; 1876,

\$2.51; 1877, \$2.39; 1878, \$1.16; 1879, 88 cents; 1880, 94½ cents; 1881, 55¼ cents; 1882, 78½ cents; 1883, \$1.06½; 1884, 83½ cents; 1885, 88½ cents; 1886, 71¼ cents; 1887, 96½ cents; 1888, 87 cents; 1889, 94 cents; 1890, 86½ cents; 1891, 96½ cents, and 1892, 55 cents. The price of oil in 1893 ranged from 58 cents to 80 cents; while in 1894 it reached a higher point than at any time for four years, with bright prospects for a still further advance.

The Union Pipe Line Company extended their branch from Parker to the Stone House farm in the "Seventies," and thence to Argyle in the fall of 1871, and subsequently to each of the fields in this county. It was afterward known as the "Empire Line."

The Fairview Pipe Line Company was organized in 1872, with Messrs. Satterfield, Vandergrift, Taylor and Forman, members. A line was built to East Brady and before it merged into the United Pipe Lines Association, built other lines.

The Butler Pipe Line was completed early in January, 1873, from Greece City to the tanks near Parker, and inaugurated by William Parker. The time for the first run of oil from the wells above Boydstown to the receiving tanks was five hours and thirty-five minutes.

The Allen & McConnell Pipe Line, from the Grant farm to Parker, was completed in February, 1873.

The United Pipe Lines Association, first known as the Fairview Pipe Line, was organized by J. J. Vandergrift and George V. Forman and incorporated April 29, 1874. Into it were subsequently merged the Antwerp, Oil City, Clarion, Union or Empire, Conduit, Karns, Grant, Pennsylvania, Relief, the Clarion and McKean branch of the American Transfer, the Prentiss, the Olean, the Union Oil at Clarendon, the McCalmont, and others.

The first trunk line was placed in 1875 from Carbon Centre, in Butler county, to Brilliant, near Pittsburg, a four-inch pipe being used. The line from Bear creek, in this county, to the first pumping station at Hilliards—a six-inch pipe, and that from Hilliards to Cleveland—a five-inch pipe—making 110.79 miles, followed the construction of the Carbon Centre line. The McKean and Philadelphia, 234.88 miles, with Baltimore branch, 65.80 miles; the Olean and Buffalo, 56 miles; the Olean and New York, 762.01 miles; the Rexford and Bayonne, New Jersey, 283.75 miles; the Morgantown, West-Virginia, and Philadelphia, 364.29 miles; the Mellon from Gregg's to Linwood, 267 miles, and the United States Pipe Line from Titusville to Athens, 360 miles, constituted the National Transit Company until the new name was adopted.

In the fall of 1885, the National Transit Company offered ten cents per barrel above the market price for Butler county oil. This liberality on the part of the Transit Company was credited to the fact that the Pittsburg Pipe Line Company was taking away the immense product of the Thorn Creek and Bulld Ridge fields. From 1873 to 1878, when the Standard people had stern competitors, producers received good prices; but so soon as competition was removed, the price fell.

The United States Pipe Line Company, or Producers' Line, organized in 1892, began the transportation of petroleum through pipes early in 1893. This

company was the first to prove the fallacy of the idea that refined oil lost its color when sent through iron pipes in hot weather. Since July, 1893, the company has transported millions of gallons through their iron lines to the seaboard with satisfactory results.

The Producers' and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, organized in 1892, following the organization of the Producers' Oil Company, constructed new lines into the Butler fields in 1892 and 1893, and entered into actual competition with the National Transit Company.

Ike McBride and Sheriff Hoffman, with another operator, built a rig many years ago on Rough run, near the White & Company wells of 1893. At the wrong moment the third party objected to further expenditures, and the venture ended there. Shortly after McBride started a well in the Bald Ridge field, lost the tools, incurred an expense of about \$6,000, and found a six-barrel well; while in sight of the derrick, the great Phillips gusher was subsequently drilled. The White well, on the James Campbell farm, was struck in the Third sand May 9, 1893, when the oil flowed with great force. The territory was previously known as the Hundred-Foot, this being the first Third sand encountered. Many other instances might be adduced of the uncertainties of the oil field and examples given of how a few experts in the business have devoted half a life-time to the exploration of a string of dry holes, others to a chase after new developments, and others—the oil dreamers, to visions of oily oceans waiting to be tapped.

The pumper is by no means the sleepy fellow one would picture him. He is an inventive genius, and possesses some rude sense of music. To make his life endurable, the pumper has made steam his advance guard or picket line; for, with steam, he has arranged a signal for each well in his charge, a signal as true as that given by nature to the infant to notify the mother of its wants. These signals are of several tones and are as familiar to the pumper as are the notes of the caged canaries to their owner. One says "toothache," "toothache," day in and day out, so long as steam is supplied. The strength or feebleness of the song announces to the pumper what is being done in some distant part of the field. Another signal for another well is pitched in some higher or lower key, to sound another word, and thus, as the calls of the cuckoo tell of the meadows in the summer and fall, so do these tell-tale words of steam speak of producing oil fields and watchful pumpers. Prior to the adoption of this system, pumpers had to be as lively as lamp-lighters. Their travels, too, were attended with danger; for it is related that an experienced pumper visited a well near Fairview one night, and, stretching forward his lantern to make observations, fired the escaping gas and this, in turn, fired the tanks, resulting in the destruction of thousands of barrels of oil.

The part taken by the torpedo in oil well operations should not be overlooked. In 1862, Col. E. A. L. Roberts conceived the idea and in November, 1864, applied for a patent. On January 2, 1865, Roberts attempted to test the torpedo at Titusville, but not until the 21st did Captain Mills permit him to make a trial. The result confirmed his own opinion of the invention, for the "Ladies' Well," answered by an immense flow of oil and paraffine. Later trials were even more satisfactory and the inventor's fortune was assured. When the

United States Supreme Court was subsequently asked to confirm his claims, his petition was granted, and in the decision the following particulars relating to the torpedo were contained :

The patent consists in sinking to the bottom of the well, or to that portion of it which passes through the oil-bearing rock, a water-tight flask containing gunpowder or other powerful explosive material, the flask being a little less in diameter than the diameter of the bore, to enable it to slide down easily. This torpedo or flask is so constructed that its contents may be ignited either by caps with a weight falling on them or by fulminating powder placed so that it can be exploded by a movable wire or by electricity, or by any of the known means used for exploding shells, torpedoes or cartridges under water. When the flask has been sunk to the desired position, the well is filled with water, if not already filled, thus making a water tamping and confining the effects of the explosion to the rock in the immediate vicinity of the flask, and leaving other parts of the rock surrounding the well not materially affected. The contents of the flask are then exploded by the means above mentioned, and, as the evidence showed, with the result in most cases of increasing the flow of oil very largely. The theory of the inventor is that petroleum, or oil taken from the well is, before it is removed, contained in seams or crevices, usually in the second or third stratum of sandstone or other rock abounding in the oil regions. These seams or crevices being of different dimensions and irregularly located, a well sunk through the oil-bearing rock may not touch any of them, and thus may obtain no oil, though it may pass very near the crevices; or it may, in its passage downward touch only small seams or make small apertures into the neighboring crevices containing oil; in either of which cases the seams or apertures are liable to become clogged by substances in the well or oil. The torpedo breaks through these obstructions and permits the oil to reach the well.

The system of "pooling oil" was observed throughout the various fields in the fall of 1872, the object being to keep crude oil up to a stated price, which would leave a profit to the producers. The well owners designated tanks in which the oil could be stored, and the council kept their agent posted on the quantity ready for shipment. The first lot of oil tanked was shipped on the first order, the payment therefor was lodged to the credit of the owner in a designated bank, and there he could present his certificate and draw the money. At that time oil was selling at \$4.50 per barrel. The shut-down of October, 1872, left 4,000 wells idle, and removed from competition with the producer no less than 800,000 barrels of oil in stock and 500,000 barrels of non-production. This movement checked the designs of refiners for the time; but they reorganized and, purchasing a charter from the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a second attempt to control the market. The action of S. D. Karns, James M. Lambing and other members of the Producers' Council of the second district, checkmated the refiners again; for, in December, 1872, the Union agreed not to start new wells until March 1, 1873, and to urge the unions in the first and third districts to follow their example.

In the earlier days, before invention, skill and experience had brought the work to its present perfection, the drilling of an oil well was a costly undertaking, sometimes involving an expenditure of upwards of \$10,000. Carll, the well known geologist, gives figures showing the cost to be nearly ten dollars a foot in 1865, and about \$5.75 a foot in 1872. These estimates are regarded as excessive, and much above the average cost of wells in the Butler field. The records of 1889 make the following showing: For rigs, about \$300 per well; labor drilling

about \$500; boiler and engine, about \$500; pulleys, ropes, etc., about seventy-five dollars; casing and tubing about \$400, a total of about \$1,775. While many wells in the Butler field have been kept down to the total given, a greater number cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500, and several exceed the \$4,000 mark.

In January, 1873, when the price of oil fell to \$2.35, or \$2.10 below the current price on November 15, 1872, one of the drillers wrote eight verses on the condition of the market, one of which is as follows:

I've niver known the likes, bedad,
Since ile was struck before,
That you and all the children had
Sthamps plenty by the schor.
But now the very devil's to pay,
Wid workin' men and all,
For ile's increasin' every day
An shure the price must fall.

There have been only two or three mysteries, in this county, each of them unimportant, so far as the oil market was concerned; but interesting, locally, as novelties in the field. The surprises of the field have, however, compensated for the want of many interesting mysteries, and, better still, taught the geologist and the driller to be careful in expressing opinions. The history of the wells is really a history of accidents; for, in thousands of cases dry holes have been found within a few rods of famous producers, and famous producers have been found here in fields which were not considered worth exploring, until the operators grew tired of other fields. Prophets of decay have been in the field since its beginning, yet oil wells multiply and every day sees some new venture rewarded by production. Butler is not now the field it was in 1877; but it is questionable, if the same prices reigned now as then, her celebrated oil men would not raise the production to the figures of that year. Old operators have faith in the field, and one of them gives, very concisely, the following opinion of the prophets who have expressed their ideas since 1865:

They have been predicting the failure of the supply periodically for twenty-five years. At one time there was a line drawn north of Tidioute, where the oil rock ran to the surface, and a line in Butler county near the south line of the county, where the rock dipped so much that it would be below sea level and would only produce salt water. An estimate was made of the oil that had been taken out and of the amount still remaining in the rock that could be taken out. The production since that time has far exceeded the estimate. Subsequently the great Bradford field, many miles to the north, and Allegheny county, Washington county, in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio to the south were opened up. This prediction was as far from the facts as many of the predictions that have been made in recent years in regard to the production of natural gas.

Indeed, it may be said that no man knows the origin of this fluid, no one knows the source of supply or fountain head, and no one can tell but greater oil springs than the "Phillips," or the "Armstrong," may yet respond to the driller's industry in this county, and fields, as bounteous as Petrolia, Karns City and Bald Ridge were, come forward to create new riches and turn the wheels of progress faster.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BUTLER GAS FIELD.

INTRODUCTION—DISCOVERY AND USES—EARLY GAS WELLS—THE CAMPBELL, HARVEY AND BURNS WELLS—A. W. MCCOLLOUGH'S ENTERPRISES—A DEEP TEST WELL—OTHER NATURAL GAS PRODUCERS.

THE knowledge of the existence of natural gas in Butler county antedates by many years its use for heating and lighting purposes. It was encountered in the drilling of early oil wells, its force often being such as to render a continuation of the work impossible. After it was once brought into subjection, however, and a practical demonstration of its utility and value for manufacturing and domestic purposes made, its general use quickly followed, and the gas well immediately took rank with the oil well as a source of wealth, and as an important factor in the manufacturing industries in which it is now so extensively used instead of coal. It has, also, proved a no less important factor in domestic economy, supplying a cleanly, convenient and economical fuel, and greatly reducing the labor of the house-wife.

Like the popular ideas of the origin of petroleum, the popular notion of the origin of natural gas is varied. From what is generally accepted as fact, the position and quantity of gas, depend, in the first place, upon the porosity and the homogeneity of the sand rock, which is its reservoir; in the second place, on the compactness of the strata above or below the sand; in the third place, on the dip of the sand and the position of the synclines and anticlines; in the fourth place, the proportion of water, oil and gas, and in the fifth place, the pressure of the gas before being tapped.

An old producer, speaking from experience, says, that in nearly every instance where an oil district has been found, there has invariably been a corresponding gas field discovered not far away. Oil and gas were undoubtedly formed and placed in the sand rocks by the same agency. The process that filled the oil rock also filled the gas rock. They run parallel, and, therefore, gas will be found as long as oil is found. Many gas wells in Butler, Warren, Venango and Washington counties have been producing gas ever since wells in the same locality have been producing oil. Gas wells were often abandoned because the pressure had so decreased that they could not force their product through the lines as against wells of higher pressure. The gas pump will in the future make it profitable to deliver the gas to consumers. To abandon a gas well when it ceases to be strong enough to force its way through its pipe lines, would be like abandoning an oil well because it had ceased to flow.

The celebrated gas well near Fairview, on the W. C. Campbell farm, was drilled for oil in April, 1872. It proved a gasser, and was a source of supply for

ten years. The force of the fluid at the mouth of the tubing was such that when it was accidentally lighted, the flames rose to a height of seventy-five feet and roared like a whirlwind, the sound of it being heard in Parker, ten miles away. To extinguish it the contractor spent \$500. The plan adopted was to smother the blaze with clay, and to accomplish this a ditch was excavated and the clay thrown inwards so as to form a cone. For days the work was carried on before a mound was raised over the casing of the well and the flames subdued. After being brought under control, the gas from this well was used for the lighting and heating of Fairview, Petrolia, Karns City and Argyle. It also furnished fuel for forty wells and eight pumping stations, and power for driving many wells. In the fall of 1873, a pipe leading to the towns named was connected with this great gasser.

The celebrated Harvey well, near Lardin's mill in Clinton township, was tapped in November, 1874, and gas struck in heavy quantity at a depth of 1,145 feet. At 420 feet, the drill reached the "Blue Monday" and "Lightning Rock." It required six weeks to pass through the 100 feet of this hard, white limestone. Sandstone and gas showed at 1,115 feet. As described by signal service officer, J. Cunningham, of Tarentum, who visited the place in February, 1875, it was certainly a wonder. Located between abrupt hills, in a valley about 300 feet wide, this self-feeding furnace sent up its flames. The gas was conveyed a distance of 150 feet, in a six-inch iron pipe, from which it discharged with the force of steam. Mr. Cunningham arrived near the well after darkness had set in, being drawn hither by the great light which had illumined the sky on many a previous night. When he came within its immediate influence and saw the trees wrapped in light and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by this great torch, the scene was incomparable. The hundreds of interested faces, the great mass of fine white flame, with its intense heat and brilliancy, the terrific noise of the escaping fluid, as it leaped into the atmosphere, fifteen feet wide by forty feet high, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The gas pipe line from this well crossed from summits before the head of Pine creek was reached, and then down the valley to Sharpsburg, or, in all, about seventeen miles.

The Burns gas well on the Duffy farm, near St. Joe, was drilled to a depth of about 1,600 feet, in 1875, by John Burns. Its mouth was 1,298 feet above ocean level. It was cased with five and five-eighths-inch pipe and fitted with a cap into which were screwed five two-inch pipes. When the small pipes were closed, the pressure rose to 300 pounds, and, to prevent the lifting of the casing, the gas was allowed to escape. The fluid for heating was twenty-five per cent better than bituminous coal. The gas was piped to Freeport through a two-inch pipe, the pressure at that place being 125 pounds per square inch. The output of the well averaged 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

The Delamater well was an oil producer so long as the owners did not go below the Third sand. When they did they lost a ten-barrel well and struck what appeared to be an inexhaustible reservoir of gas, the pressure being such that tools weighing 1,600 pounds could be drawn by hand, although the volume of gas was not so large as that of the Burns well half a mile distant.

The Denny wells, in the northeastern corner of Winfield township, were



Wm. Loring Garrison.
Jan. 11. 1850.

drilled for oil, but became great gas producers. William Stewart was interested in these wells with the Denny brothers.

The Saxon station gas well, drilled early in 1874, to a depth of 1,857 feet, struck a strong flow of gas at 1,150 feet.

The J. B. Mahan well, one and a half miles from Glade Mills, in Middlesex township, was drilled below the 1,930 feet level, in 1875. From 1,420 to 1,480 feet a thick bed of white sandstone showed a product of five barrels of amber oil, and from 1,732 to 1,745 feet it proved a ten-barrel well with a heavy flow of gas. At the 1,880 feet level blood-red slate was found, and this strange conformation, the first of its kind discovered below the oil sand, extended to 1,930 feet, when drilling ceased. The first oil sand, fifty feet deep, was struck at the 1,350 feet level.

Two miles south of the Jefferson township line, in Clinton township, Chantler Number 1 was drilled to gas at 1,340 feet. This gas was piped to the Etna furnace, near Pittsburg, as well as from a gasser just south, on the Westermann farm, where gas was found at 1,340 feet in the First sand, and oil and gas at a level of 1,495 feet, in the Second sand.

The well on the Criswell farm was drilled by Klingensmith for the Standard Plate Glass Company to a depth of 3,500 feet.

The gas well on the Robert Thompson farm, two miles south of St. Joe, at old Carbon Centre, in Clearfield township, was drilled in 1875, to a depth of 1,558 feet, its mouth being 1,162 feet above ocean level. Soft limestone, fifteen feet thick, was found at 215 feet; sand and sandstone below 300 feet; salt water at 530 feet; salt water and gas at 840 feet; corn meal sand at 1,446 feet; third sand oil at 1,456 feet, and gas at 1,558 feet. For four months it yielded eight barrels of oil a day; but after it was drilled to the Fourth sand, the oil flow made way for the gas. This liquid caught fire and burned the rig; but when the flame was controlled the gas was turned to account as fuel for the boilers in that section of the Donegal field.

The Jack well, 2,600 feet south of North Washington, struck gas in the Fourth sand at a depth of about 1,500 feet, or 1,300 feet below the top of the limestone bed. Within a year the volume of gas decreased fifty per cent, though this hole was considered to be the sole vent of the reservoir.

A gas well drilled on McMurry's run, in Marion township, presented the same phenomena as that on the Jack farm, both wells dating to 1877. This well was drilled near the mill by Emerson & Bronson with the hope of finding oil. Their enterprise was rewarded by a flow of gas and water, the latter produced in a column reaching about thirty-five feet above the derrick.

The discovery of gas in the Phillips Brothers' well, on the McJunkin farm, in September, 1882, at a depth of 1,000 feet, and within one and a half miles of Butler borough, promised to the citizens a cheap and clean fuel. It may be looked upon as the pioneer gas producer of the borough, the introduction to the newer wells on Cemetery Hill.

In February, 1886, the Mahoning Gas Company's well on the Shield's farm, near Harrisville, was drilled to a depth of 925 feet, when a great gas reservoir was opened. It was the fifth successful drilling within a radius of two miles.

The well on the Caspar Fruhling farm, in Winfield township, drilled in 1889, was considered the greatest gas producer then existing in the county, though, when compared with the McCollough wells in the adjoining county of Armstrong, it was insignificant. In 1888, A. W. McCollough, of Butler secured a block of leases in the Winfield, Clinton and Buffalo fields, on what is known as the Brady's Bend anticlinal. There the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company drilled a dozen or more wells in their search for natural gas, and on the Fruhling and Cruikshank farms, completed in 1889, the greatest gas wells ever struck in this county—the flow being found in the lower member of the Hundred-foot, or the "Venango First Sand," or the "Second Sand" and Fifty-foot" of the Parker field. Two large pipe lines were laid from this field to the plate glass works below Kittanning, at Ford City, while two more lines were laid to Butler borough by the Home Natural Gas Company and The Standard Plate Glass Company. This was the greatest gas reservoir ever opened in Butler county. Statistics relating to it are given at the close of this chapter, where comparisons are made with the old gas wells on the Duffy farm in Donegal township.

The deepest test for gas ever made in this county was that on the Robert Smith farm, in Winfield township. This extraordinary exploration was made by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company under the direction of A. W. McCollough, in 1891. The well mouth is found at the top of the lower member of the Mahoning sandstone, 1,351 feet above ocean level. The ferriferous limestone is reached at a depth of 475 feet; the mountain sand, or "Big Injun," at 852 feet; the bottom of mountain sand at 1,032 feet; the top of Butler gas sand at 1,372 feet, and the top of the "Hundred-foot," or Venango first sand, at 1,514 feet. A good flow of gas was struck in the lower member of the "Hundred-foot," and through it an eight-inch hole was drilled, which was cased with six and a quarter-inch casing, connected so as to carry off the gas into the Ford City pipe line, thirteen miles distant.

Meantime a six-inch hole was drilled through the lower strata of the Venango sands, which were marked by broken sand shells. The drill passed on through the interval of the "Warren" group, the "Speechley," the "Bradford," the "Kane" and the "Wilcox," deep into the Chemung, without encountering gas or oil or finding a matrix for either. The last 1,500 feet were drilled through easily, only a shell being struck at intervals, until a depth of 4,000 feet was recorded, when the exploration was suspended. The bottom of this well is 2,649 feet below ocean level, being almost 500 feet deeper than any well ever drilled within the boundaries of Butler county.

The Guckert & Steele gas well on the Beighley farm, a mile and one-half northeast of the Harmony pool, was struck on January 23, 1893, at the top of the sand, showing a pressure of 150 pounds the first minute. Several wells in that neighborhood and in the Breakneck, Glade run, Thorn creek and other districts evidence the fact that the searcher for oil often finds gas in great volume.

The Phillips well on the Campbell heirs' farm, showed a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. The Citizens' Gas Company's well, on the Baldauf farm, near Herman, proved a good Fourth sand gasser, in November, 1893; while

the Brown & Brewster wells, on the Alexander Brewster farm, in Centre township, showed the value of that new gas field. The second well on that farm, completed in October, 1893, had a rock pressure, it is stated, of 1,600 pounds. With other later developments, it proves that Butler county is one of the greatest gas fields in the United States, and still has plenty of new territory to increase the supply.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUTLER BOROUGH.

ROBERT MORRIS AND THE CUNNINGHAMS—ORIGINAL OWNERS OF THE SITE—THE TOWN LAID OUT—FIRST SALE OF LOTS AND NAMES OF PURCHASERS—EARLY SETTLERS AND FIRST BIRTHS—THE TOWN INCORPORATED—FIRST BOROUGH OFFICERS, ELECTIONS AND TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCILS—LOT OWNERS OF 1821—FIRST QUARTER CENTURY—TAXABLES OF 1828—INTERESTING PETITIONS AND ORDINANCES—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—JUSTICES AND POSTMASTERS—PIONEER MERCHANTS—OLD TIME INN-KEEPERS—LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO BUTLER—TAVERNS AND HOTELS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—SUBURBAN GROWTH.

IN the beginning of the Nineteenth century the site now occupied by the thrifty, progressive and beautiful borough of Butler, was a wild and uninviting spot covered with hazel bushes and tangled vines. At that time no one entertained the idea of founding a town on these rolling hills, or even imagined for a moment that one ever would be built here. But the whirligig of time often suddenly brings to the surface unexpected conditions, and what is termed "speculation" frequently develops results wholly unlooked for.

Robert Morris, the patriot, as well as one of the most remarkable men of Revolutionary times, had become the owner of more than three-quarters of a million of acres of land in this section of Western Pennsylvania, over seventy thousand acres of which laid in what afterwards became Butler county, and also held the warrant for the land on which the borough of Butler is built. James Dunlap, the well-known surveyor, in a memorandum recently found among his papers, says: "Stephen Gapen was the deputy surveyor for Allegheny county after the passage of the famous act of the legislature of April 3, 1792. He received of Robert Morris and located 311 warrants in Cunningham's old district of 'Depreciation lands,' on which the borough of Butler is located." This seems conclusive that Morris once owned the land.

Whatever praise, glory or honor—and there is a great deal—may belong to Morris for what he accomplished as a financier during the dark and perilous days of the struggle for liberty, he became, after the restoration of peace, imbued with

An irresistible desire to accumulate wild lands and be recognized as the owner of magnificent estates. He was not content to own a few thousand acres in Western and Northern Pennsylvania, and South-western New York, but he aspired to be the owner of millions. This strange desire became the consuming ambition of the closing years of his life, and made him what may not inappropriately be termed the colossal land fiend of the last days of Eighteenth century. His inordinate land-grasping propensity, as a logical result, led to his financial ruin, and he closed his brilliant career in sadness, sorrow and gloom.

Through his agent, James Cunningham—who was also the surveyor of what is known as “Cunningham’s District of Depreciation Lands”—Morris had warrants laid on lands which finally became part of Butler county. The warrant embracing the land which finally became a part of the site of Butler had originally been taken out in the name of John Tressler and Andrew Reichert, but in time passed into the hands of John and Samuel J. Cunningham, but they did not receive the patent for the Tressler tract until the 13th of May, 1805. It sets forth that it was granted on consideration of moneys paid by John Tressler into the receiver-general’s office, at the granting of the warrant, and of the sum of \$158 paid by Samuel J. Cunningham, and also, in said Samuel J. Cunningham having made it appear that he made, or caused to be made, an actual settlement, and continued residence agreeable to Section 9, of the law of 1792, on a tract of land called “Butler,” for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the country.

Many of the warrants for the lands afterwards owned by Morris were made out in the names of residents of Lancaster county. The Cunninghams hailed from that county, having been born and raised on the Conestoga, probably near what is now the city of Lancaster. They evidently were active men of the period and keenly alive to the importance of the early acquisition of lands. But notwithstanding the fact that their names were associated with the origin of Butler, no descendant remains to represent them. One brother, David C. Cunningham, was a member of the bar in the infancy of the town, but what became of him is unknown.

The brothers evidently were aware, or at least expected, that a new county would soon be erected. This, probably, was the reason why they were so anxious to acquire lands in this vicinity and then make a determined fight for the location of the seat of justice. In the meantime another man, Robert Graham made his appearance, and settling upon a tract, in 1797, adjoining the Cunningham land on the north, became in time its owner, and therefore interested in the county seat project.

As an evidence of the knowledge possessed by the Cunninghams of what was going on with regard to the formation of the new county, it may be mentioned that when the act was passed authorizing its creation (March 12, 1800), it was provided that the place for holding the courts should be fixed at some point not more than four miles distant from the center of the county. From this fact it appears very clear that they had some knowledge of the proposed boundary lines of the new county, and they shrewdly acquired lands upon which the county seat could be eligibly located.

As soon as the act was signed by the Governor the struggle for the seat of justice commenced. Other locations were proposed and strenuous efforts made in their behalf, but it was evident that the Cunninghams had the advantage in more ways than one. When the commissioners appointed to examine the sites and make a selection came upon the ground, they met the claimants and heard their pleas. One of these commissioners, under date of June 7, 1802, writes of the lands proposed by the Cunninghams for a county seat in these words:

The situation is beautiful, being on an eminence which descends in all directions; the land scarce of timber, but sufficiently dry, and large bodies of meadow land near the seat. This site will have the advantage of the creek, with sundry good springs of water and coal banks near, limestone and freestone quarries partly adjoining the site. The ridges all pointing into the little valley, will be convenient for roads from every direction.

From the foregoing it is evident that at least one commissioner was favorably impressed with the location, and this good impression was further strengthened by an evening's conversation. He says in his diary:

We parted that evening, Messrs. Weaver, Hamilton and Lane lodging at the mill house, Mr. Morton and myself returning with Mr. Robert Cunningham to the Salt Lick place, where that young man keeps bachelor's hall in a nice cabin building.

The commissioners readily saw the advantage this site possessed over the others. That night they were the guests of the Cunninghams—three of them lodged at the "mill house," which was the home of John and Samuel J. Cunningham, and the other two, as stated, stopped with their brother Robert in his "cabin." The mill, which became an important landmark, had been built about two years before the visit, or in the very beginning of the century.

That night became memorable in the history of Butler. It marked a new epoch, as it were. The Cunningham brothers, in conjunction with Robert Graham, proposed to lay out in town lots 300 acres of land, five acres of which should be set apart for the use of the county of Butler, providing their location should be made the seat of justice. This offer, which was better than any other received, settled the business of the commission, and they retired from the field and prepared their report to the secretary of the Commonwealth. That it was favorable to the site offered by the Cunninghams is shown by the following section of a bill passed by the legislature on the 8th of March, 1803:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That John McBride, Esq., William Elliott, Esq., and John David, be and hereby are appointed trustees for the county of Butler, and the said trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and required to survey, or cause to be surveyed, three hundred acres of land situate on the north side of Connoquenessing creek, near Samuel J. Cunningham's mill, agreeably to a description given of the situation and boundary thereof expressed in the grant and obligation of Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, made by them to the Governor for the use of the county of Butler, and the said trustees are hereby authorized and required to lay out a convenient lot or lots of land within the said three hundred acres not exceeding five acres, whereon the public buildings shall be erected for the use of the county of Butler, and the surplus or residue of said three hundred acres of land, which shall remain after the sites for the public buildings are set apart and determined, shall be laid out for a town, with suitable town lots, at the discretion of the trustees, with necessary

reservations for a quarry*, streets, lanes, alleys and roads or highways; provided, however, that no outlots shall exceed five acres, and the town hereby directed to be laid out shall be called Butler.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, etc.,* That it shall be the duty of the said trustees, or a majority of them, to sell by public auction the said town lots and outlots at such times as they may judge most advantageous to the county, which sale shall be held at the said Cunningham mill, in the said county, previous to which the said trustees shall advertise the same three times at least in one or more newspapers published in Pittsburg, Greensburg and Washington one month before the day appointed for such sale; provided, that before the said commissioners proceed to the discharge of the duties herein enjoined and required, they shall demand and receive from the aforesaid Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham sufficient deeds in fee simple of the above described 300 acres of land in trust for the use of the said county of Butler, agreeably to the grant thereof heretofore made to the governor for the use of the county of Butler by the said Samuel J. Cunningham, John Cunningham and Robert Graham, and shall procure the same to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Allegheny county, and when the said trustees shall have so done they shall have authority, and it shall be their duty, to make out and grant sufficient deeds in fee simple for the town and outlots by them sold in pursuance of this act.

Immediately after the passage of the act preparations were made to lay out the town, and in August, 1803, it was consummated. The plat contained seventy-six acres and seventy-nine perches. The deed for the ground, as required by the act, was executed to the trustees for the county, and preparation for the sale of lots was begun. The town was named Butler, in honor of Gen. Richard Butler, the distinguished patriot and soldier, a very full sketch of whom appears in a preceding chapter. As the town was to be the seat of justice of the new county, people were naturally filled with great expectations of future prosperity and wealth, and there was at once a rush to the new town to buy lots either for speculative or business purposes.

In the meantime John Cunningham became involved through his business operations, and judgments were entered against him. But in order to remove all uncertainty as to the validity of title in the conveyance of lots, his creditors residing in Philadelphia executed a deed of release under the belief that this procedure would facilitate the sale of town lots and, therefore, enhance the value of his land outside of the town, which was covered by their judgments. This curious deed may be found in Book 1, Page 1, of the Butler county records. These creditors were Simon and Heyman Gratz, William Wistar, John Priece, John Wistar, Joseph Karrick, Joshua Percival, and Thomas Ryerson, all of Philadelphia. The closing clause of the deed reads:

And whereas, it appears that the lien of said judgments on the said lands may obstruct the further sale of the lots laid out thereon, and prevent the permanent establishment of

* In a description accompanying a historical map of Butler, prepared by James Dunlap several years ago, he says in substance: "Cunningham and Lowery conveyed originally 176 acres and 79 perches of land in 1808. Of this land 76 acres and 79 perches were taken off the north end of a tract containing 300 acres warranted in the name of John Tressler, patented to Cunningham, and called 'Butler.' Lowery reserved a small strip of land between the creek and lots Numbers 70 to 79. This strip is now a part of the borough, improved and built on, and lies on both sides of Water street. The trustees having laid out the town of Butler northward beyond the limits of the deed of Cunningham, on the southern end of a tract containing 200 acres, warranted in the name of Adam Reichert, and patented to Stephen Lowery, and called 'Warren Point,' he conveyed it to the commissioners in trust for the town, February 17 1810. The quarry Reserve¹ laid on this land. The borough was first extended by act of 1820, and lastly by act of 1870. Area, 1,324 acres."

the county town of the county of Butler aforesaid on the said lands [Cunningham's], and thereby greatly lessen the value of a large extent of land belonging to the said John Cunningham adjacent to the said tract of 300 acres whereon the town of Butler is laid out, which adjacent land is equally bound by our judgments, in consideration whereof to increase the value of our security or interest in this land, to encourage purchasers of lots within the said 300 acres and promote the permanence of the county town thereon, we do covenant and agree with the said William Elliott, John McBride and John David, trustees for the county of Butler, and their successors, and with each of the purchasers, their heirs, etc., free and unmolested and unincumbered by any judgment or debt.

The deed was executed in Philadelphia, October 5, 1803, and recorded January 23, 1804, in Butler.

FIRST SALE OF LOTS.

The first sale of lots in accordance with the provisions of the act, commenced August 10, 1803—nearly two months before the execution of the deed of release—and was continued on August 11, 12 and 13, 1803, and August 14, 15 and 16, 1804. The terms at the first sale were one-third of the price when the lot was struck off, one-third in nine months, and one-third in nine months from date of second payment.

One hundred and thirty lots sold on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of August, brought \$5,409.50, and of this sum \$1,503.16½ were paid. On the 14th of August, 1804, sixteen outlots were sold: on the 15th, fourteen lots, including one lot (No. 150) for cemetery purposes; and on the 16th, twenty-seven lots, including one (No. 151) for use as a cemetery. The sales on the 14th, 15th and 16th, realized \$1,612.25, and so on to the close. From 1806 to 1828, the sales of original lots by the trustees were slow; but transfers were numerous on account of the owners becoming discouraged and wishing to depart.

The record of the first sale of lots, printed herewith for the first time, took place at the Cunningham, now the Walter mill, on the Connoquenessing. The names of purchasers, number of lots and auction prices, are given in order to show the beginnings of the settlement of the town of Butler:

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.	NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
<i>August 10, 1803.</i>					
Alexander Hill.....	2	\$104	William B. Young.....	54	\$ 61
Ephraim Harris.....	3	94	John Elliott	53	75
William Evans.....	5	80	Samuel Ewalt, Esq.....	52	81
James Ritchey.....	6	75	John Elliott.....	60	70
Joseph McClurg.....	7	50	Henry H. Haslett.....	59	45
Ebenezer McGuffin	8	41	Henry H. Haslett.....	58	47
Joseph McClurg.....	9	100	Maj. William Campbell.....	57	41
John Negley.....	11	90	Francis Kearns.....	56	51
Abraham Brinker.....	13	120	Jacob Haffa and W. B. Young	55	44
"	14	90	William Ayres.....	24	130
Matthew Thompson.....	15	85	Jeremiah Murray.....	23	71
James Boyard.....	16	102			
William Kearns.....	18	72	<i>August 11, 1803.</i>		
William Brown.....	61	72	William Elliott, Esq.....	22	\$ 70
Andrew McCollough	62	61	Joseph Davis	21	70
"	63	78	William Ayres.....	20	44
			Alexander Hill.....	19	45
					\$2,036.00

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John McBride.....	108	\$ 76
Ephraim Harris.....	25	78
William Neyman.....	110	76
George Armstrong, Esq....	27	70
James Fryer.....	26	66
David Dougal.....	109	53
Samuel A. Rippey, Esq.....	128	65
John Negley.....	111	75
David Sutton.....	67	44
George Brown.....	68	38
Alexander Logan, Esq.....	69	44
David Sutton, Sr.....	49	43
" ".....	50	30
Samuel Murphy.....	51	26
Archibald St. Clair.....	36	28
John Clowes.....	37	30
Joseph McClelland.....	112	55
William Bradley.....	113	61
Francis Boyle.....	127	42
Peter Fryer.....	126	45
James Thompson.....	125	48
David Dick.....	114	41
Robert Stewart, D. Dougal..	79	33
John Elliott.....	105	30
John Elliott.....	106	25
William Hutchison.....	28	31
Samuel Murphy.....	129	29
William Hall.....	29	20
James Patterson.....	30	24
William Bradley.....	107	30
John McBride, Esq.....	104	36
John Cunningham.....	86	22
" ".....	87	24
John Rea (weaver).....	66	43
John McGinnis.....	64	40
John McLure.....	65	31
Joseph Thorn.....	35	31
Philip Empey.....	34	21

\$1,837.00

August 12, 1803.

John Fowler, Esq.....	73	\$ 22
John Huey.....	72	26
" ".....	70	24
Henry Evans, Esq.....	71	23
James Ferguson.....	74	26
James Carson.....	75	22
William Thompson.....	77	22
John Cunningham.....	78	22
John Elliott.....	85	20
" ".....	130	20
James Moore.....	131	20
James McCurdy.....	132	23

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John Fisher.....	133	\$ 20
John Musser, Sr.....	134	37
James McKee.....	123	53
Thomas McCleary.....	124	41
James Carson.....	116	47
Alexander Hamilton.....	115	31
Francis Kearns.....	122	52
William Kearns.....	117	63
Samuel Murphy.....	88	17
" ".....	89	19
" ".....	90	14
James Moore.....	91	11
James Scott, Jr.....	92	11
Robert Lemmon.....	121	26
Robert Scott.....	120	25
Thomas Humphrey.....	135	39
John Elliott.....	136	30
George Scott.....	137	26
David Dougal.....	98	20
William Elliott, Sr.....	143	39½
John McCurdy.....	31	30
John Cunningham.....	142	26
" ".....	44	21
John Turk.....	99	24
John Elliott.....	141	35
David Scott.....	140	26
William Elliott, Esq.....	139	27
Francis Kearns.....	109	35½
James Scott, Jr.....	48	29½
Samuel Scott.....	47	17
John Boyd.....	46	28
Joseph Evans.....	93	20½
John McCleary.....	102	16
S. Williamson.....	45	11

\$1,239.00

August 13, 1803.

Robert Irwin.....	38	\$ 28
George Dougherty.....	39	21
" ".....	43	12
John McGowan.....	40	11
William McDonald.....	41	19
James Ferguson.....	42	20
Samuel Dunbar.....	103	32
James Fryer.....	101	24
Joshua McElfish.....	100	21½
William McDonald.....	97	18
John Carson.....	94	14
Abraham Brinker.....	95	10¼
Robert Scott.....	118	21
Benjamin Rimbey.....	81	21½

\$297.50



Yours truly
Geo M^cQuiston.

On August 14, 1804, the trustees made the terms of sale more liberal, giving one year for second payment, and two years for third payment. Under this rule fifty-seven lots were sold August 14, 15, and 16, 1804, the total sum realized being \$1,612.25.

The record of outlots sold August 14 and 15, 1804, is as follows :

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE	NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
George Bowers.....	1	\$40 00	Joseph Davis.....	13	\$44 00
" ".....	2	37 00	James Thompson.....	14	40 00
Abraham Brinker.....	3	43 00	William B. Young.....	15	52 00
" ".....	4	42 00	John David.....	16	47 00
" ".....	5	33 00	William Elliott.....	17	30 00
Robert Campbell.....	6	28 50	Alexander Addison.....	18	41 00
Maj. William Campbell....	7	23 50	George Bowers.....	19	52 00
Samuel A. Rippey.....	8	65 50	John McLure.....	20	31 00
James Thompson.....	9	32 00	" ".....	31	22 00
" ".....	10	41 50	William B. Young.....	32	12 00
Ephraim Harris.....	11	42 00	John McCandless.....	33	43 00
John Negley.....	12	39 00			

The town lots sold on August 15, are recorded as follows :

NAME	NUMBER.	PRICE.	NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE
James Findley.....No. 144		\$21 50	James Brown.....	149	\$13 00
John McCandless.....	145	22 00	John Cunningham, A		
" ".....	146	22 00	Brinker and others		
Valentine Preamer.....	147	16 00	for the use of a grave		
Valentine Preamer.....	148	14 00	yard.....	150	10 00

The outlots sold on August, 16, 1804, were as follows :

NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.	NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John McCandless.....No. 24		\$41 00	William Fulyard.....	25	\$37 00
Joseph Davis.....	26	56 00	David Dougal.....	34	46 00
William Campbell.....	27	49 50	" ".....	35	24 00
" ".....	28	61 00	James Thompson.....	29	33 00
James Blashford.....	23	15 25	" ".....	22	20 50
Andrew Allsworth.....	30	20 25	Samuel J. Cunningham	21	34 00

The town lots sold on that day were purchased by the following named persons :

NAME	NUMBER	PRICE.	NAME.	NUMBER.	PRICE.
John Cunningham, A.			James Martin.....	159	\$15 75
Brinker and others			John Thompson.....	160	8 25
for cemetery.....No. 151		\$10 00	Phillip Sutton.....	161	12 00
James Brown.....	152	13 25	" ".....	163	9 25
William Clark.....	153	12 50	Samuel J. Cunningham	162	9 00
George Bowers.....	154	16 00	Ambrose Kennedy.....	164	9 25
Samuel J. Cunningham	155	16 00	Joseph Robbins.....	158	5 75
" ".....	156	12 00	Lawrence King.....	45	10 25
" ".....	157	13 50			

Lot Number 152, purchased August 14, 1804, by James Brown, for \$13.25, was not paid for by him—his note for \$4.41 $\frac{1}{2}$, and cash per Negley, \$8.83 $\frac{1}{2}$, being credited; a deed was made to John Negley, April 18, 1811.

After the excitement attendant on the first sale of lots was over, a calm followed, and the work of building the town was not prosecuted with much vigor. The country was new and sparsely settled, improvements were few and the outlook was neither encouraging nor bright. A few log houses or cabins were hastily erected on the new town site, small shops were opened and an attempt made "to do business on a small scale." To James Thompson belongs the credit of erecting the first blacksmith shop, which stood near the Diamond. William Young built the second, William Neyman the third, Abraham Brinker the fourth, and Jacob Funk the fifth, on a lot which was long afterwards occupied by Hon. Jacob Ziegler. Other houses, all of a very primitive character, were built soon after by John Empey, George Powers, Stephen Crawford and John Potts. These men were the first settlers within the original limits of the borough of Butler. John Negley had settled in 1800 south of the creek, opposite the Cunningham mill. There the Cunninghams had lived, or in that vicinity, since 1797. So also had Robert Graham on his warrant near the northern limits of the town. His son, William Graham, born in 1803, was the first child to see the light of day within the present limits of Butler. The next birth was Sarah, daughter of John and Jane Potts, born in March, 1805, who afterwards became the wife of Robert Carnahan. Campbell E. Purviance, born in 1806, was the third, and James Dunlap, born April 18, 1807, the fourth child born on the site of Butler.

The early settlers were patriotic, however, if their comforts were few and the times hard. This is shown by the names they gave the original streets in the village. Main street was the central or meridian line running north and south. On the east side and parallel therewith was McKean street, so named in honor of Governor McKean; on the west side came Washington street, named after the illustrious "Father of his Country." Running east and west, and crossing the others at right angles, were: Mifflin, in honor of the Governor; Jefferson followed next, because he was a prominent man at that time; then came Cunningham, out of respect to the founders of the town, and lastly Wayne, as a mark of respect to Gen. Anthony Wayne, a hero of the Revolution and the avenger of St. Clair's defeat. These were the *original* streets—there are many more now—and whilst their names were prompted by patriotism, they were also appropriate.

However plucky the people may have been, they were forced to endure many hardships. The winter after the town was laid out (1803-4) was a long, cold and dreary one. The only road communicating with the outer world was a bridle path leading straight over the hills to Pittsburg, whence they were compelled to go for their scanty groceries. The mill, originally erected by the Cunninghams on the creek near by, furnished flour, but for their meat they largely depended on game, which abounded in the forest.

In his "Recollections of the West," Henry M. Brackenridge, son of Judge H. H. Brackenridge, who was appointed clerk to William Ayres, the first prothonotary of Butler county, says that he passed the winter in this "new outpost of civilization." He notes his coming from Pittsburg in these words:

On my arrival at Butler there were a few log houses just raised, but not sufficiently completed to be occupied. It was not long before there were two taverns, a store and a

blacksmith shop. It was then a town. The country around was a howling wilderness. With the exception of a few scattered settlements as far removed from each other as the woods in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

If the winter had been hard, the people were determined to have some pleasure and social enjoyment when the spring and summer came. The first social and festive assemblage was held on the 4th of July, 1804, when the natal day of American independence was celebrated in a very patriotic manner. The meeting was held at the Federal spring, and a preserved account of the affair informs us that "a long table, say 100 feet, supplied with the best the country afforded, accommodated the eating and drinking part of the occasion. After dinner William Ayres was appointed president and John McCandless (then sheriff) vice-president. Patriotic toasts, general and volunteer, suited to the occasion, were read by the president at the head of the table, and repeated by the vice-president at the foot. Then followed the drink, the huzzas and firing of musketry, and music of drum and fife playing—playing the old Revolutionary tunes of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Hail Columbia.'"

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

Almost a decade and a half elapsed before the inhabitants began to think of taking a step forward by aspiring to a corporate government. Finally the question was brought before the legislature, and Butler was incorporated as a borough by an act entitled "An act to erect the town of Milton, in the county of Northumberland, and the town of Butler, in the county of Butler, into boroughs," which was read February 6, 1817, and passed February 26 of the same month. The charter was issued May 2, 1817, by Governor Snyder, and Butler laid aside its swaddling clothes as soon as a new outfit could be procured. The section of the act relating to the incorporation of Butler is given herewith:

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That the town of Butler in the county of Butler, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the "Borough of Butler," and contained within the following metes and bounds: The original plat or draft of the town of Butler, beginning at a black oak on the bank of the Mill dam; thence north seventy-eight degrees west seven perches; thence south fifty-two degrees west eight perches; thence south eleven degrees west seven perches south, three degrees east ten perches south, thirty-six degrees east eight perches south seventy-three degrees west eleven perches north ten degrees west fourteen perches north, ten degrees east fourteen perches north forty degrees west twelve perches west sixteen perches south fifty-nine degrees, west twenty-three perches; thence south eleven degrees west thirteen perches south twenty-five degrees east five perches south twenty degrees west fourteen perches; thence south eighteen perches; thence south fifty-two degrees west twenty-six perches south forty-one degrees west six perches south sixty-one degrees west thirteen and one-half perches south fifty-seven degrees west seven and one-half perches to a hickory; thence leaving the dam north seventy-seven degrees west nine perches; thence sixty-seven degrees west fifty-nine perches to two hickories on the bank of the creek; thence north fifteen degrees west forty perches north three degrees west 152 perches and five-tenths; thence north eighty-seven degrees east 173 perches, and thence south three degrees east 133 perches and two-tenths to the place of beginning.

Thus was the borough brought into corporate existence, and as such it has continued for a period of over seventy-seven years. Under the act of April 3,

1851, it was re-incorporated by order of the court of quarter sessions, issued January 15, 1853.

Section seventeen of the act cited above provided that the inhabitants of the borough entitled to vote for members of the legislature, having resided within the limits of the borough at least six months preceding the election, should, "on the Friday immediately preceding the third Saturday of March next," have power to cast their votes between the hours of one and five in the afternoon, for one chief burgess, one assistant burgess and seven citizens to be a town council; also one high constable.

The records inform us that the first election of borough officers was held May 30, 1817, at the primitive dwelling of Adam Funk—long since disappeared—but subsequent elections for years were mostly held at the house of Jacob Mechling, who himself was chosen one of the first councilmen to aid in shaping the destinies of the infant borough, and who for many years afterwards, from time to time, was locally honored by his fellow citizens.

That the new borough officers were prompt to organize and discharge their functions, is shown by the fact that they entered upon their duties the very day they were elected. The first minute upon the first book of the borough council, still in a good state of preservation, opens under date of May 30, 1817, with the following words:

William Ayres, Esq., duly elected chief burgess, and John Gilmore, Esq., duly elected assistant burgess,—William Campbell, John Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Dougal and James Stephenson, duly elected members of the town council for the borough of Butler, met at the house of Adam Funk and severally took and subscribed the oath of office before Robert Scott, Esq., a justice of the peace, as directed by the Act of Assembly, passed 26th of February, A. D. 1817, creating the town of Butler, in the county of Butler, into a borough. John Potts was, on motion, duly elected president; John Bredin was appointed town clerk; James Hill was appointed borough treasurer; Maurice Bredin was appointed collector of the borough taxes.

Jacob Mechling qualified as councilman on July 7, and voted with the others for levying a borough tax co-extensive with the road tax assessed by the township supervisors, as well as for the adoption of the seal of the circuit court as the seal of the borough.

In April, 1818, repairs on the market house, such as "boarding-in" below the benches, were ordered, and five dollars granted to Potts "for the bridge made by him." At the annual meeting of 1819, Hugh McKee was appointed treasurer, and Joseph McQuestion, collector. An ordinance establishing market days was adopted and rules for preventing sheep and swine from running at large and persons from galloping on the streets ordered to be enforced. In 1820 William Gibson succeeded Bredin as clerk, James Stephenson was appointed treasurer and William Campbell, collector. David Scott was then high constable and McCleary's house was the place of meeting. The tax levy was four mills on the dollar,—enough to meet the expenditure for fitting up a "pound or pen" on William Beatty's lot for hogs, and a place in Eli Skeer's stable for keeping sheep. The alley between West and Cunningham streets was ordered to be cleared and repaired and a stone bridge over the run below the graveyard was authorized.

The report of the sale of the market house was made in September, when eighteen dollars for brick were paid into the treasury.

Jacob Mechling, Jr., was appointed clerk in 1821, Simon Mechling, collector, and William Beatty, treasurer. In December the street commissioners, William Hagerty and Joseph McQuiston, were ordered

To cut the Diamond as much as may be necessary to render the side-walks and diamond level or nearly so with the turnpike, and that West street be dug and filled, so that the ascent thereof will not exceed seven degrees with a horizontal line.

In September the meeting was held at Jacob Mechling's house, when an order to sell the market house was issued. In October an attempt to rescind this order was made only to fail, and the same month McKean street was authorized to be opened as far as the *inlots* extended.

The first vote recorded by the borough of Butler for State and county officers was that of October 14, 1817. William Findley received twenty and Joseph Hiester sixteen votes for governor; John Gilmore twenty-nine and Walter Lowrie, eight for senator; Samuel Douglass twenty-seven. William Marks twenty-seven, John Wilson ten, Andrew Christy twenty-one. William Ayres twenty-nine, William Wilkins sixteen. John Robison nine, and John Ross nine, for representatives in legislature; Francis Fryer twelve, Abraham Brinker fourteen, David Dougal eight, and Moses Hanlen three, for county commissioners; John Bredin thirty-six and David Dougal two for auditor; Jacob Mechling twenty-three, John Galbraith thirty-six and Thomas Lyon thirteen, for trustees. Samuel Glass was inspector, Robert Scott judge, and Moses Sullivan and J. Williamson clerks of election in the borough.

LOT OWNERS IN 1821.

The assessment list of 1821 shows that the following persons were owners of improved or unimproved lots within the borough limits in that year: William Ayres, Maurice Bredin, John Bredin, Kennedy Beatty, Mary Barnhart, William Beatty, Patrick Briceland, John Cully, William Criswell, William Campbell, Owen Callan, Robert Carnahan, Henry Duffy, John Dunbar, David Dougal, John Devine, Henry Evans, John Empey, Norbert Foltz, Adam Funk, Patrick and William Hagerty, Samuel Johnston, Stephen Lowrey, Robert McQuiston, Joseph McQuiston, Christopher Meyers, Jacob Mechling, Hugh McKee, Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas McCleary, John Miller, Bernard McGirr, Patrick McFarlin, Thomas and Patrick McHenet, George Mechling, James McPherson, Isaiah Niblock, John Potts, James Reed, John Reed, Thomas M. Sedwick, James Thompson, James White, John Sheridan, Moses Sullivan, Alexander Scott, John Sullivan, Eli Skeer, David Scott and Robert Scott.

The vacant in-lots of the borough were assessed against the following reputed owners: Robert Campbell, John Cunningham, Samuel Cunningham, John Elliott, William Elliott, Abraham Fryer, Neal Gillespie, Ephraim Harris, W. M. Hutchison, Alexander Hill, William Kearns, Alexander Logan, Andrew McCollough, William McDonald, Samuel Murphy, John Negley, Samuel O'Nuth, James Patterson, James Robbins, Samuel Scott, Philip Sut-

ton, David Sutton, John Scott, John Turk and James Will. Out-lots were assessed against Robert Campbell, Ephraim and John Weigle. The assessment list also showed that there were but thirty-four houses in the borough in that year, not including the county, school and church buildings.

In early times more importance was attached to the office of high constable than at the present day. At a meeting of council March 16, 1822, "it was resolved that Samuel Johnston, high constable, give security in \$400 for the faithful performance of his duty." Adam Funk became his bondsman. With the duties and responsibilities of the office increased a hundred fold, all the security demanded now is \$200!

At the same time Joseph McQuiston was appointed treasurer, and the owners of homes on Main street, who desired to construct sidewalks in front of their property, were ordered to make such walks nine feet wide. In 1823, John Reed was elected high constable,—John Negley signing his bond—John Welsh was appointed clerk and Samuel Johnston, collector. The cutting of a street paralleling McKean street, the building of a bridge at Gibson's lot, repairing a bridge on the road to Scott Lick and leveling the Diamond and sidewalks formed the principal work of the council.

At a meeting held April 8, 1824, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Bredin directing that "a committee of three be appointed to draft an ordinance to employ an *artist* to fix the corners of lots, streets, and alleys." David Dougal, the famous surveyor, evidently was employed as the "artist," for a later entry on the minutes informs us that during that year he re-surveyed the town, re-establishing corners and lot lines.

In 1825 a motion that the sum of twenty dollars be appropriated toward the erection of an engine house on the public square, and toward furnishing it with engine, hooks, ladders and buckets, was voted down, the precociousness of the proposition being too much for the borough fathers.

In July, 1825, the commissioners advertised that the outlots in the northern and eastern additions to the borough of Butler would be sold at public vendue August 16, 1825. Early in 1826 an ordinance regulating the sale of coal and one relating to the sinking of wells were passed, and with this work the borough council rested.

In July, 1827, the county commissioners agreed to assign to the borough council a "judgment" to be applied on the purchase of an engine and other fire apparatus. On the 28th of that month Mr. Gilmore reported that he purchased an engine for \$400, of which half was to be paid in six months and half in twelve months. The report was agreed to and an order to build an engine house in the rear of the court-house, was entered. This building was erected by R. Strain for the contract price—\$60.

In January, 1828, lot 152 was transferred by Norbert Foltz to the borough for cemetery purposes, and measures were adopted for fencing in this lot with the old cemetery.

The records for this year also show that Samuel Gilmore, the clerk, was voted eight dollars for his services. In April, 1829, John N. Purviance suc-

ceeded him as clerk. In 1825 the salary had been advanced to \$15.00 per annum, and in 1824 it was \$250.

Many little things appear on the records of those early days which sound odd to readers of the present time. In August, 1828, an ordinance was introduced and passed "to prevent ball playing against the court-house and to prevent the throwing of stones against any of the public buildings, and to prevent the firing off of guns within said borough."

On the 6th of August, 1828, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance to establish a market house in the borough was reported; also one to repeal so much of an ordinance which was intended to prevent sheep and swine running at large, was introduced and passed.

FIRST QUARTER CENTURY.

In 1828, twenty-five years after Butler had been laid out and settled, considerable improvement had been made, when we take into consideration the primitive condition of the times. The population numbered between four and five hundred. As early as 1824 the citizens had begun to build brick houses, and in 1828 there were twenty-one in the town, and the whole number of dwellings was about seventy. At first brick houses were looked upon as an innovation by some of the early settlers, but the laws of custom gradually asserted themselves and the log cabin was forced to slowly give way to modern improvements and greater comforts.

It may be interesting, therefore, at the end of the first quarter century, to look over the names of the taxable inhabitants and see who they were—then run down the years to the present day and see how many of their descendants are here to represent them. There were ninety-seven names on the tax list of 1828, as follows: William Ayres, David Albright, Maurice Bredin, John Bredin, Jacob Brinker, William Beatty, Abraham Brinker, William Bryan, Joseph Brandt, Joseph Bateman, Robert Elliot Brown, Daniel Catney, O. G. Croy, William Criswell, William Campbell, Robert Carnahan, Daniel Cell, Milton Carnahan, Timothy Cannon, Thomas Dickey, Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, David Dougal, John Duffy, Michael Denny, Francis Dobbs, Norbert Foltz, Adam Funk, David Funk, John Gilmore, John Gilchrist, James Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, Benjamin Gregg, William Gibson, James Glenn, Solomon Gregg, Robert Gilchrist, William Hagerty, Daniel Hydron, Samuel Harris, Matthew Harbison, Samuel Johnston, Patrick Kelley, Isaac Kinzer, Jacob Kelker, John Harper, Walter Lowrie, Dr. George Linn, Jacob Leckey, Jacob Leasure, John McCollough, Joseph McQuiston, Christopher Myers, Mark McCandless, Jacob Mechling, Samuel McPherrin, John McQuiston, George Miller, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Clark McPherrin, Andrew Marshall, Francis McBride, John Martin, Henry McGinnis, John Marshall, Hugh McLaughlin, John McClelland, Daniel Moser, John Negley, Isaiah Niblock, William Neyman. Eleanor Neyman, John Potts, Campbell E. Purviance, George Potts, George Reed, Malachi Richardson, John Reed, James Spencer, Andrew Sproul, Robert Strain, Alexander Scott, John Sullivan, Eli Skeer, Robert Scott, William Stewart, Joshua J. Sedwick, Mathias Sed-

wick, David Strawick, G. W. Smith, Joseph Sterrett, Lewis Tucker, James Thompson, John Thompson, John Welsh, George Wolf.

A correspondent of the *Sentinel* writing in May, 1829, says the borough then contained three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, three tailors, two tanners, two saddlers, two potters, two plasterers, two bricklayers, three cabinet-makers, four carpenters, two farmers, two hatters, one wagonmaker, one painter, one cooper and one chairmaker. The professions were represented by seven lawyers, two physicians, two resident clergymen and four school teachers, and two or more editors. Trade was represented by fourteen merchants, and printing by two offices, each publishing a newspaper, the total circulation being about 1,200 copies weekly. The public and semi-public buildings comprised the court-house and jail, the Butler Academy, and the stone churches owned by the Catholics and Presbyterians.

The "city fathers" were also impressed with the importance of looking after the morals of the inhabitants, for at a meeting on the 14th of August, 1828, it was "resolved that the bell be rung from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, on the Lord's day, at the hours of nine and eleven A. M., and one P. M., and at no other hour on that day. Also from the 1st of October to the 1st of April to be rung at the hours of ten and twelve A. M., and at no other time."

The paving of the sidewalks along Main street, leveling the Diamond, enclosing the graveyard, and other necessary measures, were carried out before the close of 1829. A fire engine and court-house alarm bell, unknown in 1824, existed in 1829, showing that there was a slow but steady advance in improvement.

In 1830 the question of water supply was presented to the council, and Dr. De Wolf, Francis McBride and Hugh McKee were appointed a committee to inquire further into the subject and examine the springs adjacent to the borough. Paving, grading, the removal of fences off the streets and public grounds, opening streets and alleys and such routine work occupied the attention of the councilmen.

The people were not unmindful of the necessities of education. At a meeting of citizens held June 29, 1835, with Gen. William Ayres presiding, and William Stewart acting as secretary, it was, on motion of John Bredin, "resolved that the sum of \$250 be levied on the borough of Butler in addition to the sum already levied this year (1835) for school purposes, to be applied by the directors according to act of Assembly." After some months of discussion, the action of the meeting was officially laid before the council March 9, 1836, and at a subsequent meeting on the 11th, "the clerk was ordered to add \$250 to the duplicate." Long deliberations and small results were the order of the time; nor was trouble with the public building contractor avoided; for the council kept Strain to the strict letter of the law in the erection of the sixty-dollar engine house.

In March, 1836, William Stewart signed the records as secretary. At that time a levy of \$250, in addition to the ordinary school tax was ordered, the whole to be applied to educational purposes by the school directors. In March, 1838, a petition was presented, praying the council to pass an ordinance "to prevent boys from annoying the citizens on the Diamond with noise."

It seems that some of the good citizens did not like to have their nerves disturbed by the ringing of the blacksmiths' anvils, and they petitioned council to have the shops removed from the central part of town. They claimed the right of petition and the law-making branch could not ignore it. Accordingly at a meeting of the council held March 24, 1838, "G. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens on the subject of erecting blacksmith shops within sixty feet of High street, or the Diamond," made the following report:

That after a careful examination of the subject referred to them, the committee are decidedly of the opinion that the citizens have a right to construct upon their own property any building or construction they may deem proper, being responsible to any person or persons they may annoy in the enjoyment of their own property; and that is a subject over which the town council has no control, but would respectfully recommend to the citizens generally not to construct shops, or any other improvements, so as to disturb their neighbors or retard the improvement of the place.

This report seems to have ended the complaint about blacksmith shops, for nothing more regarding them appears on the minutes.

The old question of water supply, which had dwindled into insignificance, was revived in 1838, when the council authorized "the cleaning-out and walling-up of the Federal Spring." In January, 1839, the original quarry reservation was vacated and the survey of the ground into town lots was authorized—the proceeds of sale of such lots, between Washington and McKean streets, to be appropriated to the aid of the Female Seminary, should the legislature agree to such a proposition.

In 1846 an ordinance to prevent the quarrying of stone on the reservation was passed, but in January, 1847, permission was granted the building committee of the Catholic church and Samuel Lane, the contractor, to take out stone for the foundations of the new church and parochial residence, the condition being that the committee should fill up the space and make the street level between Duffy's and opposite properties.

During the ensuing ten years the care of the streets and alleys appears to have been the principal work of the council, although in December, 1856, it is of record that the borough had to be watched on Hallowe'en night to save it from the practical jokers of that period!

The organization of a fire department in 1859, and the joint celebration in February, 1861, of Washington's birthday, the fall of Fort Donaldson and the capture of 15,000 Confederates, must be credited to the patriotic impulses of council.

In 1864 the petition of H. C. Heineman, S. G. Purvis, A. Flannagan, S. C. Sullivan and others, asking that the suburb in which they resided be annexed to the borough, was received and considered.

In May, 1865, the system of council committees was adopted and appointments made. The new addition to the borough was made in 1869, the limits changed to take in the annexed territory and a survey and map of the same were made by James Dunlap. A petition presented in October, 1869, demanded the

erection of lamps along Main street, and the council appointed Etzell and Keck to ascertain the cost of lighting the street.

In December, 1869, a special meeting of council was called to consider Colonel Sirwell's proposition to put up twenty lamps in the borough at thirteen dollars each (all ready to light), and take charge of such lamps, find the oil, light and extinguish them at ten cents per lamp and two dollars per day for services. His second proposition to furnish the lamps for thirteen dollars each and the oil at twenty-five cents per gallon was also considered; but as the stated cost would exceed the whole tax levy for borough purposes, the subject was disposed of summarily and the borough remained in darkness. R. M. McLure was elected secretary in 1864 to succeed James M. Bredin, and served until the close of 1871, when Livingston McQuiston was elected secretary. A. J. McCafferty was secretary in 1875 and S. P. Miles for a short period in 1876. In Centennial year, Jacob Ziegler was clerk and served until succeeded by Joseph C. Vanderlin.

In February, 1876, George C. Roessing and Dr. Stephen Bredin, a committee appointed by the citizens, asked the council to approve their action in constructing an iron fence around the old cemetery. No appropriation was asked for. In November, 1877, the proposition of H. C. Heineman, manager of the Butler Gas Company, to place burners on lamp posts and keep them lighted each evening, as the council determined, at a cost of three dollars and fifty cents per lamp, was accepted, and on December 8 of that year the street were lighted.

In 1878 Henry Pillow was elected engineer; L. Z. Mitchell, fire-marshal; William Richey, high-constable; Martin Reiber, treasurer; John Vinroe, J. B. Storey, George C. Roessing, William Campbell and Harvey Miller, members of the board of health, and Joseph C. Vanderlin, clerk. In April, 1879, Frank M. Eastman was chosen clerk and served until March, 1888, when J. D. Marshall was elected.

In 1885 the council considered the question of natural gas supply, and the ordinance, regulating the laying of gas and water pipes, of January 26, 1885, resulted. In February, however, the council ordered the supply of natural gas to be shut off.

In March, 1890, Levi M. Wise was chosen secretary, and served until the election of T. M. Baker in 1892. In 1893 H. E. Coulter, the present secretary, was elected.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

As much interesting history has been gathered from the records of the borough council from 1817 to 1894—a period of seventy-seven years—showing the trials and struggles of the local lawmakers, it may be of some interest to the reader of to-day to know who they were, therefore the names of the burgesses and councilmen are herewith submitted. The list is believed to be as nearly complete and accurate as it is possible to complete it from the existing records. It is as follows:

1817—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, William Campbell, Joshua Potts, Dr. George Miller, Hugh McKee, David Douglass, James Stevenson, Jacob Mechling.

1818—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Jacob Mechling, Peter Stevenson, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, William Campbell, Dr. George Miller.

1819—Chief Burgess, William Ayres; Assistant Burgess, John Gilmore; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, John Gilchrist, James Stevenson, John Empich, Patrick Hagerty.

1820—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Galbraith; Council, Hugh McKee, Thomas McCleary, Joseph McQuistion, William Beatty, John Potts, Robert Scott, Eli Skeer.

1821—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Walter Lowrie; Council, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, David Dougal, Patrick Hagerty, Thomas M. Sedwick, John Sullivan, Norbert Foltz.

1822—Chief Burgess, John Potts; Assistant Burgess [no record]; Council, Jacob Mechling, Norbert Foltz, Patrick Hagerty, John Sullivan, John Bredin, David Dougal.

1823—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Robert Scott; Council, Hugh McKee, James Thompson, John Potts, John Sullivan, John Sheridan, John Gilchrist, William Hagerty, Eli Skeer.

1824—Chief Burgess, John Sullivan; Assistant Burgess, Hugh McKee; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Patrick Hagerty, David Scott, Norbert Foltz, John Bredin, John Welsh.

1825—Chief Burgess, John Potts; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Council, Walter Lowrie, John Sullivan, John Bredin, William Hagerty, Joseph McQuistion, Robert Carnahan, Robert Scott.

1826—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, John Gilmore, David Dougal, Jacob Brinker, Joseph McQuistion, John Gilchrist, Alexander Scott, Robert Carnahan, Norbert Foltz.

1827—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, Adam Funk; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Jacob Brinker, William Campbell, Norbert Foltz, Andrew Sproul, William Hagerty.

1828—Chief Burgess, William Campbell; Assistant Burgess, Adam Funk; Council, John Duffy, Hugh McKee, William Ayres, Francis Dobbs, Daniel Coll, Joshua J. Sedwick, John Gilmore.

1829—Chief Burgess, Robert Scott; Assistant Burgess John Bredin; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Brinker, William Campbell, Andrew Sproul, Norbert Foltz, William Hagerty.

1830—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, H. C. De Wolf, John Duffy, Francis McBride, Hugh McKee, S. A. Gilmore.

1831—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, John Bredin; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Sullivan, Samuel Gilmore, Hugh McKee, Joseph McQuistion, Francis McBride.

1832—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell; Council, William Beatty, S. A. Gilmore, Hugh McKee, M. Richardson, George Linn, S. A. Purviance, William Stewart.

1833—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, John Potts; Coun-

cil, William Ayres, William Beatty, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Patrick Kelly.

1834—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, John Gilmore, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Beatty, Hugh McKee, Jonathan Plummer, Jacob Mechling.

1835—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Ayres, William Beatty, John Gilmore, William Campbell, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, Hugh McKee. (William Stewart was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McKee).

1836—Chief Burgess, John Bredin; Assistant Burgess, [no record]; Council, William Ayres, William Campbell, William Stewart, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Daniel Coll.

1837—Chief Burgess, John Duffy; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly; Council, William Ayres, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Daniel Coll, William Campbell, Robert Carnahan, George Potts.

1838—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, [no record]; Council, Joseph McQuiston, Jacob Mechling, John Gilmore, George Potts, Robert Carnahan, G. W. Smith, George Miller.

1839—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Robert Carnahan, Andrew Carns, John McCarnes, Jacob Brinker, John N. Purviance.

1840—Chief Burgess, S. S. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly; Council, John Gilmore, Jacob Mechling, Jacob Brinker, John McCarnes, John Sweeny, Daniel Coll, Samuel A. Gilmore.

1841—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, John N. Purviance; Council, S. S. Beatty, Jacob Mechling, Thomas McNair, William Balph, George W. Reed, Samuel A. Purviance, Patrick Kelly.

1842—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, William Campbell, George W. Reed, John Gilchrist, Joseph McQuiston, S. A. Purviance, Patrick Kelly.

1843—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling, G. W. Reed, Samuel A. Purviance, Jacob Ziegler, Samuel M. Lane, A. S. McBride, Patrick Kelly, Jr.

1844—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, William Beatty, John McCarnes, Andrew Carns, I. Ayres, Patrick Kelly, John Michael Zimmerman, Alexander Henry.

1845—Chief Burgess, John Gilmore; Assistant Burgess, William Campbell, Jr.; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, John Pollock, Andrew Carns, George W. Smith, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane.

1846—Chief Burgess, Harper Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, William Beatty, David Dougal, George W. Smith, Andrew Carns, Jacob Walter, William Balph, Samuel M. Lane.

1847—Chief Burgess, George W. Smith; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Coll; Council, Jacob Mechling, David Dougal, S. A. Gilmore, C. C. Sullivan, Samuel M. Lane, William Balph, Jacob Walter.

1848—Chief Burgess, Dr. H. C. De Wolf; Assistant Burgess, William Cris-

well; Council, Jacob Mechling, William Campbell, David Dougal, William Beatty, George W. Smith, Samuel M. Lane, Samuel G. Purvis.

1849—Chief Burgess, Jacob Mechling, Jr.; Assistant Burgess, Patrick Kelly, Jr.; Council, Jacob Mechling, Sr., William Beatty, William Balph, George W. Crozier, Jr., David Walker, Jacob Walter.

1850—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, Ebenezer McJunkin; Council, Jacob Mechling, Samuel G. Purvis, Jacob Walter, Samuel M. Lane, Charles C. Sullivan, James Glenn, Michael Emerick.

1851—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, J. L. Bredin; Council, Louis Stein, William Balph, S. C. Stewart, Philip Mechling, Jacob Walter, Patrick Kelly, Jr., John Michael Zimmerman.

1852—Chief Burgess, W. B. Lemmon; Assistant Burgess, William Ziegler; Council, John H. Negley, Jacob Mechling, John Michael Zimmerman, Michael Emerick, David Dougal, Samuel G. Purvis, John Martin.

1853—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Henry Dickey; Council, George W. Smith, Jacob Mechling, Samuel G. Purvis, S. C. Stewart, James T. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Walter.

1854—Chief Burgess, John Miller; Assistant Burgess, James T. McJunkin; Council, George W. Smith, Samuel G. Purvis, E. McJunkin, P. Bickel, Jacob Mechling, S. C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1855—Chief Burgess, John Graham; Assistant Burgess, Valentine Feigel; Council, J. G. Campbell, Peter Duffy, George W. Smith, P. Bickel, E. McJunkin, Charles C. Stewart, Jacob Walter.

1856—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, William Balph; Council, J. G. Campbell, Peter Duffy, J. G. Muntz, Patton Kearns, S. C. Stewart, Samuel G. Purvis, John Michael Zimmerman.

1857—Chief Burgess, Lewis Z. Mitchell; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Council, William Campbell, A. C. Martin, S. G. Purvis, Frederick Miller, Peter Duffy, Patrick Kelly, John Michael Zimmerman.

1858—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Francis Eyth; Council, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber, William Balph, A. C. Martin.

1859—Chief Burgess, Henry Eitenmiller; Assistant Burgess, George W. Schaffer; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Michael Zimmerman, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, Peter Duffy, George Reiber.

1860—Chief Burgess, Stephen Bredin; Assistant Burgess, Adam Troutman; Council, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Graham, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, John Michael Zimmerman.

1861—Chief Burgess, William S. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Council, John Berg, Lewis Z. Mitchell, William Campbell, Patrick Kelly, George Reiber, John Michael Zimmerman.

1862—Chief Burgess, R. M. McLure; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Reiber; Council, Conrad Smith, George Reiber, William Campbell, Lewis Z. Mitchell, John Berg, Patrick Kelly.

1863—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1862.

1864—Chief Burgess, A. N. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Charles Wiseman; Council, I. J. Cummings, John Lawall, John Berg, George Reiber, Conrad Smith, Lewis Z. Mitchell.

1865—Chief Burgess, Joseph J. Elliott; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Keck; Council, same as in 1864, with the exception of John Frazier in place of Conrad Smith.

1866—Chief Burgess, George Reiber; Assistant Burgess, Louis Bishop; Council, James Bredin, John Frazier, Lewis Z. Mitchell, George Reiber, John Lawall, I. J. Cummings.

1867—Chief Burgess, William A. Lowry; Assistant Burgess, John Lawall; Council, Jacob Keck, Charles Duffy, John Lawall, James Bredin, George Reiber, John Frazier.

1868—Chief Burgess, D. H. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Martin Reiber; Council, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel, James Bredin, Jacob Keck, John Lawall, George Reiber.

1869—Chief Burgess, John B. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, George L. Rose; Council, John Frazier, James Bredin, John Lawall, Jacob Keck, Gabriel Etzel, William M. Rheinlander.

1870—Chief Burgess, O. C. McQuiston; Assistant Burgess, Fred K. Gauter; Council, W. A. Lowry, T. S. McNair, James Bredin, John Frazier, William M. Rheinlander, Gabriel Etzel.

1871—Chief Burgess, Alexander Baxter; Assistant Burgess, W. W. McQuiston; Council, same as in 1870, with the exception of George Walter in place of William M. Rheinlander.

1872—Chief Burgess, A. N. McCandless; Assistant Burgess, Archibald Frazier; Council, Walter L. Graham, William Ziegler, W. A. Lowry, T. S. McNair, Gabriel Etzel, George Walter.

1873—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, Casper Rockenstein; Council, John M. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, Gabriel Etzel, William Ziegler, Walter L. Graham, George Walter.

1874—Chief Burgess, S. H. Peirsol; Assistant Burgess, Casper Rockenstein; Council, Martin Reiber, George Bauer, Walter L. Graham, John M. Thompson, Joseph Elliott, William Ziegler.

1875—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, Andrew Fitzsimmons; Council, John Lawall, Frank Fisher, Martin J. Reiber, George Bauer, Joseph Elliott, John M. Thompson.

1876—Chief Burgess, J. B. Butler; Assistant Burgess, George W. Schaffer; Council, Joseph L. Purvis, F. M. Eastman, Joseph J. Elliott, Martin J. Reiber, Frank Fisher, John Lawall.

1877—Chief Burgess, Jacob Keck; Assistant Burgess, James Convery; Council Philip Bauer, M. J. Reiber, F. M. Eastman, John Lawall, Frank Fisher, Joseph L. Purvis.

1878—Chief Burgess, Jacob Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Council, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, F. M. Eastman, Martin J. Reiber, Joseph L. Purvis, Philip Bauer.

1879—Chief Burgess, G. C. Roessing; Assistant Burgess, Grower Bauer;

Council, George Schaffner, J. N. Patterson, Philip Weisner, L. M. Cochran, Martin J. Reiber, Philip Bauer.

1880—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, A. Baxter; Council, G. C. Roessing, Martin J. Reiber, J. N. Patterson, L. M. Cochran, Philip Weisner, George Schaffner.

1881—Chief Burgess, A. Baxter; Assistant Burgess, Philip Crouse; Council, Casper Rockenstein, John Frazier, John N. Muntz, John N. Patterson, G. C. Roessing, George Schaffner.

1882—Chief Burgess, George W. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, Harry Kearns; Council, George Walter, George Schaffner, Jacob Ziegler, John N. Muntz, John Frazier, Casper Rockenstein.

1883—Chief Burgess, John C. Manny; Assistant Burgess, Alexander Baxter; Council, Jacob Keck, Alexander Russell, John Frazier, Casper Rockenstein, George Walter, John N. Muntz.

1884—Chief Burgess, John S. Campbell; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, H. J. Klingler, Casper Rockenstein, Jacob Keck, Alexander Russell, George Schaffner, George Walter.

1885—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George Walter, M. Riesenman, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell, Jacob Keck, Casper Rockenstein.

1886—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George D. Harvey, W. T. Mechling, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell, Jacob Keck, Casper Rockenstein.

1887—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, B. Kemper; Council, George Walter, M. Riesenman, W. T. Mechling, G. D. Harvey, D. A. Heck, Peter Schenck, H. J. Klingler, Alexander Russell.

1888—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, James B. Mitchell; Council, Harvey Gibson, E. W. Kirk, Philip Crouse, G. D. Harvey, Joseph Rockenstein, Adam Hoffner, W. T. Mechling, Peter Schenck, D. A. Heck.

1889—Chief Burgess, A. L. Reiber; Assistant Burgess, James Mitchell; Council, Thomas Alexander, Philip Crouse, E. W. Kirk, W. A. Forquer, R. S. Nichols, Charles Duffy, George Walter, George Schenck, Peter Schenck, John S. Campbell, Adam Hoffner, Joseph Rockenstein, W. T. Mechling, A. P. Stewart, D. A. Heck. This year the borough was divided into five wards, and three councilmen were elected from each ward.

1890—Chief Burgess, John N. Patterson; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, W. A. Forquer, Philip Crouse, J. E. Byers, A. P. Stewart, Peter Schenck, W. G. Hays, J. B. Black, Thomas Alexander, George Schenck, R. S. Nichols, George Walter, James Borland.

1891—Chief Burgess, J. Q. A. Kennedy; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, J. H. Harper, L. D. Perrine, J. George Stamm, J. B. McJunkin, Adam Hoffner, George W. Ziegler, James Borland, John W. Vogel, Peter Schenck, J. S. Campbell, W. T. Mechling, J. E. Byers, W. A. Forquer, Thomas Alexander.

1892—Chief Burgess, R. C. McAboy; Assistant Burgess, D. L. Aiken; Council, E. E. Kirk, L. D. Perrine, J. H. Harper, C. A. Hite, John E. Byers, John

W. Vogel, J. N. Patterson, Peter Schenck, J. George Stamm, Robert Storey, J. B. Black, Adam Hoffner, John Lefevre, James Borland, George W. Ziegler.

1893—Chief Burgess, George W. Ziegler; Assistant Burgess, John McCleary; Council, Stephen Markham, J. H. Harper, D. H. Sutton, John W. Vogel, C. A. Hite, Harry Grieb, J. George Stamm, J. N. Patterson, John Lawall, Adam Hoffner, Robert Storey, J. B. McJunkin, John Lefevre, Wilson E. Reed, David Sypher. Mr. Reed having died, W. H. Morris was elected by council to fill the vacancy.

1894—Burgess, C. E. Anderson (by act of 1893 the term of burgess was extended to three years, and the office of assistant was abolished. Mr. Anderson, therefore, was the first burgess to be benefited by the new law); Council, D. H. Sutton, Stephen Markham, John S. Jack, C. A. Hite, Harry Grieb, Thomas J. Shufflin, J. George Stamm, J. N. Patterson, John Lawall, Robert Storey, Daniel Younkins, George W. Miles, John Lefevre, David Sypher, John F. Lowry.

JUSTICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The first justice of the peace for the town of Butler was Samuel Cunningham. The records show that in 1808 he united Walter Lowrie and Miss Amelia McPherrin in marriage. In 1809, one year after his marriage, Mr. Lowrie was appointed a justice. After him came Abraham Brinker, Reuben Ayres and Robert Scott. The latter died early, and was succeeded by Hugh McKee. About this time John Duffy became a justice. He was followed by John Sweeney and Patrick Kelly, Jr. These justices were appointed by the respective governors. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1838-39 the office became elective. From 1840 to 1894, the following have served: Patrick Kelly, 1840; Robert Carnahan, 1841-45-50-55; Samuel C. Stewart, 1841; Samuel G. Purvis, 1845-50-55-60-65; James Glenn, 1846-51; George C. Roessing, 1856-61; James McNair, 1865; William S. Ziegler, 1866; Jacob Keck, 1869-74-79-80-81-86-91; Robert McLure, 1869; J. G. Muntz, 1871-76; John B. Butler, 1875; Henry Pillow, 1878-79; Lewis P. Walker, 1880-86; John Black, 1881; Samuel P. Irvine, 1882; John W. Brown, 1885; J. P. McQuiston, 1886; R. C. McAboy, 1888-91; Cyrus E. Anderson, 1891.

The first mail route from Erie to Pittsburg was established in 1801. Four years later the mail carrier visited Butler every two weeks, and subsequently once a week. The mail was carried on horseback for many years, and it is said the mail was often so small as to be easily stowed away in the pockets of the carrier. The mail pouch was thrown across the back of the carrier's horse, but later two horses were needed, and finally a horse and wagon became necessary to transport the increasing correspondence. In 1818 a semi-weekly mail was established through Butler, from Pittsburg to Erie; a tri-weekly in 1824, and a daily in 1827. The stage coach came in 1821, and the mail was carried by the stage lines until the advent of the first railroad in 1871.

The following list of postmasters of Butler, with dates of appointment, was obtained from the postoffice department, Washington, D. C., and is therefore authentic: William B. Young, October 1, 1805; John Potts, July 1, 1807; Will-



Yours Truly
Jacob Reek

iam Gibson, December 8, 1813; Jacob Mechling, Jr., April 1, 1816; James P. Howard, February 10, 1817; John Gilchrist, January 21, 1824; Peter Duffy, December 10, 1830; James Potts, December 1, 1832; William B. Lemmon, July 10, 1841; David A. Agnew, May 16, 1845; Joshua J. Sedwick, March 26, 1849; Daniel Coll, April 28, 1853; Joshua J. Sedwick, June 8, 1861, re-appointed March 2, 1867; Frank M. Eastman, April 21, 1869; Thomas B. White, April 3, 1871, re-appointed March 15, 1875; Sallie A. Robinson, March 27, 1879, re-appointed June 26, 1883; Frank M. Eastman, May 10, 1888; John T. Kelly, May 20, 1892.

The letter carrier system was introduced in 1890, by the appointment of five carriers and one substitute, and it is still in successful operation.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

The first merchant was John Potts, who continued in business until his death, in 1838, except when representing his constituents in the General Assembly. His store was located on the southeast corner of Main and Cunningham streets. Maurice and John Bredin kept store on the south side of the Diamond about 1820. David Dougal had a small store on a lot which he purchased at the first sale in 1803. Then there were William Purviance and Samuel Hill, on the south side of the Diamond, which seems to have been the center around which the business houses of early times clustered. Adam Funk was also a pioneer merchant. Walter Lowrie did business at the west end of the square. He was succeeded by John Sullivan about 1827, who carried on a business until 1831, when Clark McPherrin succeeded him. Robert and James Cunningham appeared about 1832. Their store stood on what is now the site of the Butler County National Bank.

John and Peter Duffy were also among the merchants on the Diamond, having commenced business as early as 1823. In 1840, when John Duffy became an associate judge, he retired from the mercantile business. The store was carried on by his brother Peter till 1863, when his eldest son, Charles, succeeded him, and is still a prominent merchant.

Oliver David opened a store about 1828, on the Diamond, and subsequently on South Main street, and it was continued in succession through the firms of David & Lane, David & Campbell, and others, when it ceased. Daniel Coll, another old time store-keeper, carried on business on the corner of Cunningham and Main streets from about 1830. William Hagerty was an early merchant on Main street, as were also Harry Mitchell and Parker & Donnelly, whose place of business was on the site of Stein's dry goods store. James Frazier and Jonathan Plummer conducted a store opposite the Lowry house at quite an early day.

In 1835 William Campbell, Esq., engaged in general merchandise, going in partnership with his sons, James Gilmore and William, under the firm name of William Campbell & Sons. At the end of ten years the father retired, leaving his sons in control of the business. They continued as J. G. & W. Campbell, when some years later they changed the general character of the business to farming implements and hardware. This store is still carried on by the grandsons of its founder.

James Campbell, who married a daughter of Oliver David, one of the old-time merchants, became his partner, and the firm was known as David & Campbell. When the senior member retired the firm was changed to Campbell & Yetter. Finally Campbell retired and went to Allegheny, whence, after being engaged in business several years, he returned to Butler and died. He bore no relation to the family of William Campbell, Sr. Mr. Campbell accumulated a handsome competence through the mercantile business.

In early days the hatting business was regarded as very important. The first hatters were John and Robert Gilchrist, who carried on the business on Main street for many years, commencing early in the twenties. Isaac Colbert began the manufacture of hats in Butler township in 1835, and the following year moved into the borough, where he carried on the business until his death, in 1872. His sons, William R. and Harvey, followed the same business.

Thomas Stehle and John Berg, Sr., may also be classed among the early merchants. The former came to Butler in 1832, and for more than fifty years was successfully connected with the mercantile growth of the town. Mr. Berg came here in 1835, and was one of the prominent business men of the borough until his death, in 1884, and the founder of the banking house of John Berg & Company. His brother, Herman J. Berg, who is yet a resident, was associated with him in business for several years.

Louis Stein and Bernard Roessing opened a general store in the spring of 1840, and the firm of Roessing & Stein carried on business for more than thirty years.

Anthony Rockenstein came in 1841, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. The tailors prior to him were John Welsh, James Glenn, Mark McCandless and David A. Agnew.

Another successful merchant of this period was William S. Boyd, afterwards the founder of Springdale. He first commenced business as a druggist, on the Diamond, but early in the forties started a dry goods store on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, which he carried on for a quarter of a century. He erected the first three-story brick block in Butler, laid out Springdale, and possessed commendable enterprise and public spirit.

Joseph McQuiston was one of the pioneer shoemakers of the town, and in 1840 Philip Bickel and Adam Schenck opened a shoe shop on Jefferson street.

Francis X. Grieb opened a jeweler's shop in 1849, and three years later purchased the property on North Main, now owned by his widow, remodeled the building and established the first regular jewelry store in the borough, which he carried on until his death, in 1865. His son, Henry, has since conducted the business.

J. J. Sedwick was one of the pioneer harness-makers, and later came William Criswell, Maj. George W. Reed and others in different lines of trade who deserve mention among the early business men, but in the absence of records and the lapse of years, their names have faded from the memories of the present generation.

The early stores of Butler bear no comparison with those of to-day, which are magnificent in their internal arrangement and equipment, and well filled with

all kinds of goods in their line. Their show windows, in the taste displayed in their trimming, are bazaars of beauty under the brilliant glare of electricity which attracts the admiration of street pedestrians. The early merchants had to exchange their goods for "country produce" and peltries, as money was rare and seldom seen; the merchants of to-day would be dumbfounded if they were suddenly transported back to the primitive times of eighty years ago, when cash registers and "change railroads" were unknown in the transaction of business.

OLD TIME INNKEEPERS.

Brackenridge in his reminiscences informs us that when he came to Butler in the winter of 1802-3 there were only two taverns in the village. He does not give us the names of those who kept them, but at the February sessions of the court for 1804, he says that licenses were granted to William Ayres and James Thompson to keep public houses. As he was clerk to the prothonotary his statement should be good authority. We therefore infer that these two were the *first* regularly authorized landlords.

Evidently the outlook for the tavern business was considered good at that time, for at the May term following licenses were granted to John Moser, Robert Graham, George Bowers, and William Brown, to keep public houses. Thus, in the second year of its existence, Butler had six taverns.

From that time to the present there have been many persons engaged in the business. The names of all have not been preserved, but many have, and it may revive old memories of the past to recall some of them. Among the oldest may be mentioned Adam Funk, who kept a primitive log tavern facing the Diamond, for which he got a license in 1805. In his house, it is said, some of the early sessions of the court were held. Facing the square from the north—near where the Park Hotel is now located—was the famous public house of early times kept by Patrick Kelly. A stately buck, with branching antlers, was conspicuously painted on the sign, and the tavern was known as "The Buck." It was famed for good cheer and superb Irish whiskey. Kelly was a noted host, a gentleman of polished manners, faultless in dress, and unexcelled as an entertainer. His house was a favorite place for the militia—and often while drilling the company would suddenly adjourn to allay their thirst. In him they found a soldier in feeling as well as appearance, and always fared well at his bar. Political meetings were held at The Buck, state questions were discussed, and amusing incidents were of frequent occurrence.

David Scott, founder of what is now known as the Arlington, was a noted character in his time. His sign bore a Rising Sun in all the radiance of beauty. Noted for his kindness of heart, his guests sometimes took advantage of him. On the 4th of November, 1820, he suggested to some of his non-paying guests that his patience was exhausted, and if they did not come forward and settle he would be compelled to try the efficacy of Justice Campbell's court. He says:

I will give no longer indulgence to those who have flattered me. They wished to throw a penny in my road; but alas! they threw my whiskey down their throats and

have not thrown the penny yet. But it is not too late to do well; if you throw, I will receive; if you will not comply with these terms, I will put costs on from six and one-fourth cents and upwards.

There is nothing to show how this influenced the debtors, beyond a stronger notice, which appeared in 1823-24, reminding those who swallowed his whiskey to come up like men and pay for it.

Scott was succeeded by Abraham M. Neyman. The latter, with his son Thomas, was killed by the falling of a tree April 12, 1827, and John Gilchrist, the postmaster, succeeded to the tavern in that year. Samuel Marquis followed, and George Derr came next and he made some radical changes in the sign by having his own name painted on it in German letters. In 1828 it appears that there were only seven taverns in the town, a gain of but one since 1804. Derr was succeeded by John Michael Zimmerman about 1838-39, and he by William Vogeley. This was in 1847-48 and the old Rising Sun came to be known as the Vogeley House, and the new proprietor kept it for upwards of twenty years. After his death William H. Ensminger, Jacob Fiedler, George W. Campbell, Beck & Fauble, and C. Snodgrass, were lessees. In July, 1892, the house was purchased from Mrs. William Vogeley by Capt. Herman Liebold, and in the spring of 1893 Mr. Liebold took charge and changed the name to The Arlington.

Returning to the Diamond, we note the Mansion House, which was erected by Abraham Brinker soon after the town was laid out. It was a log building, stood on the site of the *Citizen* and *Record* offices, and was a noted landmark for many years. He was granted his first license in 1805. Mr. Brinker kept the Mansion House until 1809; then sold it to Jacob Mechling, and removed to a farm on Bonny Brook, where he erected a grist-mill and carding-mill. Captain Brinker commanded a company in the War of 1812. He was noted for his polite manners and accommodating disposition.

His successor as landlord of the Mansion House, Jacob Mechling, was a representative man of his time, always neatly dressed, very polite, and honest and careful in business. His wife was a favorite with the juveniles of the twenties, as she had the kind habit of giving them large pieces of molasses taffy on every recurring Christmas day. His old account book, beginning with the year 1810, which has been preserved, contains charges against many of the pioneers and the leading residents of that time. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Mechling, and is a curious and interesting relic.

It was at the Mansion House where Lafayette tarried during his memorable visit, June 1, 1825, while en route from Pittsburg to Erie and Canada. Here he dined, and met the leading citizens of Butler, who came in large numbers to bid him welcome. The occasion was one long to be remembered, and marked an epoch in the history of the borough. The Butler *Sentinel* of June 4, 1825, describes the visit and ovation in these words:

On Wednesday last General Lafayette, on his way from Pittsburg to Erie, passed through this borough. On the evening preceding, a meeting of the citizens was held in the court house and preparations made for receiving and accommodating him in a suitable and respectable manner. A committee of six was appointed, of whom two were to go out to meet him and escort him into town, two to prepare necessary accommodations

for his entertainment while here, and two to accompany him as far as Mercer. On Wednesday morning two triumphal arches were erected, one in each end of the town, decorated with laurel and other evergreens, and on the summit of which were hoisted American flags. From the center of each arch was suspended a tablet with "Welcome Lafayette" in large and legible letters and encircled with wreaths of flowers and roses. When it was ascertained that the General was near, the citizens of the borough, with a numerous concourse of people from the surrounding vicinity, who had assembled to get a sight of the "*Nation's Guest*," formed in regular order and marched to the southern extremity of the town; here arranging themselves in single file, on each side of the road, they waited his approach and greeted him as he passed: after which they turned in and marched in regular procession after the carriage, up the main street to the public square. The General alighted at Mr. Mechling's inn, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for his accommodation. After dinner he walked out among the people, and was introduced to all, indiscriminately, who requested that honor.

The General appeared highly pleased during the short time he remained, and, being introduced to some old Revolutionary soldiers who had shared the toils and perils of the Brandywine battle with him, it is said that he distinctly recollected their features, and conversed familiarly upon subjects that transpired at the battle. On taking his leave, he bid them an affectionate adieu, and exclaimed, "*Farewell, my friends, this is the last time you will see me.*"

He stayed but a short time, but it is presumed, that during his stay he shook hands with not less than four hundred people. About four o'clock he departed, carrying with him the good wishes of the multitude, and was escorted by the committee of arrangements. He arrived in Mercer about one o'clock next morning.

One of the first taverns was built by William Brown on the site of Miss Sarah McQuiston's residence, South Main street, her house being the rear part of the original building. Brown was granted a license in May, 1804, and ran the business until succeeded by Samuel Marquis and Rudolph Kelker and John Michael Zimmerman. Bennett Dobbs came later, and converted it into a temperance house, the first in the town. His oval sign in front of the tavern bore a hideous hydra-headed serpent, with blood-shot eyes and darting tongues, intended to illustrate the poisonous effects of intoxicants, and the evil tendencies of the toper. The old building was finally purchased by John Negley, and the front portion torn down. The *Herald* was published in the part yet standing from 1855 to 1858, by Joseph P. Patterson, and his successor, John H. Negley.

The site of the Willard Hotel was dedicated to tavern purposes early in the century, when a log building was erected there, and a place of entertainment opened. We have been unable to learn the name of its first landlord, but Jacob Brinker, son of Abraham Brinker, erected the old brick building more than sixty years ago, and carried on the house a long period. He inherited the patriotic spirit of his father, and took a deep interest in military affairs, but was unlike him in personal appearance, being a large, stout man. It was afterwards kept by John Pollock, and in 1848 was purchased by John Michael Zimmerman, and the name changed to Pennsylvania House. The sign was a stage coach drawn by four dashing steeds. The new proprietor conducted it till 1868, when he sold it to Benjamin Jack, and he carried it on till his death, in 1877. Robert Barron then bought the property and ran the house a short time. It finally came into the possession of W. J. Reihing, who remodeled and rebuilt the structure, using a portion of the old building. His widow still owns it.

The Black Horse was a noted hostelry at one time. It stood on the corner of Cunningham and Main streets, and was owned by Patrick Hagerty before 1826. His sons, William and Alexander, were also identified with it. How long they kept it cannot now be determined with accuracy, but in course of time it passed away, and the substantial Reiber block now marks the spot where it stood.

Another of the famous taverns of what might be called the intermediate period, was the Beatty House, founded by William Beatty, also one of the leading men of his day and generation. This house, which stood on the site now occupied by the Troutman Block, was in the full tide of successful operation as early as 1828. The sign was a magnificent American eagle, with extended wings, surrounded by thirteen stars, copied from the device on the silver coins of the period, and emblematic of liberty. In some respects "The Eagle" was the leading public house of its day. The stages stopped there, prominent visitors "put up" there, and it was Democratic headquarters for many years. Count Leon and his retinue of titled dignitaries, when on their way to Economy in 1832, were guests of The Eagle over night. It was a well regulated and well governed house. Mr. Beatty would allow no disorderly characters about. He would stand behind the bar, which was easily seen from the street by all passers by, and wait upon his customers. There were no stained glass windows or doors to hide them from view in those days. He represented the district in Congress, and was noted for his firmness and tenacity of purpose, dignity, and high integrity. He died in 1851.

In 1848 Mr. Beatty sold the hotel to Jacob Reiber, and in 1850 Col. Alexander Lowry became the owner and conducted the house until 1863, when he sold it to Benjamin Jack. Previous to coming here Colonel Lowry had kept the American House, Hollidaysburg, for five years. He is now the oldest living representative of the old time landlords of Butler. It is only within the last few years that this famous hostelry was removed and another landmark swept away by the ever rolling wave of progress.

More than seventy years ago a log building, afterwards clapboarded, stood on Jefferson street, near the corner of Main, which was dedicated to tavern purposes as early as 1820 by Col. Francis McBride, and known as the United States. A frame addition was afterwards erected on the corner. In the earliest days of its existence it is related that occasionally two or three deer, pressed by hunger, would come up the path from the thickets in the hollow below, and peer through the small windows at the guests seated at the table. A few scraps were thrown the shy denizens of the forest, which they greatly relished, when they gracefully glided back to their native fastnesses.* This story serves to illustrate the pristine condition of the town at that day, as well as to show that deer had not then learned that man was their most deadly foe.

Marquis & Kelker then leased or bought the property; Benjamin Niblock was afterward proprietor, and in 1846 Samuel M. Lane became the owner. He was succeeded by Martin Reiber, whose brother Jacob conducted the house until

* Thomas Neelding, born in 1816, in the Mansion House, says that he has seen wild deer, when he was a boy, run across the Dragon L.

the lot and improvements were sold to H. Julius Klingler in 1849, and he ran it until 1852, when he tore away the old log and frame building and erected the first three-story brick hotel building in the borough. In 1864 Mr. Klingler sold to Plummer Jack, who, after keeping it a few years, sold to Col. Alexander Lowry, who gave it the name it now bears, and with his son, John F. Lowry, carried it on several years. Other parties also were connected with the house, when Lowry sold to Cross & McOmber. In a short time they resold to Lowry. He then built an addition to the house, and in 1890 sold the property to Thompson & Brown. These parties built another addition and made improvements involving a total expenditure of about \$20,000. It is still called the Hotel Lowry, is ample in size and modern in style. Messrs. W. J. McCafferty and D. F. McCrea are the lessees, and took charge of it August 1. 1894.

Much more in the way of reminiscence might be said about the old-time tavern keepers of Butler, but the foregoing must suffice. Since their time great changes have taken place in the method of doing business. The name "tavern," is no longer applied to a public house; such places are now only known as hotels. And in their equipment and style they are far superior to those of fifty and seventy-five years ago, but it is doubtful if there is any more good cheer dispensed to-day, or a guest received with more genuine cordiality, than he was by the inn-keepers of old.

In the transition from the tavern to the hotel, Butler has not suffered. Her modern hotels have kept pace with the improvements of the town, and take rank with those of cities of larger and more pretentious conditions and surroundings. They are enumerated as follows: The Lowry, Willard, Arlington, Park, Butler, Waverly, Wick, and last but not least, the Nixon Home.

SUBURBAN GROWTH.

What is known as Springdale, or the First ward, lies in the southeastern part of the borough, and is an attractive district especially for private residences. The Connoquenessing creek separates it from the older portion of the borough. As a suburb it was laid out in 1872 by William S. Boyd, who purchased a farm of 150 acres—which included the greater part of Springdale proper—from Sheriff McBride in 1839. Originally the land was a portion of a large tract owed by John McQuiston, whose primitive log house was built at an early day where Mr. Boyd afterwards erected his residence.

Before laying out Springdale, however, Mr. Boyd purchased of Mrs. Mackey thirty-seven and a half acres lying between his first purchase and the town, and leaving her a piece of land on the Freeport road, between his purchase and the Connoquenessing. It was his intention to lay out a separate village, but the land being included in the borough boundaries in 1871, the allotment became an addition to Butler. Many comfortable dwellings were erected by Mr. Boyd, between 1872 and 1874, and about one-half of them were sold. In 1873 he put up a large building opposite his residence for a temperance hotel, and, in 1874, Springdale Hall. After the subsidence of the first oil excitement it could no longer be carried on profitably as a hotel, and it was used for other purposes, serving in 1880 as a young ladies' seminary. The building is three stories in

height, handsome in design and spacious. For many years it was used by a large and well conducted mission Sunday school and also as the headquarters of the first Y. M. C. A. in Butler. Afterwards it was transformed into a private residence and is now occupied by Harvey H. Boyd. Mr. Boyd died on September 8, 1884.

Within recent years Springdale has grown rapidly and now contains some of the handsome homes of Butler. The residents are justly proud of its picturesque and healthful surroundings and pure water supply, and never fail to point out its advantages for the location of quiet homes.

Institute Hill is an eastern suburb, built upon an elevated plateau and deriving its name from the Witherspoon Institute, erected there in 1877-78, though the addition had been platted several years before. The land was owned originally by Archibald McCall and the heirs of Stephen Lowrey. The former built the old part of the Orphan's Home for a summer residence, while opposite were the lands of Mrs. Sarah Collins and her daughter, Mrs. Valeria Evans, who sold it to the parties who laid out the tract in town lots. On the latter is located the old Catholic cemetery, and here was built the first Catholic church in Butler.

Duffytown is a western suburb, and had its inception in June, 1885, when Charles Duffy sold the first lot. Soon after he employed James Dunlap to survey the addition, which finally included 300 lots, nearly all of which have been built upon. Duffytown is a desirable location and bids fair to have a steady and substantial growth.

CHAPTER XXII.

BUTLER BOROUGH (CONTINUED.)

CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—PRESBYTERIAN—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC—ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC—ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN—ENGLISH LUTHERAN—GRACE LUTHERAN—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—BAPTIST—ST. PAUL'S REFORMED—BETHANY REFORMED—CHURCH OF GOD—FREE METHODIST—BIBLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES—ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

THE Presbyterian church is the oldest congregation in Butler. The records of the church, however, post-date its organization twenty years and the settlement of Presbyterians here by at least thirty-three years. In 1836-37 Rev. Loyal Young, acting on instructions of the Synod of Pittsburg, compiled an historical sketch of the origin and growth of the local church down to 1833. This sketch forms to-day the introduction or preface to the minutes of the session, and, as stated by Mr. Young, is "as accurate as any data, in possession of the writer,

will admit." A few years before the close of the Eighteenth century, there were found among the settlers within the bounds of what are now called Butler and Concord congregations, a few individuals who, though ridiculed by the world, maintained the domestic and social worship of God and were members of the Presbyterian church, though not yet regularly organized as a congregation. Among these were James McCurdy, John Lorimer, Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Christy, who met every Sabbath in the capacity of a prayer-meeting. They met in their own dwellings, the distance between the extremes of their four homes being twelve miles. It is thought that Rev. Mr. Gwinn was the first minister of the gospel who preached to them, in the fall of 1797. Rev. Mr. Moorehead preached here in 1798, and he was followed by Revs. Samuel Tait, William Wylie, Robert Lee, Mr. Cummins, John Boyd, Elisha McCurdy, Joseph Stockton, Mr. McClear, and perhaps some others. These men preached during the season of the "Bodily Exercise," which prevailed throughout the country, and to some extent in this place, particularly in 1803 and 1804. The gospel was now preached, for the most part, at Thorn's tent and Russell's tent—the former within the bounds of Butler congregation, near the house where William Kearns resided (in 1837), and the latter was within the bounds of the Concord congregation.

The church of Harmony was organized in 1805, by Rev. John McPherrin, with William Neyman, Mary Neyman, Alexander and Rachel Hamilton, Robert and Sarah Graham, James and Margaret McCurdy, Robert and Prudence Thorn, James and Catherine Moore, Peter Peterson, James Roy, John Roy, and Richard Miller. The new congregation had been called Thorn Ridge congregation, then Salt Spring congregation; but at organization was called "Harmony," with house of worship five miles north of Butler. When the first sacrament was held Rev. Samuel Porter assisted Mr. McPherrin.

On April 7, 1813, Rev. John McPherrin was installed pastor of the churches of Butler and Concord by the Presbytery of Erie. He began preaching in the court-house at Butler, to the newly organized church of this borough, devoting three-fourths of his time to it and giving one-fourth to the church at Concord. In 1815, a stone meeting-house was erected, on the site of the present building, and in it the pioneer preacher held regular services until his death, February 10, 1822.

In the fall of 1814 the movement to erect a house of worship was inaugurated. On December 12, of that year, Rev. John McPherrin, William and John Neyman, James McCurdy, John Gilmore, Alexander Hamilton, David McJunkin, Robert Thorn, William Beatty, Robert Scott, Andrew Spear, John McQuisition and James Martin, signed a document binding themselves to pay the trustees whatever balance might remain due the contractor. John Neyman, John Potts, and William Campbell were chosen trustees, and to John Neyman the contract was awarded for \$1,500.

Rev. John Coulter was ordained and installed pastor of the united churches of Butler, Concord and Muddy Creek September 10, 1823,—giving one-half his time to Butler. In the spring of 1833, he resigned the Butler charge, and in July of that year Rev. Loyal Young commenced preaching at Butler, and was ordained pastor, December 4, 1833. He found on the list the names of 165

members. The elders prior to that time were Robert Graham, Alexander Hamilton and William Neyman; while between 1833 and 1837, Robert Wallace, James McCurdy, John Neyman, David McJunkin and Malachi Richardson were enrolled among the elders.

The list of members in 1833, gives the following names: William Wright, Jane, his wife, Mary, Agnes and Daniel Wright, Joseph Wright and his wife, Margaret, H. and Agnes Cunningham, James and Agnes Mitchell, Mary Cochran, James and Margaret McCurdy, Rebecca Ann McCurdy, Peter, Peggy and Betsy Peterson, Patrick Graham, Rosanna Martin, Rachel Scott, Robert and Prudence Thorn, Jane, Joseph and Sarah Thorn, John and Prudence Campbell, Nancy Spear, Mary Neyman, John Thorn, John and Mary Neyman, William and Priscilla McJunkin, John L. and Polly Maxwell, William and Mary Maxwell, Alexander and Rachel Hamilton, David and Elizabeth McElvaine, John and Mary Pearce, John Pearce, Jr., Polly Black, Job and Mary Pearce, John and Harriett Rowe, Mary Sullivan, Walter Lowrie, Robert and Sarah Carnahan, David and Jane Walker, James H. and Francis Graham, Dr. George Linn, Mary Welsh, Barbara Peterson, William Brown, B. Grennis, Simon Marks, Robert and Sarah Graham, Mary Graham, William and Jane Campbell, Martha Miller, Silas Pearce, Oliver and Anne David, J. and Sarah Plummer, Elizabeth Conrad, Abram Stevenson, Thomas Plummer (son of Nancy), Elizabeth Plummer (daughter of Nancy), Jane Sedwick, John and Mary Smith, Mary Sumney, Margaret J. Moore, John and Sarah Graham, Rachel Scott, Malachi Richardson, George and Polly McCandless, Samuel, Isabel and Jane McCurdy, Priscilla Maxwell, Elizabeth Purviance, Martha McCandless, Catherine and Sarah Ann Peterson—deceased in 1833—Polly Gilky, and Nancy Plummer (who belonged to Plain Grove church), Robert Wallace, Andrew Mitchell and John and Jane Wait.

In 1823 when the second building of worship was suggested, Walter Lowrie, John L. Maxwell, John Gilmore, Robert Scott, William Campbell and John Sheridan were trustees. Ten years after, in 1833, the suggestion was carried out, and \$2,200 expended on a house fit to accommodate the large congregation.

A constitution was adopted June 30, 1823, and on the 8th of January, 1824, the congregation was incorporated. The charter members were as follows: Walter Lowrie, John L. Maxwell, John Gilmore, Robert Scott, William Campbell and John Sheridan, trustees. A second charter was obtained in 1854, which is now the law of the church.

On November 29, 1833, John and Juliet Gilchrist and Elizabeth Patterson were admitted members, and the next day Jane Campbell, Mary Campbell, Martha Thorn, Rebecca Maxwell, James Maxwell, Samuel M. Lane and Robert Stevenson were admitted. An incident of this session was the statement of David Walker, "that he feared the cause of religion would suffer" in consequence of having kept several persons at work on his brick-kiln on a Sabbath in September, 1833. He explained the causes and the session was satisfied, provided the explanation would be read to the congregation the following Sabbath. The absence of elder Robert Wallace from several meetings suggested an investigation in January, 1834. This action appearing to him to be too radical, led to his resignation and his demand to be dismissed from membership. In September,

1834, William McJunkin, Robert Thorn and Jonathan Plummer were ordained elders, and they, with Messrs. Hamilton, Graham, McCurdy and Richardson, formed the board when the congregation was divided into seven districts, in September, 1834. In December, celebrated resolutions against the theatrical meetings, then held at Butler, were adopted, and the elders exercised the closest supervision over members of the congregation, calling on many of them to confess and reform. In 1836, the question of betting on elections was presented, and one member was suspended because he *would*, "under similar circumstances bet again." Walter Lowrie became a member of the board of elders that year; while on January 20, 1839, David McElvaine and Thomas Welsh were ordained, Samuel M. Lane and Oliver David, elders-elect, declining ordination. Henry M. Boyd, who died August 4, 1845, and William Campbell, Sr., were chosen elders in December, 1841. From that period until April 15, 1846, Elders McCurdy, Thorn, Graham, McElvaine, Welsh, McJunkin and Campbell were the active members of the session, and gave close attention to the affairs of the church. Record book, Number 2, closes on the last date given.

The second book of records begins with the session held October 1, 1845. From that date until September 8, 1849, the style and nature of business vary but little from that of the older record. On the last date given, the death of Robert Graham (the last of the elders ordained when the church of Butler was organized), was recorded. In November, the new elders:—William Maxwell, William S. Boyd, John Campbell and James Mitchell were ordained. In March, 1853, Thomas H. Bracken, Dr. R. L. McCurdy and Samuel Martin were installed elders, they, with James McCurdy, William Maxwell, John Campbell, William Campbell, W. S. Boyd, James Mitchell and Robert Thorn, forming the board of elders. In December, 1858, Elders Boyd, Martin and Graham were appointed a committee to secure a lot for a church building, south or southeast of Butler, for the accommodation of members living distant from the town in the direction indicated. In January, 1859, the committee of elders reported that an acre of land was secured from Joseph Robinson for twenty dollars, the location being five miles southeast, on the Saxonburg road, and that funds for building to the amount of \$350 were on hand.

On June 24, 1859, the ruin caused by the great frosts of June 5 and 11 was recorded, and the last day of July was made one of fasting and prayer. In May, 1861, the session discussed temperance work. In October, 1862, the death of Samuel Martin, captain in the One Hundred and Third regiment, was noticed. The years 1862 and 1863 are noted for the erection of a new church building.

April 28, 1868, Mr. Young's relation with the church was dissolved. Of the large number of members, named in 1833, when he became pastor, there were only seventeen on the roll, when he closed his pastorate, namely: Elder McCurdy, Jane Thorn, Robert Thorn, William Maxwell, Mary Maxwell, John Campbell, Betsey Martin, Priscilla McJunkin, John L. Maxwell, John Rowe, Mary Sullivan, Robert Carnahan, Sarah Carnahan, Silas Pearce, Jane Sedwick, John Graham and Sarah Graham. In all, there were 229 members enrolled on the day the pastoral relations were dissolved. During his pastorate of nearly thirty-five years, he preached in the bounds of the congregation 2,920 times,

besides delivering addresses at prayer meetings, funerals and other occasions. He married 203 couples and baptized nearly 700 infants and about seventy adults; and during his ministry nearly 450 persons united with the church and several revivals of marked interest occurred. Witherspoon Institute owed its existence to him more than any other man. The work of calling the convention which brought the school into existence, of preparing the charter, of raising money and of starting the school, devolved principally upon him, and he was its principal for a considerable period.

In May, 1868, Rev. W. I. Brugh was stated supply. He was installed pastor November 2, 1869, and resigned in April, 1871. On January 23, 1872, Rev. C. H. McClellan was installed pastor. Three years later, George A. Black was elected elder, and was appointed vice-superintendent of Sabbath school—J. C. Redick being appointed superintendent. In 1877, Elder Black was clerk of the session, and continued in this position until April, 1881, when W. D. Brandon, the present clerk, signed the minutes for the first time. In 1877, Mr. Brandon, J. C. Redick, James D. Anderson, James Stevenson and George A. Black formed the board of elders; and a year later, when Mr. McClellan resigned the pastoral charge, several of them were active members of the board.

Rev. W. T. Wylie accepted a call from this church in April, and was installed pastor in June, 1879. The death of Elder Black is of record in the minutes of July 9, 1881, and the resignation of Mr. Wylie under date December 25, 1881. In June, 1882, Rev. W. E. Oller was elected pastor; in December, W. D. Brandon was chosen superintendent, and Joseph S. Gray assistant of the Sabbath school.

In September, 1883, Alfred Wick and John F. Anderson were elected elders. The death of Elder Boyd was noticed in February, 1885. Some time in October, 1888, Mr. Anderson, choir leader, resigned, and Mrs. Emma K. Colbert was chosen leader; while in November Messrs. Brandon and Gray were re-elected to the positions in the Sunday school for which they were chosen in 1882. Resolutions on the death of Rev. Loyal Young were adopted in December, 1890, but beyond this the minutes, to the close of Book Number 3, March 3, 1892, deal only with the ordinary affairs of the board of elders.

The fourth book opens with a record of the session of April 8, 1892. Rev. W. E. Oller, pastor, with Elders William Campbell, James Stevenson, J. C. Redick, W. D. Brandon, Alfred Wick and John F. Anderson; and Trustees W. J. McKee, William Campbell, Jr., E. H. Anderson, P. W. Lowry, J. E. Byers and Ira McJunkin. January 1, 1893, the elders-elect were Thomas B. White, Robert A. White, D. L. Cleeland, Clinton B. Conway, Robert M. Anderson and C. N. Boyd.

The list of 1833 shows 105 members. From the coming of Mr. Young to his going, there were about 600 members admitted, the great majority on examination. The roll of members in November, 1890, contained no less than 544 names, being an increase of 269 over the list of 1882.

The church was remodeled in 1863, and dedicated December 9, of that year, when \$643.50, were received, the collection being \$263.50. R. C. McAboy was then treasurer. The resolution to build was adopted June 14, 1862, when J. S.

Campbell, William Campbell and R. C. McAboy were empowered to enter into a contract with S. G. Purvis for wood work and material at a cost of \$2,725, and with William Fowser, for stone and brick work and material, at a cost of \$1,700. The extras in the first case brought the sum up to \$2,856, and in the second, to \$1,895. George Crozier, the painter, received \$470, and other sums made the total cost, \$6,205.89.

The present church is simply an extension of that erected in 1802-03, the work being accomplished in 1874-75. With the exception of the court-house and Jefferson street school, it occupies the finest site within the borough limits. Its high, symmetrical spire springing from a central tower, gives to the rather plain Gothic building an attractive appearance. The contract for the whole work was awarded to John Martin and Malcolm Graham, on their bid of \$11,771, but the extras with repairs and painting brought the total expenditure up to about \$16,000 before the close of 1880.

One of the most interesting features of the church is the Bible Class conducted by Col. John M. Sullivan. It was organized under his instruction, February 5, 1888, and now comprises a class of fifty, consisting of professional and business men. The youngest member is twenty-five and the eldest sixty-five years of age. The class meets every Sunday morning in a separate room of the church. The leader, who is a close student of the bible, is noted for his zeal in the work, and his short lectures are always instructive, and exercise a healthy moral influence over the minds of his hearers.

The church is in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The membership in 1894 numbered 650, and there were 457 scholars in the Sunday school. The superintendent, W. D. Brandon, is assisted by thirty-two officers and teachers.

United Presbyterian Church.*—This is the second oldest church organization in the borough of Butler. At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Monongahela, held at "Yough Meeting House," June 25, 1804, a petition was presented for "supplies of gospel ordinances" from the congregation of "Butler-town." So far as any records that are extant show, this was the origin of the present United Presbyterian congregation of Butler.

Doubtless the number represented by this petition was not large, for we learn that very few persons had settled within the bounds of Butler county up to 1803, at which time the town of Butler was laid out.

It was during the fall of that year, and only a few months before this petition was presented, that the first houses were built in Butler. While we cannot give the names or tell the number of these early petitioners, we may judge from this one act something of their character. They were men and women who had come from Christian homes—some of them from neighboring counties, as Allegheny and Westmoreland, and some from Ulster and Caledonia across the sea. They were brought up under the influences of the stricter sect of the Presbyterian faith, who sought for themselves and their children not only a home and a fortune in the new land, but the privilege and blessing of the christian religion.

They must have pressed their petition very earnestly, and the Presbytery

*The history of the church was compiled from two authentic sources of the Rev. J. S. McKee.

must have regarded Butler town as no unpromising field, for the petition was promptly granted and Rev. Joseph Kerr, a young man who had just been ordained, was appointed to supply on the first Sabbath of August, 1804. It is presumed that he fulfilled this appointment, and on that day ninety years ago the first sermon by a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church was preached in Butler. As to the sermon we can only judge it by the record afterwards made by the man who delivered it. For twenty-one years he served faithfully and successfully as pastor of St. Clair congregation, and at the time of his death he was pastor of the Second church, Pittsburg, and Professor in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary.

It is evident that the congregation of Butler town was well pleased with the young minister, for we find them three weeks after hearing the first sermon present at a meeting of Presbytery, either by commissioners or petition, asking "for supplies of preaching." Again in the following spring a similar application was made by the congregation of "Butler town."

In the statistical table submitted by the Presbytery on May 15, 1805, we find Deer Creek, Glade Run and Butler town all in Butler county, joined by a bracket and marked by a sign which is explained at the foot of the page to mean, "nearly ripe for a settlement."

The second sermon, so far as the record shows, that was preached to this congregation was by another young man who had just been licensed, Rev. Mungo Dick. He was appointed to preach in Butler on the second Sabbath of July, 1805. At the following meeting of Presbytery Mr. Dick reported that he had filled his appointment. September 3, 1805, the Presbytery "received a petition from the congregations of Butler town and Deer Creek praying to be united and have as frequent supplies of sermons as can be afforded." This petition was granted and these two congregations declared "one united congregation."

On April 9th of the following year a call was presented from Butler and Deer Creek addressed to Rev. Mungo Dick, the young licentiate who had preached for them during the previous summer. It was to the disadvantage of Butler congregation that Mr. Dick had received other calls. For after due consideration he decided to accept the call to another charge. Although disappointed in securing a pastor the congregation of Butler did not become discouraged. They continued to ask and to receive "supplies of gospel ordinances." The statistical table of 1806 has Butler and Deer Creek marked, "ripe for settlement."

On March 27, 1811, a call was laid on the table of Presbytery for Rev. James McConnell from the congregations of Butler and Deer Creek; but for some reason the Butler branch of the charge did not prosecute this call, and it was returned to the congregations without being presented. At this meeting a paper was read "from the society of Butler praying for the dissolution of their connection with Deer Creek and the establishment of a connection with Slippery Rock." The Butler congregation with its new partner at once put forth an effort to obtain a pastoral settlement, and on April 10, 1811, a call was presented from Butler and Slippery Rock addressed to Rev. George Buchanan. But again the expectations

of this persevering society were doomed to dissappointment, for on presenting the call to the candidate, "he would not accept."

Although the Butler society had been referred to from the beginning of its history as a congregation, yet so far the records show it was not a fully organized congregation until March, 1812, when Rev. David Proudfit, by appointment of Presbytery, installed Thomas Dodds, and ordained and installed Hugh McKee, as ruling elders in Butler congregation.

On June 25, 1815, a call was presented from Butler and White Oak Springs for Rev. Robert Reed, then settled at Erie. At a meeting of Presbytery held on the 27th of the following September, after hearing Messrs. Hugh McKee and Samuel Findley in support of the call, it was resolved by a unanimous vote that it was inexpedient to translate him from Erie and Waterford to Butler and White Oak Springs. Again this persistent congregation was disappointed and made dependent on supplies.

At length the prayers of this people were answered, and their persistent seeking rewarded. On May 17, 1819, Rev. Isaiah Niblock, a licentiate from the Presbytery of Monaghan, Ireland, presented credentials, on the credit of which he was received as a probationer under the direction of Presbytery. He was at once given appointments in the vacant congregations, and preached at Pigeon Creek, Mifflin, Harmony, Shenango, White Oak Springs, Brush Creek, and other places. No record is given of a Presbyterial appointment to preach in Butler, but it is learned from another source that he arrived in Butler two days before Christmas, and preached in the court-house on the last Sabbath in the year. It was a very boyish looking young man, with a slender form, a large head, and intellectual face, that stood before the Butler congregation. But the sermon made such an impression on the minds of the hearers, that on May 5, 1819, a call from the united congregations of Butler and White Oak Springs for Rev. Niblock was presented and accepted.

June 16, 1819, at Robinson Run church, Mr. Niblock delivered his trial discourse for ordination, which was well received. The next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in Butler on the third Wednesday of November, at which time it was agreed that Mr. Niblock should be ordained and installed. It was the 17th of November, 1819, when for the first time the Associate Reformed Presbytery met in Butler. It was a meeting long to be remembered, marking, as it did, an important epoch in the history of this congregation. There were present: Revs. Matthew Henderson, John Riddell, Mungo Dick, James McConnell, Joseph Kerr, Moses Kerr, George Buchanan, Allan B. Campbell, A. Craig, ministers, and John Drenman, John Orr, Hugh McKee and John Findley, ruling elders. Mr. Niblock was solemnly ordained and installed pastor of the Butler and White Oak Springs congregations.

The congregation was small, two elders and nine or ten members, with a few adherents, and Butler was a village of perhaps twenty houses; the country around was thinly settled and only a small portion cleared for farming purposes. There was no church building. Services were held in the groves, private houses, and the court house.

The first communion service was held in the valley just south of the North

cemetery. It was the first service of the kind conducted by the young minister, and the first time the congregation of Butler was permitted to receive the sacrament at the hands of their own pastor. The occasion was a memorable event.

The young pastor entered at once upon the active work of his ministry. The first couple he united in marriage was Mr. James Phillips and Miss Margaret Allison, whose son, Zachariah Phillips, is still living. His labors, which involved missionary tours, were arduous. Many interesting incidents in his ministerial career might be related if space permitted. He organized a Sunday school, but the exact date is unknown; but it was evidently the *first* held in Butler, for while conducted by the Associate Reformed congregation, members of other denominations were among its officers and teachers. In an old minute book is the record of "a meeting of the congregation of the Reformed Associate church held at the court house on Sabbath, the 11th of May, 1823, for the purpose of appointing officers and teachers to superintend the Sabbath school. William Ayres, Esq., was appointed president, and Jacob Mechling recording secretary."

For some years after the advent of Mr. Niblock the congregation labored under the disadvantage of having no church building. For a time services were held in the court house, but as other denominations met there, appointments often conflicted. Arrangements were then made to hold services in the ravine below the cemetery, where the first communion was held. Hugh McKee obtained permission and the congregation hauled logs and put blocks under them, and on these rough hewn pews they sat for hours listening to the word of life.

In 1824, a deed was given by Robert Campbell and Jane his wife to John Potts in trust for the Associate Reformed church of Butler, for lot 138 on which the church now stands. It cost fifty dollars. May 14, 1825, proposals were solicited, by advertisement, for "building a brick meeting-house." The contract was secured by the Bryson Brothers; the brick were made at the old race ground; the lumber was sawed at Moses Sullivan's mill; and most of the stone for the foundation was quarried by Mr. Warmcastle out of his father's lot. The glass and nails were a donation from friends in Pittsburg, and the pine lumber for sash and pulpit was obtained in the same way from Freeport. Thus was the building erected. While it was wanting in architectural beauty, it was among the best and largest church buildings in its time. It was an oblong square-cornered brick building costing four or five thousand dollars. The ladies of the church came nobly to the help of the pastor and building committee. They spun large quantities of woolen yarn and flax which the pastor carried to Pittsburg and converted to cash, with which he purchased necessary hardware and other finishing material.

"The old church," says Rev. Mr. Niblock, "forms a distinct picture in my mind. High up on the wall was the little old-fashioned red box pulpit with its closed doors. The pews were large with doors to each; and every seat was occupied by one or more families. The gallery ran around the three sides of the church, and was comfortably seated. The church was generally filled with worshippers, and on communion Sabbaths, which were always high days, a large audience crowded the building to overflowing."

In addition to the onerous duties of the pastorate, Mr. Niblock was appointed



J. J. McCandless

county treasurer by the commissioners in 1826. At the close of the year we find published a full report of his receipts and expenditures amounting to \$5,785.23.

March 27, 1828, Mr. Niblock was married to Miss Rachel Alexander, and she proved a helpmeet indeed to the young pastor, not only sharing his joys and sorrows, his comforts and privations, but by her wise counsel, and hopeful, joyous spirit opening the way out of many a difficulty, and lightening many a burden. She was his almost constant companion in his pastoral visits, and her memory is affectionately cherished by the older members of the congregation and community.

After eighteen years of arduous service Mr. Niblock was, at his own request, released from White Oak Springs branch of his charge, October 23, 1835. This was due to ill health and inability to perform the duties of so laborious a charge. In 1839 additional seating accommodations were required, and pews were placed in the gallery of the Butler church at a cost of \$153. In 1845 an arrangement was entered into between the Butler and Union congregations by which a portion of Mr. Niblock's time was given to them. This arrangement continued until 1853, after which this congregation became a separate pastoral charge. In 1849 the charter of the congregation was amended by reducing the number of trustees from nine to three. Some time in 1851 a portion of ground south of the borough, containing one and a half acres or more, was given by John McQuisition to the trustees in trust for the congregation, to be used as a burying ground.

In 1858, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. Niblock by Westminster College. That this honor was worthily bestowed is evident from the estimate in which he was held in the community and throughout the church. At the opening of the year 1864, Dr. Niblock, who had never been a very strong man, began to show signs of failing health, being afflicted with a disease of the throat. His last sermon was preached January 31, from I. Corinthians, 15: 57. On Wednesday afternoon, June 29, 1864, he peacefully entered into heavenly rest.

It is difficult to form a proper estimate of such a ministry, extending over a period of more than forty-five years. During that time there was added to the church at Butler, White Oak Springs and Union—the field of his pastoral labors—about 1,100 members. The fifty-five families and 150 members which constituted the congregation of Butler at the time of his death by no means indicates the ingathering to this congregation alone during his ministry; for many families had gone out to form neighboring congregations, and many more whose influence has been felt extensively in building up flourishing congregations in the great west.

Dr. Isaiah Niblock, who was always noted for great zeal and earnestness in his profession, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1794; studied theology at Glasgow, was licensed to preach in 1817, and came to the United States the same year. Greatly honored and respected through life, his memory will ever remain green in the hearts of those who knew him.

The congregation remained without a pastor for nearly two years, when Mr. John Gailey, a licentiate under the care of Monongahela Presbytery, was called. He was ordained and installed April 24, 1866. Soon after his installation the question of either erecting a new church or enlarging the old one, was agitated. It was finally decided to enlarge the building, and July 25, 1867, the contract

was given to S. G. and J. L. Purvis for \$5,800. The work was completed during the winter following. In 1871 an addition of twenty feet was made to the east end of the church at a cost of about \$3,000.

After a pastorate of nearly six years Rev. Gailey was released at his own request, December 26, 1871, to accept a call to the Fourth United Presbyterian church, Pittsburg. The congregation only remained without a pastor a few months. Mr. George McCormick, of the Allegheny Presbytery, received a call on March 27, 1872, the day of his graduation from the Seminary, and he was ordained and installed October 22nd following. This pastorate was of short duration. He resigned to enter upon missionary work in the far west, and was released April 22, 1873.

A vacancy of one year followed, when the congregation was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. R. G. Ferguson. He commenced his work July 1st and was installed January 18, 1875. On July 8, 1884, he was released to accept the presidency of Westminster College. During his pastorate of exactly ten years, the congregation increased in membership from 195 to 231.

The present pastor, Rev. John S. McKee, was called July 29, 1884, just three weeks from the date of Dr. Ferguson's release. He began his work here October 1st, and was installed January 20, 1885.

As the church increased in strength from year to year, the old house became too small to accommodate the worshippers. As far back as 1878 the project of building a lecture room had been discussed, but owing to depression in business and other causes it had been postponed from time to time. A building fund, however, had been started in the meantime and money collected with the view of future improvement. As time wore on the old church edifice became greatly dilapidated. To repair it would cost heavily and in the end it would be unsatisfactory. Finally, on March 8, 1891, the matter was brought before the congregation, and on the following Sabbath, after an interchange of views, it was unanimously voted to build a new church. A committee, composed of C. G. Christie, J. F. Armstrong and J. L. Purvis, was appointed to prepare plans and specifications and look after the matter. A piece of ground fronting fifteen feet on McKean street and extending one hundred feet back, was purchased for \$1,200, in order to give more room. The plan as finally settled on was for a stone and brick building in the Romanesque style of architecture, comprising an audience room sixty-nine by seventy-six feet, with a lecture room forty-nine by fifty-four feet. On July 9, 1891, contracts were made for the construction of a building to cost a little over \$20,000. Sunday, July 12, 1891, the last service was held in the old building, and on the following Monday the pews were removed to Reiber's Hall, and on the 20th the work of demolition was commenced and such progress made that on August 12th the corner-stone was formally laid. December 27, 1891, the lecture room was occupied for the first time, the congregation having worshipped twenty-three Sabbaths in Reiber's Hall. The building was completed January 8, 1894, and on the 22d of February of the same year it was dedicated. It presents a fine appearance both externally and internally, the acoustics are good, and the total seating capacity of both rooms is about 1,200. The cost, including fixtures, was \$26,153.28.

The membership of the congregation has increased from 231 on October 1, 1884, to 449 in 1894. During this time 195 persons have been added to the church on profession of faith, and 253 on certificate. In the Sunday school there are twenty-two officers and teachers, and 220 scholars. The Ladies' Missionary Society has thirty-eight members, and the Young Peoples' Christian Union an enrollment of eighty-five.

St. Peter's Catholic Church.—The first Catholic church in Butler was erected by the English-speaking Catholics in 1822. It was the old St. Peter's, was built of stone, and stood upon the hill in the eastern part of the borough, where the old Catholic burial ground is now located. The building committee were John Duffy, Norbert Foltz and William Hagerty, the last mentioned being also the contractor. Prior to the construction of the church, Rev. Charles Ferry came here in 1821, and organized the congregation. The first bishop to visit the church was Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Philadelphia, in 1884, when it was dedicated. It was superseded by the present German church, which was erected in 1849, on Franklin street. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone, Hon. James Buchanan was among the strangers present. He was on a visit to Butler at the time as the guest of Hon. William Beatty. The church was dedicated October 14, 1849, by Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg. The old stone chapel was taken down in 1853, and the English-speaking Catholics erected St. Paul's church in 1866.

As early as January 15, 1829, Mrs. Sarah Collins deeded to the Right Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D., bishop of Philadelphia, in trust for the members of the old St. Peter's Catholic church, one acre and seven perches, together with right of way from this land to the Butler and Kittanning turnpike. This deed was granted for a valuable consideration and for the encouragement of the congregation in Butler to the trustee named and his successors in trust for St. Peter's Catholic church. It was part of a tract called "Newry," patented by the State, April 22, 1807, to Stephen Lowrey and bequeathed by him, November 29, 1821, to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Collins. The only reservation in the deed of 1829, was that which preserved to her and to her heirs the right of burying, in the Collin's tomb, deceased relatives by blood or marriage.

The instrument made May 2, 1834 by E. R. Evans, of Butler, and the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Philadelphia, sets forth the following interesting facts relating to this church :

Whereas, Sarah Collins did grant to the members of the Holy Catholic church of St. Peter, of Butler, a lot of ground near the borough of Butler, and whereas, on a survey made, the ground so granted to the members of said church was not large enough and the said Sarah Collins had by deed dated the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1830, conveyed the whole of the balance of the tract of land, to which said grant belonged, to her daughter, Valeria Evans, and whereas the said Valeria Evans and her husband, E. R. Evans, in order to carry into effect the intentions of said Sarah Collins in making said grant, did on the first day of September, 1830, enter into a parol contract with the members of said church and give to said members a piece of ground adjoining said grant on the south and east on condition that the members would finish the chapel, already built on the said grant of Sarah Collins, and should clear out and fence the whole of said land given by Sarah Collins as well as that given by Valeria and E. R. Evans, and whereas

such conditions were observed and that Valeria Evans died before a deed was made out for said tract, I, E. R. Evans, on my own right, etc., etc., forever quit claim to Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, all rights, etc., all title, etc., the whole tract within the fence, adjoining lands of said Valeria Evans on the east and south, lands of Brinker and Bredin on the west, and an alley on the north, containing two acres and 100 perches, and including what was granted by Sarah Collins as well as what was granted by E. R. Evans and his wife, Valeria Evans.

Rev. Charles Ferry was pastor of St. Peters from 1821 to 1825; Rev. P. P. O'Neil from 1826 to 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. P. Rafferty, who served until 1837; then Revs. Gallagher and Joseph Cody up to 1840. Rev. John Mitchell followed and was pastor until 1846. After him came Rev. Joseph Creedon, who served as pastor until 1848. For several years after this the Benedictine Fathers had charge of the church and furnished pastors from time to time. They were succeeded by the Carmelite Fathers, who remained in control until the fall of 1880 when Rev. Jacob Rummelfanger became pastor. He has served the congregation for the past fourteen years. In 1889 the church was enlarged at a cost of \$3,000, and is now ample in size for the needs of the congregation, which numbers about one thousand souls, and embraces a flourishing Sunday school.

St. Paul's Catholic Church.—On January 1, 1866, lot Number 147, in the borough of Butler, was deeded to the Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg, by Ellen McKeown, Alice Schoonmaker, Mary Gillespie, Bridget Torbett, Anne Duffy and Peter Duffy, the consideration being \$450. This is the same lot which, under legislative act of March 16, 1848, was conveyed by Bishop O'Connor to John Duffy, August 7, 1848, and bequeathed by said John Duffy in his last will, dated February 18, 1862, to the grantees of January 1, 1866.

The erection of the church, which fronts on McKean street, was begun in April, 1866, and in the month of February, in the following year, it was dedicated by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburg, assisted by a large number of the diocesan clergy.

The original members of this church were among the first Catholic settlers of the county, and before the present church was built worshiped in St. Peter's, which they in no small degree helped to erect. A strong tide of German Catholic immigration to this place set in, and in a few years after, the original members of St. Peter's found themselves largely outnumbered by the German element. It was not long before a German priest was placed in charge of the church, and ultimately it came about that nearly all the sermons and instructions were given in the German language.

Urged by this condition of things the English-speaking members determined to build a church for themselves. The initiative in this work was taken by Peter Duffy. He not only contributed largely to the erection of the church, but gave the building of it his personal supervision. The other members likewise contributed according to their means.

The membership of St. Paul's, although at first small, has been gradually increasing. The first priest who assumed pastoral charge of the parish, was the Rev. Stephen M. A. Barrett. He came in February, 1867, when the church was dedicated, and remained about one year. Rev. Daniel Devlin, who succeeded

him, only remained thirteen months, when he resigned on account of illness, and died soon after. Rev. Joseph Coffey, who followed in October, 1868, left the following December. The next pastor was the Rev. James Nolan, who began his labors in January, 1869, and was transferred in June of the same year to McKeesport. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis J. O'Shea, who took charge of the parish in June, 1869, and continued until March, 1872. His successor was Rev. Francis McCarthy, who remained only three months. Rev. Columba McSweeney was the next in succession. He became pastor in July, 1872, and remained till November, 1876, when he resigned on account of physical infirmities. Rev. William Ambrose Nolan succeeded him, as missionary rector, and assumed the pastoral charge November 10, 1876, and continued in that relation until his death March 27, 1891. Father Nolan was born in Ireland July 18, 1834. He was an active, public-spirited man, very zealous in his church work, and greatly respected by the community. It was largely through his efforts that St. Paul's Catholic Parochial school was established, and the new cemetery incorporated.

Father Nolan was succeeded immediately after his death by Rev. Daniel Walsh, the present pastor. The church, which is neat and attractive, occupies a convenient position on McKean street, opposite the old graveyard, where repose the ashes of the first settlers of Butler. Its membership embraces about 1,000 souls, and its prosperity evinces harmony and zeal in the cause of religion. Several societies and a prosperous Sunday school are connected with the church.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Some time in 1818 the Rev. Jackson Kemper (afterwards bishop) visited Butler as agent for the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, and held Episcopal services in the parlor of Hon. John Gilmore, after which a number of children were baptized. But it was not until 1824 that the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler was organized. The first officiating minister was the Rev. Robert Ayres, and the membership at that time consisted of but few families. When the first meeting was held to organize and take steps toward the erection of a church building, the members present in the court house were Hon. John Gilmore and wife, Hon. John Bredin, Maurice Bredin, John B. McGlaughlin, James Bredin and wife, Benjamin Wallace, Moses Hanlen, Samuel R. Williams, Campbell E. Purviance, William Dixon, Samuel A. Gilmore, John N. Purviance and wife, Mrs. Ann Anderson, Miss Susan Bredin, Mrs. Hugh McGlaughlin, Mrs. Thomas Collins and others. The Right Reverend John H. Hopkins, then rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, and afterward's bishop of the diocese of Vermont, presided. The first matter of consideration after divine services was the procuring of a suitable lot of ground on which to erect a church. Judge Bredin proposed and did donate a lot located on East Jefferson street, on which the building was finally erected, and there the congregation have worshiped to the present time.

When subscriptions were solicited Bishop Hopkins contributed \$100, and others followed according to their means, when it was found that \$1,000 had been secured. This sum was deemed sufficient with which to begin the erection of the building. It was at once put under contract. Prior to its completion services were held in the court house, Rev. Ayres officiating as rector.

The first pastor of the new church was the Rev. M. P. Bonnell. He began

his work in 1824, holding services for a time in the court house, and served about three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. William G. Hilton, who remained about six years, when he resigned. Rev. Thomas Crumpton followed and served about six months, when he was succeeded by the Rev. B. B. Killikelly in 1833, who remained until 1837, when the Rev. William White, D. D., began his labors, and continued until 1877, a period of forty years. He then resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, who took charge January 8, 1878. The latter remained until the 13th of April, 1880, when he tendered his resignation to take effect June 1st, following. An interregnum of a few months followed, when a call was extended to the Rev. Edmund Burke, who accepted, and took charge as rector December 1, 1880. He remained until August 8, 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet. He served as pastor until 1884, when the Rev. John Landon came, and remained until August 30, 1891. On the 15th of September, 1892, he was succeeded by the Rev. Miles S. Hemenway, the present rector.

The total number of actual communicants, as shown by the report of 1894, is 177; entitled to the communion as recorded in parish register, 198. During the past year there was a total gain of fifty-one. The Sunday school has a membership of ninety, with ten teachers, and there are 100 volumes in the library. The church property, including the rectory, is valued at \$9,000. It is contemplated to erect a new church on the site of the old building at an early date, and as the location is commanding, the improvement will add much to the appearance of this part of East Jefferson street. It is a source of some pride to the communicants of St. Peter's that their church is the fourth oldest in the diocese of Pittsburgh.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of the oldest church organizations in Butler. Official records of ministerial acts among German Lutherans date from 1813. The first entry in the church book is the baptism of Samuel Bernhard, son of Philip and Mary Margaret Bernhard, August 29, 1813, by Rev. Jacob Schnee. This minister continued his missionary visits, preaching occasionally in a carpenter shop, to the close of 1817, baptizing in the meantime a large number of German residents.

Early in November, 1821, Bishop J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, a scholarly divine hailing from Stuttgart, Germany, took charge of the interests of Lutheranism in this place, attending for a series of years from his headquarters in Zelenople to eleven stations in Butler and adjoining counties. He invariably wore a clerical robe when on his ministerial journeys about the country. He preached every four weeks in the old court-house, whilst for communion services he availed himself of the courtesy of the United Presbyterian church. When he came here he found but six members. June 3, 1821, he first administered communion to the congregation, having the day previous confirmed his first class of catechumens and effected a preliminary organization. The officials chosen were Jacob Mechling, John McCollough and John Henshaw. In addition to these, the first communicants were: Joseph Moser, Henry Young, Isaac Yetter, Jacob Baht, Henry Steinmann, A. Buechle, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaner, M. McCollough, Magdalena Henshaw, Catherine Moser, Louise Brinker, Anna Young,

Mary Yetter, Elizabeth Traushu, Elizabeth Beselit and Miss Helen Henshew. The catechumens were: Jacob Shaner, Philip Grub, Peter Pflueger, David and Abraham Henshew, Catherine Grub, Elizabeth Braun, Sarah Baht, Mary Buechle, Elizabeth Henshew, Elizabeth McCollough and Magdalena Young.

Such was the beginning of semi-organized existence. Ten years later, says Rev. E. Cronenwett, from whom these facts are gathered, steps were taken to draft a permanent constitution, to secure a charter, and build a church. The application to the legislature for an act of incorporation was signed November 25, 1837, by the following council: J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, pastor; Jacob Mechling, Jacob Shaner, Jacob Walter, Isaac Yetter, Peter Nicholas, John Sarver, David Henshew, Dr. Carl Eichholtz, John Dull, John Oesterling and John Michael Zimmerman.

The charter became a law April 13, 1841, and according to its provisions the foregoing council, or their successors in office, are constituted a corporate and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance forever by the name, style and title, "The Ministers, Trustees, Elders and Deacons of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Marcus Church in Butler."

In the meantime preparations for building the new church had steadily been going on. It was to be of brick, forty by sixty, with an annex of twenty-two feet, with a basement of eight feet for school purposes, the whole surmounted by a belfry. The site was on the corner of Wayne and McKean streets, and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 8, 1840. It was dedicated September 26, 1841, by the Revs. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, D. Rothacker, and H. Melsheimer, respectively the president, secretary and treasurer of the "Eastern Districts of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States," of its sixth convention, then being held in Butler.

As the cost of the building was about \$4,000, the members, then numbering 200 communicants, discovered that they had overestimated their financial strength, and the church council got themselves individually into sore straits. To redeem their personal property from attachment, as well as to save the church from the hammer, they severally, after exhausting their own resources, made journeys elsewhere to solicit aid. Sufficient success attended their efforts to tide the congregation over the sorest need, and the church was saved. Prosperity began again to smile upon the congregation. In 1847 a small organ was bought, and soon after a burial ground was purchased.

The congregation originally had among its numbers a sprinkling of American born people. Some of these, together with others, were, through Rev. G. Bassler, organized into an English Lutheran congregation on the 16th of January, 1843, and for a few years they held service in the German church. This drew off the English element, and in consequence St. Mark's congregation remained purely German. Bishop Schweitzerbarth's pastoral relation with the congregation continued till April, 1849, a period of nearly twenty-eight years. During the latter part of this time Rev. Frederick Illiger was called, but after serving a few months, he died March 29, 1848.

On the 8th of April, 1849, Rev. William A. Fetter became the first resident pastor. He remained till the summer of 1863, when he removed to Millerstown.

and died July 10, 1865. During the interval which ensued the congregation was temporarily supplied by Rev. J. N. Wolf, and others, till January, 1864, when Rev. G. F. H. Meiser was secured as pastor. During the time of his service a comfortable parsonage on Wayne street was secured, and a large pipe organ for the church purchased. Having received a call from another church Rev. Meiser resigned and was succeeded in January, 1869, by Rev. C. H. W. Luebker. He retired in 1876, when the congregation extended a call to Rev. E. Cronenwett, which was accepted in January, 1877, and he has remained as pastor to the present time, a period of over seventeen years.

The prosperity of the congregation as to its future development called for the introduction of the English language in the public services; this was accordingly done on Sunday evenings with gratifying results. The movement was timely and marked the dawn of a new era in the congregation.

The debt of the church had gradually been increasing, while the building erected in 1841 was becoming too small, as well as time worn. An effort was made to cancel the debt, which proved successful, when the members made bold to express their preference for a new building in a more desirable locality. Accordingly, in the spring of 1878, a spacious lot was secured on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets for \$3,000. Preparations to build were at once set on foot and the work progressed so rapidly that the corner stone was laid August 15, 1878, and the dedication of the new building took place September 7, 1879. Rev. Meiser delivered the farewell address at the old church, and Revs. Cronenwett, Feldman, and Tranger, spoke in the new. The pastor led the dedicatory exercises.

The style of architecture is mediæval-Gothic, with corner tower and strong buttresses. The material is brick with stone trimmings. The exterior dimensions are fifty-eight feet across the front; extreme length, 100 feet. The basement story, used for lectures and school room, is twelve feet high; the auditorium above has a height of eighteen feet at the sides and thirty-four feet in the middle angle, exposing to view the ceiling timbers. The interior dimensions, including the gallery, and arched recess, are forty-seven by eighty-eight feet. Although becoming time worn, the building presents a stately appearance and attracts attention. The inscription stone of the old church has been preserved as a relic, and is inserted in the inner front of the new. The cost of the entire property, site, structure, sheds, fencing, pavements, etc., amounting to about \$18,000, has all been successfully met.

During the past sixty years St. Mark's Congregation, in addition to the usual loss of members by death and removal, has suffered several more extensive drains through branch organization of its membership. Out of it grew, in some measure, the English Lutheran church, of Butler; then, largely, the so-called "White Church," some four miles west; next an effort at an Evangelical church in town, which turned out German Reformed, and then became extinct; and lastly, at the close of 1876, the German Lutheran church of Summit township, some four miles east. The territory of the congregation still extends in its extreme limits from five to seven miles in all directions from Butler. At this writing (September 1, 1894) it numbers 550 communicants. The German Sabbath school, which



S. D. Bell M.D.

meets in the morning, has a membership of seventy-five, with George Schenck as superintendent; the English Sabbath school, which convenes in the afternoon, has 175 members, with J. H. Troutman as superintendent, assisted by the requisite number of officers and teachers. During the eighty years of its existence the pastors of St. Mark's have baptized 1,875 persons; confirmed 1,162 members; married, 405 couples, and buried, 552 persons. In addition to his pastoral duties in Butler, Mr. Cronenwett has charge of two chapels in the country—one east, the other west—where he fills appointments, alternately, Sunday evenings.

First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first meeting of those favorable to the organization of an English Lutheran church was held in the German church of the same denomination on the 16th of January, 1843. At this meeting Jacob Mechling served as secretary and Rev. Gottlieb Bassler as treasurer, and the proposition was very fully discussed pro and con. It was finally decided to enter into the movement, a church constitution was adopted for the guidance of the organization, and at a subsequent meeting the first church council was elected, consisting of Jacob Walter, Sr., and John Negley, Sr., elders, and John Dull, Jr., and Daniel Kreidler, deacons. Mr. Negley subsequently resigned and John McCollough was chosen in his place. The officers were installed February 11, 1843, and Rev. Bassler, who served as pastor, conducted the first sacramental services June 18, following.

From a sermon preached by Rev. Enoch Smith, January 15, 1893, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church, it is learned that the constitution was signed by forty-five individuals, twenty-two males and twenty-three females.

In 1848 the question of building a church was revived. Two offers of a location were made—one by John Negley and one by Michael Emerick. After a full and fraternal exchange of views relative to the advantages of the respective sites, it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Emerick. He gave the lot in fee simple upon which the church still stands (though now owned by the Reformed congregation) and assisted largely in its construction. The building was begun in 1849 and completed and dedicated in September, 1850. For twenty-seven years it served the congregation as a place of worship. In 1852 a charter was obtained for the association and the future outlook was flattering. The labors of Rev. Bassler covered a period of about eleven years, from 1843 to 1854, with a brief interregnum.

Early in 1876 negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the property of the Witherspoon Institute building, which is still owned and used by the church. The changes and improvements made cost about \$1,700, and the total cost of remodeling and purchase was about \$7,700.

During the period of the Rev. Bassler's ministry the ordinance of baptism was administered to fifty children and upwards of seventy adults. Among the adult baptisms was that of an Indian who had been convicted of murdering a woman and several of her children. He was known as Samuel Mohawk, and was confined in the jail awaiting execution. During this time he was converted by Mr. Bassler, his spiritual adviser, and the baptism was solemnized at the prison. February 28, 1844.

It was while Rev. Bassler was pastor, about a year after the organization of the church, that the Pittsburg Synod was organized, and it was in Butler that the preliminary conference was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the Synod. The place of meeting was in a little building on Washington street, which had originally been the jail, but which was at that time a private dwelling.

Those who followed the Rev. Bassler as pastors of the church are sketched by Mr. Smith in his sermon as follows: Rev. A. H. Waters labored here from sometime in the year 1855 until 1861, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Fritz, who remained a little over eight years. He resigned in 1869, when the congregation was without a pastor for about ten months. On the 14th of August, 1870, the Rev. L. H. Geshwind, who had been called, entered upon his work.

Steps were taken during this pastorate to secure a better church, and some subscriptions were made, but upon Rev. Geshwind's resignation in 1874, the work was temporarily dropped. Again the congregation was without a minister for almost a year, when the Rev. J. Q. Waters was called. He began his work in July, 1875, and continued it till August, 1884. Soon after taking charge the question of securing a better and more desirably located church was again agitated, and the result was the purchase of the plat of ground and buildings now owned by the church.

In November, 1884, Rev. Waters was succeeded by the Rev. D. L. Roth, and he continued his work until October, 1888. Under his ministrations the church became quite prosperous, but in the height of his usefulness he resigned to accept a call to Albany, New York. He was at once succeeded by the Rev. G. E. Titzel, who came the same month Rev. Roth departed, October, 1888. Rev. Titzel served until November, 1891, and his labors were blessed with adding to the congregation 140 members. When the latter retired he was succeeded by the Rev. Enoch Smith, who served as pastor until his death May 22, 1894. On November 18, 1894, Rev. D. L. Roth was again chosen pastor, and is the present incumbent.

Grace Lutheran Church is a branch sanctioned by the General Synod, and was established here in 1892. The Rev. Eli Miller is the pastor in charge. Services are regularly held in a hall on West Jefferson street. Recently the congregation purchased a lot on Mifflin street for \$1,400, on which they propose erecting a house of worship soon.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As nearly as can be ascertained the first society or class of the Methodist church in Butler was organized about 1825. Among the first members were Andrew Sproul and wife, Bennett Dobbs and wife, David Albright and wife, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. John Negley, Elijah Burkhart, and Caleb Brown, the first class leader.

In 1826, Rev. John Chandler was appointed as preacher in charge, at which time Rev. William Swarzie appears to have been presiding elder of the district. In 1827, Caleb Brown, the class leader of the preceding year, by the vote and recommendation of the society, was licensed as an exhorter, and in the fall of

the same year was placed in charge of Meadville circuit as a supply, in place of Rev. J. Leach, whose health had failed.

From 1828 to 1830 the records are missing. But from the organization it was one of the regular appointments of the Butler circuit up to August 9, 1851, when, by a vote of the quarterly conference, it was set off as a station, having sixty-two members. George C. Roessing, John Millinger, Daniel Moser and William Derrimore were elected stewards. It remained a station for only one year, when it was again united with Butler circuit.

The first church building was a plain, but substantial, brick edifice of one story, erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1827, in the southwest part of the town, on lot Number 67, purchased from John Negley, Sr. The consideration was \$125, and the deed was executed July 12, 1837, to William Stewart, Andrew Sproul, Henry Carsner, James McNair, John Wagley, Joshua J. Sedwick, Andrew Carns, John Howe, and James Miller, trustees.

January 26, 1833, James McNair and William Stewart were class leaders. April 24, 1841, the membership was reported at seventy-nine. The Sunday school in 1842 consisted of seven teachers and fifty scholars, and there were 306 volumes in the library. In 1843 the circuit was composed of eighteen appointments, with a total membership of 522.

The society had its misfortunes as well as its drawbacks. During the prevalence of a terrible storm April 19, 1856, a considerable portion of the brick walls of the church were blown down, and about \$1,000 was required to repair the damage.

On the 15th of December, 1860, the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler was incorporated, George C. Roessing, Joshua J. Sedwick, Isaiah E. Thompson, C. E. Anderson, and Lewis Z. Mitchell, being the trustees named in the articles of association. From this time there has been a gradual increase in membership.

In 1865 Butler circuit was composed of four appointments, viz: Butler, Brownsdale, Petersville and the Temple, which imposed much hard work on the pastor in charge. To reduce the labor Butler appointment was set off as a circuit in the spring of 1867, with Rev. J. D. Legget as preacher in charge; James McNair, local deacon; Thomas Huselton, S. R. Dieffenbacher, C. E. Anderson, S. E. W. Thompson, and Jesse M. Jones as stewards, and S. R. Dieffenbacher and C. E. Anderson as class leaders.

On the 5th of November, 1868, the church decided to erect a new house of worship, as the congregation had become too large for the old building, and Rev. Legget, Theodore Huselton, and C. E. Anderson were appointed a committee to select a suitable site. After looking around for some time the present location, on the corner of McKean and North streets, was purchased April 1, 1873, for \$3,500, and the old church property was sold for \$2,500. Preparations were at once made to erect the present brick church building, which was completed in the spring of 1874, at a cost of \$16,000. The furnishings cost \$2,000. In 1882 the church had a membership of 250 and a flourishing Sunday school of 300 scholars.

Owing to the loss of some of the early records it is impossible to make up a complete list of the ministers from the beginning, but from 1831 to 1894, the appended statement is believed to be as nearly complete as it is possible to make

it. The conference period does not date from the beginning of the years, but takes in or includes parts of two years. The list of ministers is as follows:

From 1831 to 1832, James Gilmore; 1832-34, William Carroll and Harry Bradshaw; 1834-35, Abner Jackson; 1835-36, Abner Jackson, E. J. Remy, and D. K. Hawkins; 1836-37, William C. Henderson and L. Whipple; 1837-38, J. McClean; 1839-40, Peter M. McGowan; 1840-41, Peter M. McGowan and William Cooper; 1841, Joseph Ray and James Patterson; 1842, Joseph Ray and Jacob S. Patterson; 1842-43, Peter M. McGowan and Jeremiah Phillips; 1843-44, C. C. Best and G. M. Maurice (from 1844 to 1847 the records are missing); 1848, J. K. Miller and R. Hamilton; 1850-51, Alfred G. Williams and Samuel Baird; 1851-52, A. G. Williams and John Gililand; 1852, A. G. Williams, stationed as pastor; 1852-53, A. Huston and W. A. Locke; 1853-54, A. Huston and J. D. Knox; 1854-55, James Borbridge and R. Morrow; 1855-56, the same; 1856-57, J. Ansley, and Henry Neff; 1857, the same, with D. Baker as assistant; 1858-59, Samuel Crouse and Levi J. Keagle; 1859, H. Mansell; 1860, Thomas Storer and H. Mansell, with R. G. Heaton as supply; 1861, Thomas Storer and E. H. Baird; 1862, A. J. Rich and A. Baker; 1863, A. B. Leonard; 1864-65, W. H. Tibbles; 1865-67, J. D. Leggett; 1868-69, W. D. Stevens; 1870, J. F. Core; 1871, A. P. Leonard; 1872-73, D. M. Hollister; 1874, James M. Swan; 1875-77, J. J. McIlyear; 1878-79, M. J. Montgomery; 1879-81, W. P. Turner; 1882-83, Homer J. Smith. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, who served until 1889; then came Rev. S. M. Bell, who remained until 1893, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Jones, who died December 27, 1894. November 18, 1894, Rev. E. M. Wood became pastor and is the present incumbent.

The congregation embraces about 650 members, and the Sunday school 350 scholars, with William Walker as superintendent.

The First Baptist Church was organized April 29, 1876, at Boyd's Hall, Springdale, with about six members. A number of persons who afterward joined the church participated in the exercises of organization, but as they did not have their letters could not unite at that time. Meetings were held every Sunday, and led by B. H. Osborn until a council was called to recognize the church, November 8, 1876, and by its act the association was recognized as a regular Baptist church. From that time the Rev. T. H. Jones preached for the society about half the time, and Mr. Osborn conducted the alternate meetings.

Application was made, and a charter granted, March 13, 1877, on petition of B. H. Osborn, W. M. Farnsworth, William Watson, C. Morse and Adolphus Huberlin, as directors and trustees. The object of the association, as expressed in its constitution, is "the spread of scriptural holiness throughout the world."

On the 10th of June, 1877, the society purchased the German Reformed meeting house for \$1,500, which they immediately occupied, and had services and preaching every Sunday. After a thorough renovation and material improvement the church was dedicated November 4, of that year, the Rev. J. P. Jones officiating. His pastoral charge continued until April or May, 1878, when he retired and the church was without a pastor until April, 1882, when Rev. W. H. McKinney took charge. He remained until 1884 when he retired, and the church

was without a regular pastor for about four years, having to depend on supplies. In 1888 Rev. Rowe became the pastor, but he only remained one year. Again the little congregation had to depend on supplies until 1892. This year Rev. Miller took charge as pastor, but he only remained one year. In 1894 Rev. Henry Collins was assigned to the charge as pastor. The church has a membership of fifty-eight, and the Sunday school numbers seventy-five pupils.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—In 1877 the Rev. T. F. Stauffer commenced preaching to a few members of the Reformed church residing in the borough of Butler, and meeting with success a church was organized on the evening of August 22, 1878, the following male members being present: Abraham Moyer, Henry W. Nicholas, Henry Biehl, Conrad Biehl, Oscar L. Schultz, G. L. Dufford, C. M. Rodgers and Henry Blough. An election for officers resulted in the choice of the following: Elders, Abraham Moyer and Henry W. Nicholas; deacons, Henry Biehl and G. L. Dufford. The old Evangelical Lutheran church was purchased, refitted and dedicated to the service of God on the 25th of August, 1878. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas J. Barkley, of Grace Reformed church, Pittsburg; the pastor performed the dedicatory service, and was assisted in the other attending services by Rev. W. F. Lichtner, of Woodstock, Virginia; Rev. J. W. Alspach, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Hannabery and W. B. Landoe, of Butler county. The organization was effected in connection with and by the permission of Allegheny Classis of the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. The congregation remained under the pastoral care of Rev. Stauffer until September 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. D. N. Harnish. In the meantime a movement was inaugurated to build a new church in Springdale and remove thither. This culminated in the erection of a fine brick edifice on Walker avenue, which was dedicated in June, 1890. The Rev. Harnish still officiates as pastor. The membership numbers 175, and the Sunday school has 300 pupils. Prof. E. Mackey is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Bethany Reformed Church was formed of members of St. Paul's congregation who were unwilling to remove to Springdale with the parent congregation. It was organized in 1890 by Rev. H. E. Snyder, the pastor now in charge. He is gradually building up a good congregation and the future outlook is promising.

The Church of God is located on Second street, Institute Hill. It is a frame structure, forty by fifty feet in size. On the west corner a tower surmounts the building, seventy feet in height. The total cost of the house was \$3,000. The audience room will seat about 400 people, and is nicely furnished, making a pleasant room for worship. The history of the church is necessarily brief. In October, 1892, Elder J. W. Davis and his son, George W. Davis, rented the Institute building on First street, and began a series of meetings. Much success attended their labors, and as new converts demanded a church home, an organization was effected January 1, 1893. The rapid growth demanded a church house. In March a building committee was selected to plan and build. The names of the committee are: F. M. Hewit, T. N. Gabagan, A. J. Avey, T. Dickey, R. M. Thompson, H. Greenawalt, J. Q. Bailey, Theodore Leibert, John Starr, H. V. Winterstein, J. W. Davis, Richard Boles and Breuden Gil-

christ. A board of trustees was chosen, resulting in the election of J. W. Davis, F. M. Hewit and A. J. Avey. The building committee gave the building into the hands of trustees and it was dedicated September 17, 1893. Rev. George W. Davis has been pastor up to the present. The official board consists of the elders, F. M. Hewit, A. J. Avey and H. V. Winterstein; the deacons, R. M. Thompson, H. Greenawalt, T. N. Gahagan, Theodore Leibert, J. Q. Bailey, and the trustees. The membership is now 125, with a large congregation and an interesting Sabbath school.

The Free Methodist is one of the youngest church organizations in the borough. It was founded in 1893, and the Rev. R. H. Freshwater is the pastor in charge. Their place of worship is on Spring avenue. Good progress is being made in building up a congregation.

BIBLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Bible Society of Butler county was organized August 12, 1828, by Rev. Mr. Joice, agent of the Philadelphia society. John Potts and Rev. Reid Bracken were elected presidents; Revs. Isaiah Niblock, John France, Robert Greer, S. Stoughton, John Coulter, J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, Thomas McClintock and Robert Brown, vice-presidents; John Bredin, secretary, and Robert Scott, treasurer. The board of managers comprised John Sullivan, Hugh McKee, Hugh Gilliland, Robert Martin, Barnet Gilliland, Henry Muntz, David McJunkin, William McMichael, John Christy and James McCurdy. In each of the thirteen townships, two agents were appointed and two also for Butler borough, who were to assist in the circulation of the Bible without note or comment. Walter Lowrie presided over the meeting, while John Bredin acted as secretary.

The Butler County Sabbath School Association adopted a constitution May 7, 1867, and elected Rev. Loyal Young, president; Rev. J. H. Fritz and William R. Hutchison, vice-presidents; C. E. Anderson, secretary; H. J. Klingler, treasurer; Dr. A. M. Neyman, George A. Black, I. J. Cummings, George Vogeley and Theo. Huselton, executive committee.

The Christian Endeavor Union of this county was organized in 1892 with Rev. Mr. Miller, president. The second annual convention was held at Centreville in September, 1893, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Lowry, Butler; vice-president, Prof. M. A. Sutton, Evans City; recording secretary, Miss Vina McCollough, Millerstown; corresponding secretary, Miss Lotta B. White, Butler; treasurer, C. H. Maybury, Centreville. Reports were given by the local societies which showed advancement had been made during the year. Miss White, district secretary, gave a retrospective and prospective view of county work, showing twenty-eight societies with a membership of about, 1,000, representing seven denominations.

The Butler County Sabbath Association was organized in February, 1893, with Rev. S. M. Bell, president; Revs. P. C. Prugh, N. B. Tannehill, W. E. Oller, J. R. Coulter and Mrs. D. B. Campbell, vice-presidents; Rev. D. N. Harnish, secretary; Rev. John S. McKee, corresponding secretary, and J. A. Clark, treasurer. The object was to oppose the publication of Sunday papers and Sunday work in general. This is practically a continuation of the "Lord's Day Union,"

organized in December, 1891, of which D. N. Harnish was president, W. E. Oller, secretary, W. D. Brandon, J. M. Galbreath and E. Mackey, vice-presidents.

The Butler County Children's Aid Society was organized in November, 1886, as an auxiliary society of the western branch, formed at Pittsburg in November, 1885. The president of the new branch was Mrs. J. N. Bolard; vice-presidents, Miss Mary E. Sullivan and Mrs. S. M. McKee; secretary, Mrs. M. S. Templeton, and treasurer, Miss Etta Prugh. The board of managers comprised—Madams Dr. Neyman, B. C. Huselton, J. L. Purvis, C. D. Greenlee, John Lowry, A. E. Cratty, M. H. Negley, J. F. Balph, C. G. Christie, John M. Greer, W. A. Stein, Dr. Johnston, M. E. Nicholls, Belle Purvis and Levi O. Purvis. The ladies named were assigned to a committee on decision of cases, home relief and finance. It is a charitable organization to take charge of children from the ages of two to sixteen years, who were removed from the almshouses under the law of 1883. In 1887 the president and secretary were re-elected, with Mrs. B. C. Huselton, assistant secretary and Miss Belle Purvis, treasurer, Madams J. L. Purvis and C. D. Greenlee being chosen vice-presidents. These ladies were re-elected in 1888, and in June, 1889, Mrs. J. D. McJunkin was elected secretary, *vice* Mrs. Templeton, resigned. In December, 1889, the officers were re-elected; but Mrs. Templeton was subsequently chosen secretary *vice* Mrs. McJunkin, transferred to the advisory board. The elections since 1889 have generally resulted in the choice of the officers named in 1887. The work of the society is carried on zealously and many children have been cared for.

Y. M. C. A. of Butler.—At a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in June, 1886, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U., for the purpose of considering the most effective means for doing Christian work. W. D. McJunkin suggested the plan of instituting a special line of work for young men. The suggestion was at once taken up by the speakers as an excellent one, and a time was set to hold a meeting for the consideration of the proposition. In the meantime announcements were made from the pulpits, and when the meeting assembled it was found that there was a good attendance, and that much interest was manifested. It was conducted by Col. George Woodford, and a committee, consisting of A. J. Henny, W. D. McJunkin, Gilbert Walker, W. H. Miller, and Ira McJunkin, was appointed to take steps looking towards permanent organization. After due consideration a constitution was adopted under the title of the "Y. M. C. A. of Butler," and a board of fifteen directors chosen, when the following temporary officers were elected: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Ira McJunkin, secretary; Prof. E. Mackey, treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting, held August 16, 1886, the directors resigned, and the following board was elected: Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Col. John M. Sullivan, H. C. Heineman, John H. Negley, Joseph L. Purvis, William Campbell, Jr., Dr. E. W. Leake, W. D. Brandon, Charles S. Bailey, James M. Gallreath, Eli D. Robinson, Prof. E. Mackey, Fred J. Klingler, Aaron E. Reiber and William G. Krug. The directors then chose the following officers from among their number: Dr. E. W. Leake, president; Capt. Jacob Ziegler and John H. Negley, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Ira McJunkin, general and recording secre-

tary. An organization having been effected, the association was incorporated in November, 1886, and effective work has been steadily going on up to this time. Many changes in officers have taken place during the eight years of its existence, but there has been no abatement of zeal. While a lot has been purchased on the northeast corner of the Diamond, and means are being raised to erect a permanent building thereon, the association occupies temporary rooms in the Reiber block. The officers for 1894 are: Prof. E. Mackey, president; William Cooper, first vice-president; A. E. Reiber, second vice-president; C. N. Boyd, treasurer; W. J. Heineman, secretary; J. B. Carruthers, general secretary. The active membership is about 150.

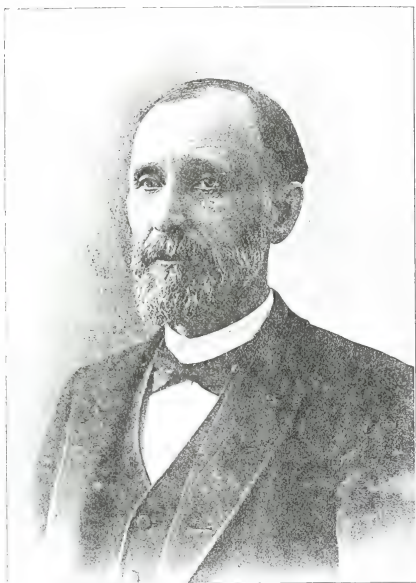
ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.

This Home is situated on a beautiful hill, on the east side of Butler, and within the borough limits. The main building, three stories high, is large, and contains parlors, library, boys and girls' reading rooms, rooms for superintendent and other officers, teachers and help, rooms for the girls, sleeping apartments and bath rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. The other buildings are: Boys' play room and dormitories, printing office and a large school house, with three well-furnished school rooms. With but two exceptions, these buildings are substantially built of brick, well arranged, and stand in the midst of a beautiful lawn, surrounded by thirty acres of land, with a capacity to accommodate well 165 children. The home was dedicated December 10, 1867. Rev. George B. Russell, D. D., presided, and performed the act of dedication. The addresses were delivered by Rev. T. J. Barkley, F. K. Levan and William M. Landis.

It was chartered by the State March 23, 1868. This charter grants the privilege of receiving orphan children of all denominations of christians, and also the children of deceased soldiers and sailors who were citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and served in the war of the Rebellion. The Home was founded by St. Paul's Classis of the Reformed church, but the purchased title was subsequently transferred to the Pittsburg Synod of the Reformed church in the United States, and is under the general management of a board of sixteen directors, four of which are elected annually by said Synod.

The Rev. C. A. Limburg was elected its first superintendent, and held the position until 1871, when he resigned. During his term of office, the entire purchase indebtedness was paid and the institution brought to a good degree of usefulness and prosperity. After his resignation Rev. J. B. Thompson was elected superintendent, and entered upon the duties of his office June 1, 1871, continuing therein until the year 1876, when he resigned, his resignation taking effect April 1, 1877. At a meeting of the board of directors, held November 21, 1876, Rev. T. F. Stauffer was elected to the office of superintendent and entered upon his duties April 5, 1877. During his term of office a new north wing was added to the main building so as to make it sufficient for the accommodation of a larger number of children. He resigned his position at the annual meeting of the board in June, which resignation was to take effect September 5, 1882.

At the same meeting of the board, Rev. P. C. Prugh, D. D., of Xenia, Ohio, was elected superintendent, and took charge of the Home September 5, 1882, and



Truly Yours
J. C. Goucher

remains in office at the present time. During his term, large additions and improvements have been made. A full third story was placed upon the main building, additional dining rooms, dormitories, store houses, bath rooms, and a large brick chapel and school house were erected, and all at a cost of \$13,000. The present value of the Home is \$50,000. The largest number of children at any one time during this period was 190, 165 of which were soldiers' orphans. During this time the school became noted for its efficiency, having received the highest commendation by the State Board of Soldiers and Sailors Orphan Schools.

The object of the founders of this institution was to provide for the maintenance and christian training of orphan children, principally of the Reformed church; and also for others for whose support payment is made by guardians and friends. Applications for admittance are made through the superintendent to the board of directors, and children are received by indenture. This enables the authority of the Home to again indenture them, when suitable christian homes can be found, and retain the guardianship over them until of age. The government of the Home is mild and parental. The importance of self-government is earnestly impressed upon the minds of the children, with encouraging success. One leading thought is to help the children build up for themselves a true manly and womanly character. The Home is in a most prosperous condition, and will long continue to bring comfort to many fatherless and motherless children.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BUTLER BOROUGH (CONTINUED).

THE BUTLER ACADEMY—WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—MANUFACTURERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—RAILROADS—TELEGRAPH OFFICES—WATER SUPPLY—FIRE DEPARTMENT—LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANIES—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES—OLD AND NEW BUTLER.

THE beginnings of education in Butler go back to the first decade of its history. The Butler Academy was founded under the act of February 6, 1811, which provided for the election of six trustees and appropriated \$2,000 toward sustaining such an institution, \$1,000 of the amount to be expended on the building and apparatus, and \$1,000 to be invested, the interest on which was to be applied toward the payment of teachers and the education of five poor children.

The organization of the trustees of the Academy was effected May 27, 1811, when lots were cast for terms of service. Jacob Mechling and Walter Lowrie were to serve one year, Samuel Williamson and John Gilmore for two years, and

John McQuiston and Robert Graham for three years. John Gilmore was chosen secretary and signed an order on the State treasurer for \$1,000 in favor of William Purviance, for the purpose of erecting a building and purchasing books for the use of the Academy. Two days later, the board loaned to John Negley, \$1,000, from the "productive fund," secured by his house and lot in Butler and his mill near the town. Mr. Negley paid a heavy interest and also donated \$150 to the Academy fund. On July 5, 1811, John Purviance was awarded the contract for building the Academy, the price being \$798. Jacob Mechling was chosen treasurer and Walter Lowrie, librarian. In August, 1812, the building was completed, Mr. Purviance being paid, in addition to his contract, fifty dollars for extras, and Williamson fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents for carpenter work. William Campbell was then a member of the board. In May, 1813, donation lot Number 13, consisting of 500 acres, patented to the Academy, March 25, 1813, was sold to Arthur and George Frazier for \$750, to be paid in three installments.

In the meantime the Academy had been opened and Samuel Glass employed as teacher, in 1812, at a salary of sixty dollars per annum, besides which he charged each pupil an extra fee for tuition. Mr. Williamson taught about the same period, and later came Adam Kuhn who conducted an English and Latin school. Hamon Smith and Olney Davidson taught in the Academy in 1821-22, and in 1823 Joseph Sterrett was the teacher. In 1824 Alexander S. Sherran was employed at a salary of \$100 per annum, and the trustees reserved the right to have him instruct five poor children free, in harmony with that provision in the charter. Rev. Moses P. Bennett taught for a short period in 1827, and was succeeded by I. W. Scott, of Jefferson College, who was paid \$100 a year, together with whatever amounts he might collect from his patrons. In 1828 Andrew D. Livingstone taught here, and then came Samuel Douthett, then David O. Walker, in 1830, and later Alexander S. Sherran, who resigned in October, 1831.

Rev. Isaiah Niblock and Dr. James Graham were next appointed teachers for the first and second floors of the Academy, respectively, the latter appointment being urged by the people of the borough. The board discussed the qualifications of a classical teacher in October, 1832, and resolved that, "no one should be received as such, who cannot teach, at least, the Latin and Greek languages, and algebra and surveying." Thomas Mehard, who appeared to possess such knowledge, was appointed teacher. In 1834 Rev. Loyal Young was chosen to teach in the Academy, and filled the position several years in a very satisfactory manner and to the lasting benefit of the community. Calvin C. Sackett was an assistant in 1836-37.

In August, 1838, W. G. Candor was engaged at a salary of \$400 a year, for teaching twenty-five scholars, and twelve dollars for each additional pupil. Later the annual tuition fee was reduced to eight dollars for the classical department and two dollars for the English department. In 1840 Mr. Hays taught here, and later came John B. Perkins, Ross Stevenson and a Mr. Lewis. In September, 1843, DeParke Taylor was hired as principal, and a year later his annual salary was placed at \$1,000. In 1847 L. F. Leake and John Chambers were employed as teachers, and the price of tuition fixed at four dollars for the course in classics and mathematics, and three dollars for the common English course. Rev. Will-

iam White and A. M. Neyman were employed to teach in 1848, and the former served as principal down to April 23, 1860, when he resigned and Rev. A. H. Waters was appointed teacher and librarian. In February, 1862, Dr. Hamilton was in charge, and next came Asa Waters and Rev. J. Q. Waters, which closes the list of teachers who presided in the "Old Stone Academy."

During the existence of the Academy the board of trustees embraced many of the leading pioneers of Butler. As already told, the first trustees were Walter Lowrie, Jacob Mechling, John Gilmore, Samuel Williamson, John McQuiston and Robert Graham, all well remembered names of pioneer days. William Campbell, Sr., Hugh McKee, Dr. George Miller and John Bredin were on the board during the War of 1812, and later William Ayres and John Galbraith. In 1817 Mr. Galbraith was librarian, the library then containing seventy-nine volumes. From this time down to 1866 the names of the trustees chosen are as follows: John Potts, 1818; Robert Scott and Moses Sullivan, 1820; Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, 1821; John Neyman and William Gibson, 1824; John Coulter and Joseph Buffington, 1825; Alexander Hagerty, 1827; John Sullivan and Dr. George Linn, 1828. In 1833 the board was composed of Rev. Isaiah Niblock, Jacob Brinker, M. S. Lowrie, George W. Smith, S. A. Gilmore and Dr. Henry C. De Wolf. Then came De Wolf, Ayres and Brinker, again; R. Cunningham, David Dougal, Joseph Neygant, Jacob Ziegler and Dr. Haseltine, all prior to 1840; Dr. James Graham, 1843; Dr. Agnew, Rev. T. W. Kerr, David Walker, and Jacob Mechling, 1845-46. Samuel G. Purvis and William Balph were serving on the board in 1850, and took an active part in renovating the building that year. Dr. Josiah McCandless, E. McJunkin, W. S. Boyd, and the Revs. Niblock, Singer, Fritz and Hutchison were the most prominent and active members of the board from 1860 to 1866.

The question of consolidating the Butler Academy and the Witherspoon Institute was suggested to the board, March 8, 1865, and a committee was appointed to consult with the Presbytery of Allegheny. Among the members were W. S. Boyd and E. McJunkin, who signed the articles of consolidation in June, 1865, and in November the conditions presented by the Allegheny Presbytery were accepted; and on August 20, 1866, the last act of the Academy trustees was recorded, viz.: The conveyance of the real-estate, buildings and funds of the Academy to the common school directors of the borough of Butler, subject to the restrictions given in the act of April 11, 1862.

From reminiscences of the "Old Stone Academy," contained in a letter, dated July 15, 1887, addressed to Rev. William White, D. D., by J. D. McJunkin, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, references are made to his fellow students of 1856, and the following names given: Isaac Ash, of Oil City; John Berg, Elliott, Stewart, Vanhorn and O'Neil; Foster McBride. George M. Bredin, deceased; Rev. Robert Edwards, of Philadelphia; Dr. George Purviance, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. James Duffy, of Albany, New York, and Hon. John H. Mitchell, of Portland, Oregon. Many of the leading men of Butler to-day were educated at this old school, and many who honor the professions and trades outside this county received liberal instruction within its walls.

The Academy stood on the site of the High School building, and faced Jef-

erson street. It was built of dressed stone, was two stories high, and had one room on each floor. The door to the lower room was in the center of the building, and two windows on each side of the door lighted the interior. The upper floor was reached from the north side by a wide, massive stone stairway on the outside of the building, leading to a broad landing at the entrance to the school room. This room was well lighted by five windows on the south and four on the north. The broad, substantial steps and landing were favorite resorts for teachers and pupils during the warmer months of the school period. This old, historic pile was removed to make way for a more commodious and modern building, but the memories of many of the older inhabitants of Butler still linger around it, as its history takes them back to childhood's happy days.

WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE.

A convention of Presbyterians assembled at Butler February 6, 1849, to consider the project of establishing an academy within the bounds of the congregation of Butler. Rev. J. M. Smith presided, with Rev. Newton Bracken, secretary. A resolution in favor of the project was adopted, and the following named appointed a central committee to raise a fund of \$5,000: Charles C. Sullivan, William Campbell, Jr., Thomas Campbell, James Campbell and Samuel M. Lane. Township, borough and church committees were also appointed at the same time. The project was successful, and December 14, 1849, a literary and religious institution was incorporated by the following named persons: John Coulter, Loyal Young, James M. Smith, L. F. Leake, Robert B. Walker, Newton Bracken, Ebenezer Henry, Ephraim Ogden, John Redick, William F. Kean, Lewis L. Conrad, William Morrison, Joseph Glenn, Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Jack, Robert Thorn and John Martin.

Other meetings were held at intervals until April 10, 1850, when the Presbytery of Allegheny established the school at Butler, and gave it the name of "Witherspoon Institute." Rev. Loyal Young was appointed principal, and David Hall assistant. The school was opened May 13, 1850, in the basement of the Presbyterian church. The terms for tuition were one dollar per month for the common English branches and two dollars for the classical branches.

In July, 1851, Rev. Martin Ryerson succeeded Mr. Young as principal; but in the fall of 1852 Mr. Ryerson resigned because of failing health, and Mr. Young was again elected principal, with J. R. Coulter assistant. The latter succeeded to the principalship in 1853, and filled the position until the autumn of 1855, when Rev. John Smalley became his successor and served until the following year. From 1856 to 1858 Rev. Loyal Young was principal, with Rev. J. S. Boyd and Thomas Balph assistants. Mr. Boyd became principal in April, 1859, with Mrs. Lida S. Boyd assistant; while Mr. Balph presided over the normal department. Mr. Boyd filled the principalship six years. In the fall of 1863 Rev. William I. Brugh was appointed principal, and served as such until 1877, except for the short period Rev. J. W. Hamilton filled the position. Professor Creighton followed Mr. Brugh, and he was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. H. Q. Waters, with Prof. H. K. Shanor assistant. The previous year the old

Institute property was sold, and the new building on Institute Hill was erected and dedicated to the cause of education.

In April, 1879, Witherspoon Institute was opened as a non-sectarian school, by Prof. P. S. Bancroft, and the following September, J. C. Tinstman became associated with him. Under Prof. Bancroft's direction the school flourished. until in 1882 it boasted of 172 students and a corps of seven teachers. Prof. Bancroft conducted the Institute until the fall of 1887, when a lack of patronage induced him to close it and open a private school. During the time he had charge the winter terms were held in a leased building nearer the center of the borough, because of the difficulty experienced in properly heating the Institute, and complaints of students of its distance from their homes in town. Its loss of patronage, however, was principally due to the higher prices charged students for board in Butler than in other towns where academies were conducted.

The first Institute building was erected in 1851, on Main street, to which north and south wings were added in 1864, the Commonwealth granting \$2,500 toward the expense of the improvement. This property was sold, in 1877, by the trustees of the Institute to the English Lutheran church for \$6,000. Rev. Mr. Brugh was the leading spirit in the project to found a college on Institute Hill. Four acres were purchased on that commanding site, and a building erected and occupied. The Presbytery, however, finally withdrew its support from the enterprise, the property was sold to W. H. H. Riddle, and passed from the ownership of the Presbyterian church. In March, 1889, it was purchased by Charles Duffy, who still owns it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the first quarter century the Butler Academy supplied the principal school facilities for the youth of the town, though an occasional spasmodic effort was made to carry on a common school on the subscription plan. Nearly all of the pioneer schools were supported in this way; but little is remembered about them, as no records were kept from which to obtain information. In the winter of 1884 Joseph Sterrett taught such a school in a room of the old Academy building, which was liberally patronized. A reference to the transactions of the borough council, will show a special levy of \$250, in addition to the ordinary school tax of 1836, to have been authorized in aid of this school district.

In 1838 John Gilmore and John Bredin, a committee of the school directors of Butler borough, applied for a lease of part of the Academy grounds, for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The application was granted and a lot fronting sixty feet on Jefferson street, and 180 feet in depth, running to the alley near the old Academy, was leased for ninety-nine years. In 1841 the girls department of the common schools was located in the Academy building; for we find the board of trustees of that institution urging its removal that year. The public schools, however, continued to occupy a part of the Academy until 1850.

Thomas Berry was employed as teacher, in 1838, for school Number 1. Eugene Ferrero came later, and took charge of the common schools. Extraordinary efforts were taken in 1854 to build up the system, but for twenty years not much progress was made, though the teachers employed were generally compe-

tent. A. J. Rebstock was one of the early educators, and was re-appointed in September, 1859, while James A. Balph, also an old teacher, was re-appointed to take charge of the medium school and Mrs. H. N. Butler of the primary department. The latter had conducted a private school on South Main street as early as 1850. Mr. Balph resigned the office of county superintendent in 1859, and Mr. Ferrero succeeded him. R. P. Scott, George R. White, John H. Cratty, A. J. McCafferty, James B. Matthews, J. J. Sharp, J. B. Mechling and E. Mackey may be placed among early teachers of the public schools.

The first school buildings were primitive affairs, and prior to the completion of the Jefferson street building, there were only two small school houses in the borough—one where the Methodist church stands, and the other the small brick building immediately east of the High School on Jefferson street. In 1866 the trustees conveyed the real estate, buildings, funds, etc., belonging to the Academy, to the directors of the public schools.

The large and imposing school building on Jefferson street was completed in 1874, at a cost of \$33,000. It was the index to modern Butler, telling the resident and visitor that times had changed and that ideas had expanded. The plan pursued for raising the sum named and the additional sum of \$11,000, necessary in purchasing more land and in furnishing the new building, was well laid and well carried out. The act, approved May 6, 1871, authorizing the survey of the "Quarry Reserve" (that part of the commons between Washington and McKean streets, south of the laid out lots to the old southern limits of the borough) into lots, the sale of lots and the appropriation of part of the proceeds toward school building purposes, was only one point. The sale of one of the old school-houses and lots, was another; while a special tax levy and the State appropriation of \$15,000 formed a third. The building was designed by Levi O. Purvis, of Butler, and Barr & Moser, of Pittsburg, and erected by Valentine Feigel & Son, under the superintendence of Jacob Keck, on the original lot, leased from the Academy trustees, in 1838, for ninety-nine years. There are two annexes to this building, one a two-story frame of two rooms, on McKean street, and the little old brick school-house immediately east of the main building. One principal and four teachers are employed in the High School department, and one principal and eleven grammar school teachers in the main building and annexes.

The substantial brick school building on McKean street, begun in June, 1885, was completed early in November of the same year. It was constructed by William Feigel at a total cost of \$10,088, and contains eight school rooms, and a large recitation room on the second floor, with two additional rooms in the mansard attic. Eight teachers and a principal are employed in this building.

The well located Springdale school is another evidence of modern progress. It was erected in 1889 by the Schenck Brothers, and the rooms on the first floor finished that year. In 1890 the upper floor was completed. It contains eight school rooms, with two large recitation rooms and a room for the principal, in all eleven rooms. It is heated and ventilated by the Smead system, and the total cost of building, grounds and heating apparatus was about \$22,400. One principal and eight teachers are employed in this school.

The Millin street school is a frame building of four rooms. It is contemp-

lated to erect a new brick building in the near future to better accommodate the children in that part of the town. Four teachers have charge of this school.

The High School had its inception in 1885, when the first class was graduated; but it was not until 1888 that it was formally organized, by Prof. E. Mackey, under whose efficient management the school has attained gratifying success. The people of Butler exhibit a justifiable pride in its growth and development. In his report for 1892 Prof. Mackey says:

Sixty pupils completed the grammar school course, and sixteen the high school, the largest classes yet graduated from each department. Our programme for commencement week was the most varied and attractive we have ever had, and helped to make our schools prominent in the thought and interest of the community for at least one week in the year.

In the same report he refers to the Alumni Association in the following words:

Our Alumni Association is somewhat unique in its aims. Its object is not merely to revive happy school day associations, but to promote the educational interests of the community. It is the nucleus of a rapidly growing, thoroughly organized body of men and women who love our schools, and will make zealous efforts to promote their welfare and increase their efficiency. It is a loyal effort on the part of graduates to stimulate undergraduates to more and better work, to welcome each class of graduates to the after-school world, to bring the public schools and higher institutions of learning into a union as close in sentiment as it is in theory. Even in the brief period of the first year of its existence it has accomplished much good. More pupils complete the course of study. The value of the diploma is enhanced. The pupils are more anxious to make a record, they are more loyal and appreciative. These are occasions and incentives for our graduates for literary work.

The new school book law came into effect in August, 1893, and on the 9th of that month the board of directors accepted the report of their committee on text books and appropriated \$4,200 for books and supplies. Between five and six thousand text books were purchased for use in the schools. Labels were printed and one pasted in each book by the teachers and scholars on the first day of school. The expense incident to the innovation cost Butler about \$4,000. Probably quite as large a sum would have been expended for books by parents and guardians during the term had not the law been passed; besides it popularizes education by making it absolutely free.

The total value of the school property of Butler is estimated at \$75,000, and the number of pupils enrolled is about 1,800. Thirty-nine teachers are employed in imparting instruction to this youthful army and training them for the duties of life. Superintendent Mackey, a zealous, progressive and able educator, took charge of the schools in 1881, and under his guidance and direction they have had a prosperous career.

The school directors of the borough from 1854 to 1894, are as follows: William Balph, 1854-56; Charles Cochran, 1854-55; Andrew Carns, 1854-56; William Henry, 1854-55; S. C. Stewart, 1854; Samuel G. Purvis, 1854; G. W. Crozier, 1855-64; J. G. Muntz, 1855-56; Isaiah Niblock, 1856-59; John Graham, 1857-1860; Jacob Walter, 1856-59; A. C. Martin, 1857; Charles Prosser, 1858-60; G. C. Roessing, 1857 and 1864-67; William A. Fetter, 1859-1863; William

Balph, 1860-62; I. J. Cummings, 1860-67; James Bredin, 1861 to 1870; Louis Stein, 1861-67; Lewis Z. Mitchell, 1863 to 1880; W. S. Ziegler, 1865-66; H. J. Klingler, 1867-69; Alexander Lowry, 1867, resigned 1871; Charles Duffy, 1868-70; Jacob Ziegler, 1868-70; Harvey Colbert, 1871; James A. Negley, 1871, resigned 1873; J. Q. A. Sullivan, 1869, resigned 1871; George Walter, 1871-75; Jacob Keck, 1871-73; Ferd Reiber, 1871; James Dunlap, 1871-77; S. Bredin, 1871-1881; H. C. Heineman, 1872-75; J. C. Redick, 1873 (resigned); Adam Troutman, 1873-1884; William Campbell, 1874-76; S. P. Irvine, 1875-78; Eugene Ferrero, 1876-78; George Webber, 1878, resigned 1880; J. G. Muntz, 1878-79; Joseph L. Purvis, 1879-81; Frank M. Eastman, 1880-86; S. Graham, 1880-1892; Livingston McQuiston, 1881-84; Joseph L. Purvis, 1882-88; Philip Weisner, 1882-85; J. Q. Waters, 1883; G. M. Zimmerman, 1887; J. M. Galbreath, 1887-90; R. H. Pillow, 1888-1891; John W. Brown, 1888-92; J. S. Miller, 1888; John Findley, 1888; J. E. Campbell, 1889; George Ketterer, 1889-90; C. M. Heineman, 1889-92; John H. Negley, 1889; W. E. Reed, 1889; L. O. Purvis, 1889-92; E. N. Leake, 1889; George W. Shiever, 1889-91; S. F. Bowser, 1889-92; Thomas Robinson, 1890; H. J. Klingler, 1890; Alexander Mitchell, 1890; Ira McJunkin, 1890-93; John Findley, 1891; J. F. McCandless, 1891; H. H. Goucher, 1891; James H. Pringle, 1893; Joseph H. Harvey, 1893; Thomas F. Niggel, 1893; J. A. Bonner, 1893, and Edward M. Bredin, 1893. The directors elected in February, 1894, were C. M. Heineman, S. D. Purvis, John Findley, R. H. Pillow and George W. Shiever.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Peter's Parochial school was opened in 1858, in the present convent residence north of the church. During the late war a one-story brick building was erected south of the church, to which the school was removed. It was taught by lay teachers for several years, and was then placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who have since been succeeded by the Sisters of Mercy. The present school building, east of the church, was erected in 1889, at a total expense of about \$7,000. It is a substantial two-story brick structure, with basement, contains four school rooms, and was opened in the fall of 1889. The attendance is about 125.

St. Paul's Parochial school owes its origin to the munificent bequest of Mrs. Margaret Dougherty, of Butler, who donated the sum of \$15,000 towards its establishment. Father Nolan then took the project in hand, purchased from Herman J. Berg a site of four acres on the corner of Monroe and Locust streets, and on May 27, 1888, laid the corner stone of the building. It was completed the same year, and is one of the finest school properties in the county. The building is a handsome brick structure, two stories high, with basement, contains eight rooms, and is finished and furnished in the most approved style of modern school architecture. The convent was erected close by, the same year, and is the home of the several Sisters of Mercy who have charge of the school. The total cost of ground, buildings, etc., was about \$30,000. The average attendance is about 200. The curriculum of the parochial schools is the same as in the public

schools, besides which the children are daily taught the fundamental principles of religion and Christian doctrine.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

This county was without a banking institution until 1854. Prior to that year the merchants gave extensive credits, and several men were engaged in loaning moneys on judgment notes or mortgages. The scrip of Pittsburg banks would be purchased at a large discount and turned in to the bank of issue as cash, in the shortest possible time. A good deal of uncertainty surrounded dealings with outside banking concerns; so that, in 1854, James Campbell, James Bredin, Samuel M. Lane, Dr. Isaiah McJunkin and A. N. Meylert determined to found a bank here. James Bredin was selected as president or manager, and Isaac J. Cummings as cashier. A year later, Mr. Cummings became sole owner, and continued so down to 1864, when the First National Bank was organized. Together with attending to his duties, he was financial editor of the Butler newspapers and corrected the bank-note list weekly.

The First National Bank of Butler was chartered January 27, and organized February 2, 1864, with James Campbell president; I. J. Cummings, cashier; John Berg, Jr., Louis Stein, John N. Purviance, H. Julius Klingler, James Bredin, E. McJunkin, John M. Thompson, R. C. McAboy and James Campbell, directors. Charles McCandless, Thomas Stehle, Charles Duffy, Jacob Ziegler, Mary A. Reed, John Michael Zimmerman, John A. Graham, Christian Seibert, Jacob Walter, and William Campbell were unofficial stockholders. The directors named carried on the institution with marked ability, in the old building, later the property of Thomas Stehle, until 1875, when the bank was removed to their new building, which they had erected on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Some years prior to this event Charles McCandless succeeded James Campbell as president, and filled that position until 1878, when he was appointed chief justice of New Mexico, and Charles Duffy was elected president. He was succeeded by W. H. H. Riddle, who filled the office when the bank closed its doors. Several years before the new bank building was occupied, Edwin Lyon succeeded I. J. Cummings as cashier, and he in turn gave place to John Berg, Jr. In 1870 Alexander Mitchell, who had been teller of the bank for six months previous, was elected cashier, and served in that capacity when the bank was closed by Examiner Hugh Young, July 18, 1879. Henry C. Cullom was appointed receiver, and served until January, 1880, when John N. Purviance succeeded him. Notwithstanding depreciation of securities, Mr. Purviance won for the depositors a large percentage of their money.

The Producers' Bank of Butler County was established here in May, 1873, and a branch opened at Greece City about the same time. J. W. Irwin was president; J. E. Ray, cashier, at Butler; H. Howe, assistant cashier; J. Stambaugh, James Adams, William Miller, Samuel A. Woods, H. McWalters, Lewis P. Walker and the president and cashiers were the directors. In 1875, J. W. Irwin appears to have purchased the stock and to have entered the Butler Savings Bank as a stockholder.

John Berg & Company's Banking House was established in 1870, by John

Berg, Sr., and John Berg, Jr., and was carried on by them until 1884, when the senior partner died. By the terms of the will the title and system of business were to be observed for five years, or until 1889. In that year the company was reorganized, with John Berg, Henry A. Berg, and Louis Berg partners, under the style and title of John Berg & Company. Their first banking office was at the corner of Main and Cunningham streets. In 1883 the firm purchased the First National Bank building, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where, for the past eleven years, they have transacted a large and always increasing business. The personnel of this firm of bankers adhere closely to the business principles of the founder of the bank, observing all the laws of conservatism which render banking safe and profitable.

The Butler Savings Bank was formed January 29, 1868, and organized February 8, that year, with James Bredin, president; Edwin Lyon, cashier; Adam Troutman, J. C. Redick, Eugene Ferrero, William Dick, E. A. Helmbold, Gabriel Etzel, R. A. Mifflin, David Kelley and Samuel Marshall, trustees. The stockholders embraced the officers named, with William Campbell, Herman J. Berg, W. O. Breckenridge, Theodore Huselton, Milton Henry, George Reiber, James A. Negley, J. B. Clark, Allen Wilson, Harvey Osborn, Benjamin Jack, Hugh Morrison, Charles A. Sullivan, Susan C. Sullivan, James B. Story, George Weber, H. L. Westermann, John M. Thompson, L. Z. Mitchell, H. J. Klingler, Nancy Bredin, Joseph Bredin, H. E. Wick, W. G. Stoughton, H. C. Heineman, William Vogeley, George Vogeley, Martin Reiber, John Carson, and Josiah McCandless. This banking company received a State charter by special act, May 20, 1871, and, under that charter, John M. Thompson was elected president, October 30, 1871, to serve until the election of his successor, which took place, February 21, 1877, when William Campbell, Sr., was chosen president. He served until February, 1880, when J. W. Irwin was elected.

William Campbell, Sr., was again chosen president January 12, 1886, but resigned December 27, 1887, when Joseph L. Purvis was elected to fill the vacancy. Since that time Mr. Purvis has filled the position. Edwin Lyon resigned the office of cashier February 6, 1871, and William Campbell, Jr., was chosen cashier. The fact that he has held that responsible office for almost a quarter of a century, is the highest testimony to his ability as a financier. The bank was rechartered, January 19, 1891, for twenty years, to date from May 20, 1891. The officers in 1894, were Joseph L. Purvis, president; J. H. Troutman, vice-president; William Campbell, Jr., cashier; Joseph L. Purvis, W. D. Brandon, W. A. Stein, J. H. Troutman and John S. Campbell, directors. Louis B. Stein has been teller of the bank since February, 1885.

The bank statement published November 30, 1894, gives the following statistics:

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Cash \$ 64,353.15	Capital \$ 60,000.00
Due from banks 163,297.82	Surplus and profits 77,496.90
Loans and discounts 588,008.45	Deposits 694,711.28
Real estate 10,448.76	
\$832,208.18	\$832,208.18

For several years past semi-annual dividends of six per cent have been paid to the stockholders, and the business has been conducted on a safe, conservative basis. The bank building is neat and attractive, and the interior architecture reflects credit on the builder's and decorator's art.

The Butler County National Bank.—Believing that the banking facilities were not adequate for the rapidly increasing business of Butler, several bankers and capitalists proposed from time to time the organization of a national bank. No definite action was taken, however, until early in 1890, when J. V. Ritts, a banker well known in western Pennsylvania, representing a number of prominent business men, joined R. B. Taylor, E. E. Abrams, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith and O. M. Russell, who promoted the enterprise and held a formal meeting in the office of Mr. Abrams, on April 1, 1890. The title selected was "The Butler County National Bank," and upon application to the comptroller of the currency, a charter was granted July 19, 1890. The substantial three-story brick building on the southwest corner of the Diamond and Main street, having been purchased by the bank, was improved and tastefully fitted up for banking and office purposes.

On August 18, 1890, the bank was opened for business under the following organization: R. B. Taylor, president; J. V. Ritts, vice-president; David Osborne, cashier, and Charles A. Bailey, assistant cashier. Including the president and vice-president, the directory was composed of W. S. Waldron, Leslie P. Hazlett, E. E. Abrams, O. M. Russell, C. D. Greenlee, I. G. Smith, C. P. Collins and Henry McSweeney. Mr. Taylor having resigned the presidency on September 3, 1890, Mr. Ritts assumed that position until the election of Hon. Joseph Hartman on September 30 following. Since that time there have been few changes in the officers, the most important being the promotion of Mr. Bailey to the cashiership and John G. McMarlin to the position of assistant cashier. The present board of directors is: Joseph Hartman, J. V. Ritts, W. S. Waldron, E. E. Abrams, I. G. Smith, Leslie P. Hazlett, John Humphrey, Dr. N. M. Hoover, Henry McSweeney, C. P. Collins, M. Finegan and W. Henry Wilson.

With a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000 and a list of stockholders comprising capitalists having wide business influence, and men prominent in public affairs, the success of the institution was soon established; while the steady growth of the business shows the continued confidence of the people. In addition to the several dividends paid to the stockholders, the sum of over \$50,000 has been accumulated as surplus and profits. The report made to the comptroller of the currency on July 18, 1894, is as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans.....	\$428,507 27	Capital	\$100,000 00
U. S. bonds and premiums.....	28,000 00	Surplus.....	40,000 00
Banking House, F. & F.....	16,795 94	Profits.....	12,117 79
U. S. Treasurer.....	1,128 00	Circulation.....	22,500 00
Cash and due from banks.....	132,547 03	Deposits.....	432,357 45
	\$606,975 24		\$606,975 24

State of Pennsylvania, County of Butler, ss.:

I, C. A. Bailey, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. BAILEY, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of July, 1894.

Alex. Mitchell, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOSEPH HARTMAN, }
N. M. HOOVER, } DIRECTORS.
J. V. RITTS, }

The following complete list of the stockholders, embraces well-known business men, farmers, oil producers, bankers, merchants and professional men: Hon. George A. Jenks, Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, Hon. Joseph Hartman, Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, Hon. S. S. Mehard, James M. Galbreath, J. V. Ritts, Noah F. Clark, John Humphrey, David E. Dale, C. F. Blakslee, E. E. Abrams, Thomas B. Simpson, Hon. W. S. Waldron, Dr. N. M. Hoover, J. B. Henderson, John W. Brown, Leslie P. Hazlett, Jacob Boos, O. M. Russell, Casper Fehl, William Walker, J. I. Buchanan, J. B. McJunkin, C. A. Bailey, Henry McSweeney, Hon. G. W. Fleeger, B. Masseth, Dr. S. D. Bell, M. Finegan, W. Henry Wilson, N. C. McCollough, James Wm. Thompson, Samuel A. Beam, J. E. Russell, Thomas L. Templeton, Herman Frankel, James Tonks, Glenn T. Braden, J. J. Leidecker, E. W. Bingham, C. A. Hite, I. G. Smith, Albert Loebman, Morgan Davis, W. H. Larkin, John G. McMarlin, C. P. Collins, W. A. Ashbaugh, J. D. Downing and E. J. Blakslee.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Building and Loan Association of Butler, organized March 4, 1876, and incorporated March 31, 1876, received bids as high as forty per cent for loans. When the panic of that period was over, the association began buying stock, and continued this policy until November, 1881, when some dissatisfied stock-holders applied to the attorney general to have the legal status of the institution defined. The stated number of shares at the beginning was 2,500, valued at \$200 each. The first officers were G. C. Roessing, president; G. Etzel, vice-president; J. S. Campbell, secretary; Louis Roessing, treasurer, and John M. Miller, solicitor. The directory comprised H. C. Heineman, J. M. Miller, Jacob Ziegler, Jacob Boos, Dr. Stephen Bredin, Casper Rockenstein, Joseph L. Purvis and William Ensminger. The effect of the petition of 1881 was simply to hasten the dissolution of the association.

The Peoples' Building and Loan Association was organized April 6, 1886, with G. Wilson Miller, president; Charles M. Heinemen, secretary; Joseph S. Gray, treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors. The directors were Charles Rehbun, A. Park McKee, S. D. Purvis, Dr. G. M. Zimmerman, Jacob Boos, Peter Schenck and Frank Shephard.

The Eureka Building and Loan Association was incorporated in May, 1886, with W. G. Hays, Jacob Ziegler, Dr. George M. Zimmerman, A. Frank, J. W. Ziegler and R. C. McCurdy, directors.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association was organized in 1890, with G. Wilson Miller, president; L. S. McJunkin, vice-president, and C. M. Heine-

man, secretary. The directory comprised J. D. Jackson, S. D. Purvis, Frank Shephard, L. F. Ganter, Jacob Boos and Peter Schenck. Ira McJunkin was treasurer, and Williams & Mitchell, solicitors.

The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association was organized in February, 1889, when 1,000 shares were subscribed. The officers were Dr. Samuel Graham, president; O. M. Russell, vice-president; C. A. Abrams, secretary, and L. W. Zuver, treasurer. David E. Dale succeeded Dr. Graham as president in 1892, and J. N. Moore succeeded Mr. Abrams as secretary in 1893, when the last named was elected treasurer.

The Workingsmens' Building and Loan Association was organized, as successor to the Workingsmens' Equitable Association, in February, 1892, with F. M. Renno, president; Jacob Keck, secretary; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer, and A. T. Black, solicitor.

Chautauqua National Building and Loan Association was organized October 25, 1893, with D. Carmody, president; G. M. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer; John West, Joseph Niggel and J. W. McDowell, appraisers, who formed the board of directors, with William Kesselman, Jr., William Harkless, Joseph Low and J. F. Jewell. W. C. Findley was chosen solicitor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Butler County Mutual Insurance Company was organized September 5, 1853, with Samuel A. Purviance, president; John T. Bard, S. M. Lane, J. T. McJunkin, J. G. Campbell, Francis McBride, Emil Maurhoff, William Haslett, A. N. Meylert, Herman J. Berg, Ebenezer McJunkin, Andrew Carns and John M. Sullivan, managers; Ebenezer McJunkin, secretary; Andrew Carns, treasurer, and Emil Maurhoff, general agent. The company ceased work prior to 1859.

The Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by the legislature in April, 1859. In May, Samuel G. Purvis was elected president; I. J. Cummings, treasurer; Edwin Lyon, secretary; William Campbell, E. McJunkin, Dr. W. R. Cowden, James Campbell, Abraham Ziegler, Jacob Walter, E. Kingsbury, E. Maurhoff, W. S. Boyd, and John Murrin, directors. Henry C. Heineman was elected secretary in 1860, and has held the position down to the present time. After the death of Samuel G. Purvis, George C. Roessing was elected president, and served until his death, when James Stephenson was elected to fill the vacancy and re-elected annually since that time.

The Farmers' and Breeders' Mutual Live Stock Insurance Association was organized in 1883, with A. D. Weir, of Buffalo township, president; Thomas Hays, of Fairview, vice-president; R. D. Stephenson, of Butler, treasurer; Dr. J. E. Byers, of Butler, secretary; James Stephenson of Bonny Brook, James S. Hays of Butler, John A. Clark of Prospect, Isaac Lefevre of Saxonburg, and Bartholomew Nebel of Herman, unofficial members. This association dissolved within six or seven years without loss to stockholders, although a large sum of money was paid out for injury to cattle.

MANUFACTURERS.

The first manufactory in the borough of Butler is what is now known as the "Walter Mill." The original mill was a log building erected in 1802 by the Cunningham brothers, and it may be mentioned as a historical fact that the title can be traced back to Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. The Cunninghams sold it in 1806 to John Negley, one of the Butler pioneers, who came here to take charge of the mill. John H. Negley, in his "Recollections of Butler Fifty Years Ago," published in the *Citizen* in 1891, says that his father owned and carried it on for nearly thirty years. During this time he added to it a large woolen mill, which was operated by his brother-in-law, Malachi Richardson; also a cabinet making shop. At this time the mill was the center of business for the town. Settlers in different parts of the county, miles away, came here to get their small grists of wheat and corn ground. Between 1816 and 1826, Mr. Negley lived in the house which had been built by the Cunninghams. The primitive mill was rudely equipped, but it served the settlers well in its time. In 1833 Mr. Negley sold the mill and three acres of ground to Robert McNair and brothers, who carried it on for twelve or fifteen years. It was torn down and the first steam mill built in 1840. In 1842 it was destroyed by fire, but the flouring part was immediately rebuilt, which is part of the present structure. In 1848 it became the property of William Beatty, who in turn sold it to John McCarnes, who carried it on between 1850 and 1856. In 1857 the interests of McCarnes and Beatty were conveyed to Jacob Walter and John C. Grohman, who carried it on until the death of Mr. Walter, in 1865. It then had a capacity of about forty barrels per day. Mr. Walter was succeeded by his son, George Walter, and the firm became Grohman & Walter. In 1872 Grohman sold his interest to Jacob Boos, and the firm was changed to Walter & Boos, and in 1890 Mr. Walter became the sole owner of this noted mill, which is now operated by George Walter & Sons. The present building is forty-four by sixty-six feet, four stories in height, and steam and water are used, the engine being sixty-five horse power. The roller system is used, and the mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of wheat flour per day, 300 bushels of buckwheat and 300 of chop.

The Reiber Grist Mill was built in 1842 by Archibald McCall, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and land agent. He sold it to Thomas Frazier, who ran it a short period, and the property then passed into the hands of Clymer & Meylert. In 1856 it was purchased by George Reiber, who has since owned it. He has remodeled and improved it three times, and besides the buhr system, it contains the full roller process, and has a daily capacity of 100 barrels of flour. The mill is now operated by George Reiber & Sons. Mr. Reiber also carried on a distillery near the mill a few years, and later erected a distillery closer to the railroad, which he operated until 1873.

The Oriental Mills are the successors of the mill erected on Mifflin street in 1867, by H. J. Klingler, and known as Klingler's Mills until remodeled in 1883-84, when the present title was adopted. The capacity of the first mill was sixty barrels per day. Since that time the mills have been rebuilt and remodeled several times, and in 1884 the entire roller system was introduced. The present

building is forty by forty-five feet, three stories, with cupola and iron roof, and an annex twenty-eight by eighty feet. An engine of 125 horse-power drives the machinery, and the capacity of the mill is 150 barrels per day. In 1886 the firm became H. J. Klingler & Company, Harry S. and Fred J. Klingler becoming partners. The same firm built the Specialty Roller Mills in 1889, near the West Penn depot, and have since carried on both mills very successfully.

The tanning business was one of the early and leading industries of Butler. The pioneer tannery was located on the corner of East Jefferson and Franklin, and was started soon after the town was laid out. The second tannery was established by Hugh McKee on the site of Berg's bank. It was quite an extensive plant for those days, and the largest manufacturing institution in the town for many years. Conrad Roessing opened a tanyard on North Washington street in 1841, which he conducted forty-five years. William McQuiston operated a tannery for many years on the same street near the corner of Jefferson. About the same period Abdiel Martin carried on the tanning business, and continued it up to the Civil war; while William Mardorf commenced the same business in the seventies, on Cunningham street, where he ran a large tanyard for several years.

More than sixty years ago O. G. Croy and George W. Smith operated a woolen, fulling and carding mill on the north side of Jefferson street between Main and McKean. It was the first of the kind in the borough, and the power was furnished by a horse treadmill.

In 1842 William John Ayres erected what was long known as the Union Woolen Mill. After conducting it a few years he sold it to William P. Mackey who utilized a part of the building for a grist mill. John H. Thompson was the next owner. In 1861 the plant was purchased by Hugh Fullerton, and the business was carried on by him until his death in 1892. His son continued to operate the mill for about a year after Mr. Fullerton's death, and finally sold the building to J. B. Sherman in the summer of 1894. The latter converted it into a machine shop.

The pioneer foundry was established by John and Alfred McCarnes, as early as 1840-41, who carried it on until 1847, when J. G. & W. Campbell purchased an interest, and five years later became sole owners of the plant. It is still owned and operated by the Campbells, and is located on the Connoquenessing, near the foot of Main street.

Carns & McJunkin started a foundry some years later, which was purchased in 1859 by H. J. Klingler and Martin Reiber. It passed through several ownerships until it finally ceased operations early in the seventies.

A white lead factory was established by Campbell E. Purviance, prior to 1840, at the foot of West Diamond street, on the bank of the Connoquenessing. He afterwards became associated with his uncle, William Purviance, in the manufacture of powder in Connoquenessing township.

The manufacture of wagons was commenced in 1848 by John Lawall, Sr., on West Cunningham street. In later years he removed to the corner of Washington and Cunningham, and in 1872 began the manufacture of carriages and buggies on quite a large scale. He died in 1877. His sons succeeded him in the business, which they conducted until 1888. The Thompson Brothers were also

pioneers in the same line, opening a factory on West Cunningham street in 1857. The plant was purchased by George C. Roessing, in 1860, who continued the manufacture of all kinds of buggies, etc., for many years. The growth of great carriage factories, supplied with the most improved machinery, rendered the manufacture of wagons and carriages by the old process an unprofitable business, and destroyed the industry in the smaller towns.

The manufacture of brick was a pioneer industry and at one time a very important one. As early as 1823 William Borland established a brickyard on the site of the present Stamm yard, and made the brick used in the erection of the first brick houses in Butler.

The second yard was opened by the Brackneys on the property of Moses Sullivan. The brick used in the old United Presbyterian church, erected in 1827, as well as in several other early buildings, was made in this yard.

The third yard was opened by John Graham, on the corner of North Main and Fulton streets, and finally superseded the Borland and Brackney yards. It was carried on quite extensively for many years, and supplied the necessary brick material for Butler and vicinity.

David Walker was the next to embark in the business. His yard was on Mifflin street, and was a very large and successful one. Mr. Walker conducted the business for a long period, and was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel Walker, in 1847, who continued the industry down to recent times. The Walker yard was the most extensive one in Butler county.

The Fishers carried on brick-making, first on Cunningham street and later on Penn. for some years, and was the next in order of time.

J. George Stamm began the manufacture of brick in 1881, on the site of the old Borland yard, at the corner of Pillow and Willow streets. His yard covers seven and three-fourths acres of ground, and four kilns are operated. One brick machine, with a capacity of 30,000 brick per day, is in use; two dry houses with a daily capacity of 20,000, and the heat is furnished by natural gas. The machinery is driven by a forty-horse power engine; the pits are connected with the building by a railway run by steam. Eighteen men are employed.

S. G. Purvis & Company operate one of the largest manufacturing industries in Butler. The planing mill was established in 1867, and two years later the lumber business was added. In 1879 they commenced the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, since which time they have gradually increased their business to its present capacity. The plant is located on the corner of Franklin and North streets, and the buildings are in harmony with the large business carried on. The machinery is of the latest and most improved kind, while 125 hands are furnished employment.

The Hamilton Bottle Works had their beginning in the fall of 1882, when Dominick Ihmsen established an eight-pot furnace on the site of the present plant. About a year later the Butler Flint Bottle Company, Limited, was organized, embracing ten glass workers, and the Ihmsen plant purchased. The company was composed of the following persons: O. Ihmsen, president; W. J. McKee, secretary and treasurer; Conrad Smith, John Smith, John Farrel, James J. Hayes, John W. Vogel and A. P. McKee. In June, 1888, the works were



J. Geo. Starnes

burned, and on August 30 following, the Butler Glass Company, Limited, was organized. Charles Duffy was president and Thomas H. Gallagher, secretary. They, with John W. Vogel, James J. Hayes, Peter Vogel, John F. Lowry, Jacob Faller, Michael Buechle, Mrs. E. Grieb, William Aland, Albert Hannen, Frank Zipmer, John Kiehn, Peter Kiehn, John Kappler and J. H. Troutman, were the stockholders. A building was erected on the original site and the works were carried on about one year and then sold to the Hamilton Brothers, who have since operated the plant very successfully. In October, 1893, the buildings were partially burned, but they have since been rebuilt and equipped in first class order. The works contain one twelve and one eight-pot furnace, and all kinds of flint prescription bottles are manufactured. The fuel used is natural gas, supplied by the firm's wells in Centre township, whence the fluid is piped to the works.

The Standard Plate Glass Works were opened July 30, 1887, when the first pot was taken from the furnace and cast into the molds. Ten plates, each nine-sixteenths of an inch thick, twelve feet long and six feet wide, were cast and tempered; and, within the ensuing week, twenty pots were rolled and tempered daily, a force of 140 men being then employed. The first large plate produced here was purchased by D. H. Wuller, for the window of his store.

The local stockholders and originators of this great industry were J. H. Shields, H. J. Klingler, Rev. William A. Nolan, W. A. Stein, J. H. Troutman, William Campbell, Jr., and John Kirkpatrick; while R. C. Schmertz, W. A. Schmertz, A. F. Chandler, James A. Chambers, H. S. McKee, Simon Cameron, Morton McMichael, and B. K. Jamison, were the non-resident stockholders in April, 1889. J. H. Shields, who introduced the industry to the notice of the Butler people, and A. C. Boyd, the former manager, were also stockholders. The officers were H. J. Klingler, president; R. C. Schmertz, vice-president, and Dr. A. F. Chandler, secretary and treasurer. R. Brockman, whose father introduced glass grinding machinery in France, was manager, and under his direction there were 400 workers from France, Belgium and Germany.

Since the inauguration of this industry many changes have been made in the official board. James A. Chambers succeeded Mr. Klingler as president, within a year, while J. T. Hamilton was elected in January, 1893, and re-elected in 1894. One change has been effected in the secretary's office. E. J. Howard, the present secretary, succeeding A. F. Chandler in 1890. Mr. Chandler was the first treasurer, and served until succeeded by W. A. Schmertz, the latter being succeeded by J. H. Troutman. Prior to the division of the dual office of secretary and treasurer, in 1888, Mr. Chandler filled both positions. The office of manager was, at first, filled by A. C. Boyd, next by R. Brockman, and subsequently by D. E. Wheeler, Edmund Brown and H. A. Tilton in succession, the last mentioned being the present general manager. In 1891 the office of superintendent was abolished, being merged into that of general manager.

The machinery includes twenty-six polishers, fourteen grinders, thirty-six brick ovens, between 300 and 400 pots, three furnaces, one 1,700 horse power engine, used in running eighteen English polishers, fourteen engines for the grinders, and a complete electric light plant, with a capacity of 300 incandescent, four arc, and 200 mogul incandescent lights. In addition, the company

operates eight pumping engines, having a capacity of 800,000 gallons of water a day, and two engines at the works near Hilliard's station. At Hilliard's are two sand plants, known as the Beatty & Holland, where the sand rock is ground suitable for grinding the glass. About thirty-five men are employed there, and the sand thus obtained is shipped to the works to take its part in the process of glass manufacture.

The railroad privileges enjoyed by the company are all that can be desired. Tracks lead to every large building, where machinery for handling and delivery of raw material and loading the finished product is of the most modern design. Fourteen gas wells are owned by the company, some of which were drilled by themselves, and some purchased. One of the deep explorations in the neighborhood of Butler was drilled under the company's direction. Some of their wells show a pressure of 800 pounds. All of the wells are piped to the works, insuring an abundance of fuel, all of which is natural gas, except where slack is required for the bottom of pots.

At the beginning of the industry the fire clay for the manufacture of the pots was obtained from Missouri, while the melting sand was taken from Mapleton, Pennsylvania. To-day all the melting sand is procured in this State. The pot clay, brought from near St. Louis, averages about 600 tons annually; emery brought from Turkey, about forty tons; gypsum or plaster, from Ohio and Michigan, 4,000 tons; while soda ash, salt cake or sulphate of soda, are principally procured at Syracuse, New York, and seventy-two tons of arsenic are annually imported from England. When the works were first operated the buildings covered three and one-half acres. To-day the plant covers a much larger area. The number of men employed ranges from 400 to 500. The expert glass workers are three-quarters foreigners, from Belgium, France, England and Germany. The importance of this great industry in the development and prosperity of Butler cannot be overestimated.

A large distillery was built on the site of the bottle works in the seventies, and during its existence it was one of the most extensive distilleries in Western Pennsylvania.

William Kesselman & Company, established business here in 1881, for the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, heavy forging and the repairing of engines. Their main building is thirty-one by eighty-seven feet, with a machine shop twenty-eight by forty-eight feet. An engine of fifteen horse power is used, and twenty-two men are employed. The pay roll aggregates \$300 per week.

Larkin & Company.—This establishment, now grown to be one of the leading industries of Butler, was founded in 1885 by Thomas and W. G. Hays. Their business consisted of the manufacture of drilling and fishing tools, as well as dealing in oil well supplies. In 1887 the Hays Brothers sold their interest to Larkin, Warhus & Company. Mr. Warhus disposed of his interest to his partners in 1890. The firm of Larkin & Company is now composed of W. H. Larkin and John Feigle. A general manufacturing business is carried on. The capital invested is \$30,000, and twenty-two men are employed. The manufactory is located in Springdale, has excellent railroad facilities, and is a valuable industrial acquisition to that ward.

The Butler Boiler Works, situated on Etna street, were first established by a Mr. Kane several years ago and were afterwards operated by James Meehan. In 1891 they were purchased by the Hughes Brothers, and their plant is now one of the most valuable industries of the borough. It is supplied with the requisite machinery for the work in which they are engaged. They manufacture boilers, stills, and oil tanks. About twenty-six men are employed.

The Butler Manufacturing Company, Limited, was established in June, 1888. The capital stock was placed at \$20,000. The plant is located on Look-out avenue, and the present officers are: J. W. McKee, president; H. S. Gibson, secretary and treasurer; directors, D. W. Younkins and J. E. Russell. They manufacture engines and boilers, and do general machine and foundry work. Their buildings are ample in size, and two steam engines furnish power to drive the machinery. The blacksmith shop is equipped with steam hammers. Some years ago the plant was removed here from Bradford. Its capacity is two engines per day.

Masseth & Black, manufactures of oil well supply tools of all kinds, commenced business here in 1889. Their shops are located on West Wayne street, and are provided with all necessary machinery in their line of business. They are also the sole owners and manufacturers of the Gordon and Masseth gas well packers; also fishing tools, steam and gas pumps. They employ twenty men. Benjamin Masseth, the senior member of the firm, has followed the fortunes of the oil fields from Pithole in 1862, to Butler in 1889. D. W. Black, the junior member, is a practical machinist and inventor, and bids fair to become a leader in mechanical pursuits.

F. H. Bole, established in 1884, corner of McKean and Quarry streets, manufactures drilling and fishing tools, and does all kinds of repairing. Mr. Bole, besides being an expert machinist, is a pattern and model maker, and personally looks carefully after the quality of work turned out of his shop.

The Star Iron Works are carried on by Sherman & Johnson, who purchased the old woolen mill building in 1894, moved their machinery from Karns City and placed it in position therein. They have three floors, sixty-six by thirty-five feet, with an addition of forty by thirty-five feet. An elevator capable of lifting four tons is one of the equipments of their shops. They manufacture brass goods, engines, pumps, casing cutters, fishing tools and engine fittings of all kinds, and employ from five to ten men as occasion demands.

John Goetz erected a planing mill on Spring avenue in 1883, and has since carried on a general contracting and building business.

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of the county will be found fully described in the chapter on internal improvements. The first railroad to enter the borough was the branch from Freeport, which was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and formally opened for travel January 12, 1871, by an excursion to Pittsburg. The occasion was a memorable one for Butler, as it placed the town in quick communication with the outer world. Some 300 persons participated in the excursion. At the Union Station, in Pittsburg, a repast was served and a number

of speeches made in response to toasts. Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin responded to the toast—"Railways; the bonds of civilization"; Gen. John N. Purviance to "Old Butler awakened to new life, and made a citizen of the world"; Thomas M. Marshall to "The old stage coach—it could not long survive Arthur McGill"; Samuel A. Purviance to "The old circuit court—Butler, Clarion and Armstrong. The court now travels by rail, but justice prefers the mud road." Other toasts were drunk and responded to.

Early in the afternoon the excursionists started on their return to Butler, accompanied by a number of Pittsburgers. The people turned out at the various stations to greet them; at some places cannon were fired, and the joy evinced amounted almost to an ovation. When the party arrived at Butler station it was met by a great throng, which was present to welcome the incoming train. Here again a substantial repast was served, toasts were drunk, responses made, and everybody shouted and rejoiced.

During the evening occurred the mock funeral of the old stage coach, which had so long rattled in and out of Butler, but which had now been superseded by the iron horse. One of these cumbrous vehicles was draped in black and hauled by horses decorated with crape to the cemetery, where a travesty of the funeral service was gone through with, for the purpose of illustrating that its days of usefulness had ended. When the ceremony was over the jovial throng, accompanied by D. S. Walker, the old stage proprietor, and a number of Pittsburgers, returned to town, and further evinced their joy by marching through the streets blowing trumpets and whistles, and shouting. It was a great evening in Butler, and marked the beginning of an era of improvement which is still going on.

In the course of a few years other railroads came. The first to follow was the Pittsburg and Western, and next the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

In 1861 the first telegraph office was opened in Butler. It was a crude affair. The line ran from Pittsburg to Franklin, and a box was fixed on one of the poles in Butler, and a repair man—Henry Zimmerman—tested the current daily. The first regular office was opened in 1862, in the Lowry House, and David Potts was placed in charge of it. This was not only the first office in the town, but also in the county. Since that time the development in the telegraph business has been great. The Western Union now employs four operators, three in day time and one at night, with W. A. Hauck, manager, and the receipts have reached as high as \$6,000 in a year. The office is a repeating station between New York, Chicago and St. Louis, which adds greatly to its importance. Dynamos are used to keep up the electrical current on the wires.

An office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company was established here in 1884, and is still in successful operation. The line is worked in connection with the Mackay-Bennett cable, and messages are forwarded direct to Europe. Two operators are employed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Butler Water Company was chartered November 1, 1877, with a capital stock of \$49,000 divided into 980 shares of fifty dollars each. Charles Duffy and Samuel G. Purvis were the prime movers in the project, the former taking 892 shares of the stock. The company contracted with James McCullough, Jr., of Kittanning, to construct the plant for the sum of \$49,000, payable partly in cash and balance in bonds and stock of the company. He thus became the principal stockholder, and the stock is now owned by Kittanning and Butler citizens. A dam was built on the Connoquenessing above the Reiber mill, from which the water is pumped to a reservoir constructed on the hill north of the Orphan's Home, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. The town was piped in 1877-78, and in the fall of the latter year the water was turned on for the first time. The plant embraces twenty-five miles of pipe, and seventy fire plugs give ample protection to the borough. The officers are W. D. Brandon, president; W. B. Meredith, general superintendent, and J. H. Conard, manager, the last of whom has filled his present position since May, 1882.

Springdale has its own water works and is independent in that respect. In 1891 a company called the Butler Mutual Water Association was organized for the purpose of sinking wells and building a reservoir. The capital stock is \$12,000, and the board consists of three trustees and nine directors. There are two wells, and pure water was struck at a depth of 250 feet. The reservoir has a capacity of 3,000 barrels. Two hot air pumps are used for raising the water, and the cost of running them is about three dollars each per month. The company now have in use about two miles of six and four-inch iron pipes, and have sixty-five water takers. The cost for ordinary family use is one dollar per month. A metre is used for registering. It is contemplated to erect plugs soon for use in case of danger from fire. The present officers are: President, Prof. E. Mackey; secretary, John Findley.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As early as February 19, 1825, the council considered plans for fire protection, by appointing John Potts, Jacob Mechling, Maurice Bredin, William Beatty, Abraham Maxwell and William Hagerty, a committee to obtain subscriptions for buying a fire apparatus. At the same meeting, John Gilmore, John Bredin and Robert Scott were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution for a fire company. All arrangements having been completed, a fire engine was bought by the council from the Allegheny Fire Company in 1827, for \$400, and an engine house was built the following year. This was the beginning of the fire system of Butler. The old engine did service until worn out. In 1842 a small engine was in use for a short time. Then came a period when the citizens had to depend on the "bucket brigade" in case of fire. In 1870 a Hook and Ladder Company was organized, and H. C. Heineman and J. J. Elliott, per instruction of the council, purchased a truck of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, for \$400. Of this sum \$300 was appropriated by the council, and the balance was raised by subscription. This apparatus met the needs of the times until better

means were provided. Mr. Heineman, who is regarded as "the father of the fire department," was ever alive to the importance of having a good service, and never relaxed in his efforts to have it provided.

The first regular organization was effected August 31, 1878, when the First Ward Hose Company was founded, largely through the efforts of Henry C. Heineman. Thirty-three members signed the article of agreement and they chose the following officers: Henry C. Heineman, president; Jacob Boos, vice-president; A. T. Black, secretary; C. W. Coulter, treasurer. Although still bearing the original name, the company is now located in the Second ward, and has a membership of forty. Since that time the following companies have come into existence:

Good Will Hose Company, the second organization, is located in the Second ward. Of the original and active members of this company, W. H. Ensminger is the only one now remaining.

John S. Campbell Hose Company is accredited to the Fourth ward, and was organized in 1889. John S. Campbell was the first president.

The Springdale Hose Company, First ward, was established in 1891.

Markham Hook and Ladder Company was formed in 1890. It also belongs to the First ward.

Sypher Hook and Ladder Company is the sixth fire organization. It was established in 1893, and is accredited to the Third ward.

These companies have an aggregate of 2,250 feet of hose. No engines are needed, as the pressure is sufficient to throw water over the highest buildings.

Another feature of the fire department is what is known as the Running Team, an association of seventeen young men belonging to the First Ward Hose Company. They are agile in their movements and are quick to run at tournaments and make hose connections. The test of quickness is to run 200 yards, connect and lay fifty yards of hose, break couplings, and attach the nozzle. In a competitive test in Corry in 1893, they made a record of thirty-five and two fifths seconds and won the honors. In a test at home in September, 1894, they broke the record by executing the movement in thirty-two seconds, the lowest ever made by a professional or amateur team. They are classed among the champion runners of the country. The people of Butler are justly proud of their fire department. It is composed of excellent citizens, and they are ever on the alert to discharge the onerous duties which they have voluntarily assumed, and by their conduct they have made themselves worthy of the high esteem in which they are held.

LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANIES.

The Butler Electric Light and Power Company was first chartered July 21, 1885. The applicants were: R. H. McBride, John S. Campbell, Charles H. Taylor, W. C. McCandless and A. H. Daniels. They organized by electing the following officers: President, R. H. McBride; secretary and treasurer, John S. Campbell; superintendent, W. C. McCandless. The power house, located on Washington street, was started running October 4, 1885. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The original plant was operated a number of years, when it was sold to the

present company, which was chartered March 7, 1890, under the title of the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company. The charter members were: John S. Campbell, J. H. Troutman, W. D. Brandon, William Campbell, Jr., L. R. McAboy and B. H. Jack; capital stock, \$50,000. The plant is located in a brick building on the corner of Cunningham and Monroe streets, and the machinery is driven by two engines of 800-horse power. There are 1,000 Edison, 1,300 Thomson and Houston, and fifty arc lights, of 2,000 candle-power, in use. There are thirty miles of Edison and Thomson and Houston wires and fifteen miles of arc light wires in use.

Home Natural Gas Company.—This company was first organized by A. Kirk and was called the Home Mutual Gas and Fuel Company. It was purchased by H. J. Klingler, in 1890, who obtained a charter under the present name, and had for its officers: H. J. Klingler, president; H. Troutman, William Campbell, F. Reiber, H. H. Clark, directors. In 1892 they sold to the present company, composed as follows: George B. Foreman, president; Mr. Barse, vice-president; H. T. O'Neil, secretary; David Sypher, superintendent. Capital stock, \$153,753.

The Independent Natural Gas Company was organized on February 1, 1888, with Henry Reiber, president; George L. Reiber, treasurer, and Edward Reiber, secretary. It was the first natural gas company incorporated in Butler, and the gentlemen named have owned it up to the present. This company has about fifty miles of pipe, supplied by seventeen gas wells located within a radius of ten miles of Butler. It has a fair share of the local patronage, and claims to have furnished gas at a lower rate than any other home company.

The Peoples' Gas Company had its inception in the fall of 1890, when Blair Hook purchased a gas well from the Standard Plate Glass Company, located on a lot in Springdale which he had previously bought, and obtained a permit from the council to pipe that part of the borough. In the winter of 1890-91 he supplied some forty families with fuel and light. He subsequently drilled another well, and, in 1892, organized the present company, composed of Blair Hook, Otto Limburg and William Larkin. The company continued to put down more wells and extend their plant, and now supply over 400 stoves, besides several manufacturing plants.

The Citizens' Gas Company was organized at a meeting held on December 14, 1892, by the election of the following officers: Peter Schenck, president; H. H. Goucher, vice-president; Joseph Rockenstein, treasurer, and F. M. Baker, secretary. The board of directors consists of five persons, including the president and the capital stock is \$10,000.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 11, 1847, the charter having been granted on November 8. The charter members were Jacob Ziegler, Alfred Gilmore, John Graham and Dunlap McLaughlin. The first members admitted at the same meeting were John H. Negley, William Balph, Cornelius Coll and Thomas W. Wallace; while the first officers elected were, Alfred Gilmore, N. G.; Jacob Ziegler, V. G.; John Graham, secretary, and Dun-

lap McLaughlin, treasurer. The second meeting was held on December 23, 1847, in the court house. This old lodge has been quite prosperous during its existence of nearly half a century, and has embraced in its membership many of the leading citizens of Butler. Its present membership is 165.

Ziegler Lodge, Number 1039, I. O. O. F., is an offshoot of the parent society. It was instituted April 23, 1892, with twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: Dr. G. J. Peters, N. G.; J. H. Conrad, V. G.; S. M. Swartzlander, secretary; A. M. Borland, assistant secretary, and Dr. N. M. Hoover, treasurer. The lodge prospered from the start, and has now a membership of 190. The lodge room is on Center avenue in Springdale.

Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., was granted a charter March 7, 1853, and instituted August 3 following. The charter members and first officers were: James Bredin, W. M.; David A. Agnew, S. W.; Felix C. Negley, J. W.; William Criswell, treasurer; George W. Crozier, secretary; Joseph P. Patterson, John McCarnes, J. J. Sedwick, Hugh McKee and Andrew Fitzsimmons. From this lodge were organized several other prosperous lodges in Butler county. Its long list of officers from 1853 to 1894 contains the names of many well-known pioneers, as well as others prominent in the business and professional life of the borough. The hall is in the Reiber block, and the present membership is 113.

Butler Chapter, Number 273, R. A. M., was chartered December 27, 1890, and constituted March 24, 1891. The first officers were as follows: William C. Thompson, M. E. H. P.; Charles N. Boyd, K.; Francis M. Cole, S.; Josiah B. Black, treasurer, and Newton Black, secretary. The membership is sixty-seven.

Butler Lodge, Number 94, A. O. U. W., was instituted January 18, 1876, with the following charter members: L. P. Walker, S. R. Diffenbacher, T. A. Templeton, A. L. Reiber, T. B. White, D. Cupps, A. Mitchell, H. Gemper, E. Robb, T. S. Green, D. A. Heck, C. Rehbn, Samuel Walker and John F. Lowry. The lodge embraces in its membership some of the best citizens of the borough and can boast of a fine library of carefully selected books.

A. L. Reiber Lodge, Number 679, K. of H., was instituted June 22, 1877, with twenty-nine charter members, embracing many well known citizens of the borough. It has a steady, substantial growth and is now fairly prosperous.

Butler Council, Number 219, R. A. was instituted May 3, 1885, sixteen charter members. This is largely a benevolent and insurance society, and has accomplished a great deal of good in every town where it has been established.

Butler Lodge, Number 732, A. L. of H., was instituted September 30, 1881, with twenty-five charter members, including several leading business men of the community. This society has held its own among the fraternal associations of Butler and has had a fairly prosperous career.

Butler Tent, No. 34, K. O. T. M., was first organized in 1887, and disbanded in 1889. It was reorganized on December 19, 1890, with a large membership. The first officers were: D. L. Aiken, P. C.; David E. Dale, C.; J. C. Snow, L. C.; A. E. Gable, R. K.; William Cromm, F. K.; A. O. Eberhart, C.; Dr. Samuel Graham, P.; George Kerstetter, S.; T. W. Crawford, M. at A.; Robert Turner, M. F. of G.; H. W. F. Graham, S. M. of G.; G. A. Billingsley,



Lyander Black M.D.

S.; W. Martin, P. For the first two years the membership averaged about eighty, but at present some 130 names are on the rolls and the tent is in a prosperous condition.

Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E., is one of the later but most flourishing societies in Butler. It was chartered and organized July 10, 1890, by J. B. Black, W. T. Mechling, F. M. Cole, J. D. Northrup, E. W. Tibbals, William H. Reihing, E. E. Kelly, I. G. Smith, and Dr. Lysander Black. The first officers were: J. B. Black, E. R.; W. T. Mechling, E. L. K.; F. M. Cole, E. L. K.; J. D. Northrup, E. L. K.; E. W. Tibbals, secretary, and I. G. Smith, treasurer. The lodge grew rapidly and within two years had fifty members. By the close of its fourth year 125 members answered the roll call. This society prides itself on the fact that its lodges usually contain a large per cent of the leading young men of every community in which it finds a home. It is purely a social and benevolent order, the underlying principle being charity. The lodge room is in the third story of the Butler County National Bank building.

Branch Number 56, C. M. B. A., was organized March 16, 1889, with the following charter members: Joseph Rockenstein, Bernard Kemper, Jr., A. Rockenstein, Joseph Niggel, Henry Grieb, Norbert T. Weser, Ed McShane, Albert Frank, Andrew Liebler, John Kappler, John Garber, Casper Eyth, Thomas H. Gallagher, Henry C. Plohr, J. N. Harvey, Thomas J. Moran, Charles McCarthy, J. C. Wagner, Fred J. Morall, Theo. D. Pape and W. J. McCafferty. The successive presidents of the branch have been as follows: Joseph Rockenstein, Bernard Kemper, Jr., Henry Grieb, John Kappler, John W. Vogel, Joseph Manny and Bernard Kemper, Jr. The organization was effected through the efforts of Bernard Kemper and W. H. O'Brien, the latter having previously belonged to the branch at Oil City. The present membership is over ninety, and the hall is above Joseph Rockenstein's store on North Main street.

Branch Number 92, L. C. B. A., was organized September 17, 1891, by supreme deputy, Mrs. J. A. Royer, of Erie, Pennsylvania, with seventeen charter members. The presiding officers have been Lena Grieb, M. C. Rockenstein and Amelia Schaffner. The present membership is over thirty.

Among other secret organizations of the borough are Butler Council, Number 242, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Lodge Number 211, K. of P.; Circle Number 22, P. H. C., and Keystone Camp, Number 8, W. of W.

A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., was organized on May 12, 1881, and named in honor of the brave and gallant Alfred G. Reed, one of Butler's patriotic sons, who fell on the bloody field of Fredericksburg. The charter members were as follows: George W. Fleeger, Wilson E. Reed, James R. Story, Joseph Kelly, William A. Wright, C. E. Anderson, A. B. Richey, Henry Korn, George W. Johnston, H. A. Ayres, Daniel Beighley, Casper Sherman, S. G. Hughes, Alexander Russell, Ferd Weigand, A. G. Williams, D. S. McCulloch, John L. Jones, John K. Fleming, James Graham, Samuel P. Shryock and John Kennedy. The successive commanders of the Post since its organization have been as follows: George W. Fleeger, W. A. Wright, Newton Black, A. G. Williams, John T. Kelly, John M. Greer, C. E. Anderson, Alexander Russell,

R. P. Scott, W. A. Lowry, Joseph Criswell, I. J. McCandless and A. B. Richey. The I. O. O. F hall on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets has been the meeting place since the beginning. The present membership is 192, a gain of forty-three since January, 1894, which is an indication of its prosperous condition. Connected with the Post is the Woman's Relief Corps, Number 97, which contains some twenty members.

Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., was chartered on June 20, 1889, with nearly seventy members, who were mustered in on June 27 and 29, following. The first officers were as follows: Robert J. Phipps, colonel; O. C. Redic, lieutenant-colonel; W. A. Clark, major; Jefferson Burtner, chaplain; D. M. Ward, adjutant; H. Z. Wing, quartermaster; R. S. Nicholls, officer of the day, and Casper Sherman, officer of the guard. In July, 1889, another muster took place when nearly eighty additional names were placed on the rolls. Every member must have seen active service and veteranized, for, as the title indicates, it is a "Veteran Legion," and admits none but veterans to its ranks. The hall is decorated with stirring battle scenes, intended to keep green the memories of war times, reminders of the trials and sufferings of bygone days.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The fine court house is one of the public buildings of Butler to which its citizens point with pride as an evidence of the county's prosperity. Its history is given in a previous chapter. The many fine church buildings of the borough are also described; while in the preceding pages of this chapter the several substantial school buildings find generous mention. The Armory Building, also known as the Park Theater, on the south side of the Diamond, is the only one of a public character remaining to be spoken of. It had its inception on March 11, 1891, when the Armory Building Association was incorporated by the following gentlemen: John W. Brown, president; John L. Black, vice-president; W. T. Mechling, secretary; S. H. Huselton, treasurer, and Ira McJunkin. The building was erected the same year, but ere the interior was commenced the old opera house on McKean street was burned, and the company was solicited by many leading citizens to convert a part of the Armory Building into a theatre. This was accomplished by the erection of an addition to the rear, and thus it serves the double purpose of an Armory and opera house. The latter is on the first floor; the second floor is devoted to offices, and the third floor is occupied as an armory by Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. P. The total cost of the building and theatre was about \$50,000. On July 30, 1894, the "Park Theatre Company of Butler" was granted a charter with a capital stock of \$45,000, with the following officers: John W. Brown, president; George Schenck, vice-president; W. T. Mechling, secretary; Peter Schenck, treasurer; Ira McJunkin, George Ketterer and W. H. O'Brien, directors.

In addition to the public buildings, the handsome monument on the Diamond, dedicated on July 4, 1894, to the memory of "Our Silent Defenders," deserves mention here, though its history is given in the chapter on the War of the Rebellion. It is one of the most attractive and beautiful objects in the borough

—a substantial evidence of the patriotic spirit which animates the people of Butler county—and a fitting memorial to the brave men who defended the flag in the dark days of civil strife.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

The first burial place in Butler was the old graveyard north of the imposing Jefferson street school building. It will be remembered that at the public sale of lots, August 15, 1803, lot Number 150 was sold to "John Cunningham, Abraham Brinker and others, for the use of a graveyard," for ten dollars. On the 16th lot Number 151 was sold to the same parties at the same price, for the same purpose. Lot 152 was purchased in 1828 from Norbert Foltz, for fifty dollars, and added to the cemetery, which made it complete. In this lot John Cunningham, who died in 1805, was buried, and years ago it was said "no man knew his grave." Charles McGinniss, who died in 1806, at the age of eighty-six years, was the second one to find a resting place in "God's acre."

When it was set apart for a burial place it was far removed from the center of business, and likely its founders never dreamed that the sacred spot would ever be surrounded by dwellings. Native oaks grew there then as they do to-day and spread their branches as protecting arms over the graves of the dead. In course of time a massive stone wall was built around the enclosure, in accordance with the custom of a hundred years ago. It remained as a protection for many years, when more modern and advanced ideas demanded its removal, and it was taken down more than thirty years ago. The plot now serves as a park and is in good repair, but the tombstones of about 120 dead, still dot its grassy surface. Hundreds of the early settlers and their descendants were buried there. It was finally abandoned as a burial place more than forty years ago, and other cemeteries further from the center of population selected, whither the remains of many were removed.

The effort to condemn the old graveyard and appropriate it to school purposes, aroused opposition and developed litigation. Col. John M. Sullivan in referring to the difficulty of removing the remains of the earliest buried there says:

The location of the graves of whole families are unknown. The dust of one of the founders of Butler has laid there for nearly ninety years. There lie the remains of a venerable Revolutionary soldier, the ancestral head of the McKee family. He served his country bravely and faithfully, and after fighting his last battle, laid down in Butler to rest. There lie the remains of the first christian minister who ever preached in Butler county, buried there over seventy years ago. There is the grave of the wife of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, one of Butler county's most highly honored sons, who reached the exalted position of a seat in the Senate of the United States. His wife has been buried there for over sixty-one years. There one of the earliest Methodist ministers has a grave to be cared for by those who have followed him in the ministry in Butler, and there it has been undisturbed for two-thirds of a century. Those venerable pioneers of Butler county, the father and mother of Hon. John Bredin and grandparents of Hon. James Bredin, sleep in this old graveyard. A few years since an attempt was made with loving hands to disinter the remains of these loved ones, but it was found to be impossible, and so it would be with regard to several hundred others.

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery, the second burial place in Butler, was laid out in 1830, on ground deeded for the purpose by Sarah Collins, a daughter of Stephen Lowrey. An addition was made to it in 1834, of ground deeded to the Catholic church by Valeria Evans, a daughter of Mrs. Collins, and her husband, E. R. Evans. It is located on East Jefferson street, and was used for burial purposes until within a few years, when interments were discontinued. Many of the Catholic pioneers are buried in this old graveyard.

The South Cemetery is owned in common by the German and English Lutheran and the United Presbyterian congregations. In 1850 John Negley deeded land to the German Lutherans, and subsequently to the English Lutherans, and still later the McQuiston heirs made a deed of a small tract of land adjoining upon the south, to the United Presbyterian church. The enclosure, which occupies a commanding position, now comprises nearly seven acres. In this cemetery lie the remains of many of the pioneer settlers of Butler. Jacob Mechling, Sr., who died in 1860, aged ninety years, is buried here, together with his wife, Magdalena, and others members of his family. John Negley, who succeeded the Cunninghams as owner of the old mill property, is also an occupant, and on a substantial monument is given a short record of his life. An inscription on a marble slab tells in brief the story of the life of Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D., the venerated United Presbyterian minister who for forty-six years faithfully served his people. Inscriptions tell that members of the Walter family are here interred; and another stone informs the visitor that beneath it repose the ashes of John H. Agnew, who died near the middle of the year 1851, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He had scarcely emerged from the infantile state when the thunders of the Revolution shook the land, and he was a small lad when the American Nation was born. Here too are the graves of John McQuiston and wife, and several members of this pioneer family; whilst all around are obelisks and granite tablets telling of those who not only preceded, but followed him. The Reiber family have here a beautiful lot and fine monuments. John Michael Zimmerman, John Oesterling, George Lutz, John Lawall, the Vogeleys, McCandless, and members of many other well-known families are buried in this cemetery.

The Butler Cemetery Association was chartered by act of March 24, 1851, the incorporators being as follows: Rev. William White, D. D., Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. Isaiah Niblock, D. D., Rev. William A. Fetter, Charles C. Sullivan, William Beatty, Samuel A. Purviance, John Bredin, George W. Smith, William Campbell, William S. Boyd, Dunlap McLaughlin, William Timblin, James Campbell, George W. Reed, Robert Carnahan, David Walker, Dr. Henry C. De Wolf, James T. McJunkin, Andrew Carns, Samuel M. Lane, John Gilchrist, John Negley, Jacob Mechling, Jr., John L. Maxwell, James Mitchell, John Graham and William B. Lemmon. Seven acres were purchased from Ebenezer Graham, lying on the north line of the borough, overlooking the town, and immediately after the association was incorporated steps were taken towards laying out the ground in lots. The borough council also passed an ordinance forbidding any more interments in the old graveyard, and since that time it has been one of the principal burial places of the borough, though it is being gradually filled up, and finally a new cemetery became a necessity. The present

officers are: Col. John M. Sullivan, president; Maj. Cyrus E. Anderson, secretary; R. C. McAboy, superintendent and treasurer; and Dr. A. M. Neyman, Dr. Samuel Graham, Hon. John M. Greer, Lewis Z. Mitchell, Cyrus E. Anderson and R. C. McAboy directors. Many prominent and well-known early settlers are buried in this cemetery, and scores of graves are marked by handsome monuments.

North Side Cemetery Association was chartered July 2, 1887, and thirty acres were purchased of Charles Duffy adjoining the old cemetery on the north. John S. Campbell was the leading spirit in the enterprise and worked hard to carry the project through. The first officers were as follows: John S. Campbell, president; Harvey Colbert, secretary and treasurer; Joseph L. Purvis, W. D. Brandon, E. D. Robinson, Alfred Wick, E. Mackey, C. G. Christie, A. G. Williams, Clarence Walker and John S. Campbell, directors. W. H. H. Riddle and L. S. McJunkin succeeded Messrs. Mackey and Walker in 1893, but no other changes have occurred since the organization. Many substantial and costly monuments have been erected during the past seven years, and several of the pioneers have found their last earthly home in this cemetery. D. S. McCollough, who has filled the position of sexton of the old cemetery since 1856, succeeding his father, John McCollough, is also sexton of North Side cemetery. Though there are two separate and distinct associations, the old and new graveyards are virtually one, and are so regarded by the people of Butler.

Calvary Cemetery Association was incorporated July 9, 1887, by Rev. William A. Nolan, Charles Duffy, George Schaffner, William H. Reihing, David and Thomas F. Niggel, William G. Vinroe, Patrick Kelly, Daniel McLaughlin, N. J. Criley, D. H. Wuller, John McCune, P. A. Golden, Hugh D. McCrea, Jacob Faller, Joseph J. Lavery and Charles F. Kane. Thirty-five acres were purchased from Charles Duffy, immediately north of North Side cemetery, twenty of which belong to St. Paul's congregation and fifteen to St. Peter's. The grounds are rapidly assuming shape, and in a few years will be a beautiful burial place. The monument marking the grave of Father Nolan is a fine tribute to him as a man and servant of the Master. Those erected over W. H. Reihing and Francis X. Grieb, are also fine specimens of the sculptor's art. The burial plot of the Duffy family contains the remains of its members who first settled in Butler county, as well as those who died in more recent years, and the monuments are solid, substantial and striking in their simplicity.

This combination of cemeteries, in one enclosure, and dedicated to the uses of all denominations, embraces seventy-two acres. The location is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it has been consecrated, and in time must become a beautiful city of the dead.

OLD AND NEW BUTLER.

We have traced the history of Butler through its various stages down to the present time. From an obscure hamlet of less than fifty inhabitants more than ninety years ago, it has grown into a thriving, substantial and modernized borough of 9,000 population. Since the *Butler Palladium* appeared in 1818, under the guiding hand of John Galbraith, no backward step has been taken. To-day there

are five weekly papers and one daily published in the town*, which is now recognized as the social, commercial, and educational center of a rich and populous county.

It is true that for many years the borough languished and gave but feeble signs of life. The streets were unpaved, sidewalks poor, and the buildings typical of the backwoods period. But a better day dawned upon the town and people when nature developed her vast stores of wealth which had been so long concealed beneath the rugged surface. The discovery of oil and gas soon made the county an inviting field for investment and speculation, and the town profited immensely from these sources of wealth.

An era of improvement and building set in. Fine business blocks took the place of "tumble-down shanties," the boundaries of the borough were enlarged, new streets were opened, stone sidewalks, both natural and artificial, took the place of dilapidated board walks, and comfortable houses, constructed in the modern style of architecture, beautified the streets and avenues. This was the result of the activities of the seventies. But as extremes often followed each other, a period of depression came, only to be followed by renewed activity in the eighties. This movement begat a greater spirit of enterprise, which culminated in 1891-92 in a complete sewerage system and the laying of brick pavements as follows: Main street, 4,600 feet; Jefferson, 3,800; Pearl, 2,200; Central avenue, 2,000; making a total of 12,600 feet, or within a fraction of two and one-half miles. These splendid improvements gave the town new life and vigor. The electric light, both incandescent and arc, make the streets and dwellings all that could be desired at night, whilst natural gas, cheaper than coal, warms the homes of all. A drive over the undulating hills which surround the town on nearly all sides, reveals many charming and picturesque views, which never fail to impress one with the beauty and grandeur nature has so lavishly displayed here.

The Butler gas and oil fields are among the best in the State and a boon of incalculable wealth to the people. Appreciating the value of the blessing, excelsior has become the watchword of the people of the borough. Improvements are still being made, streets opened and attractive dwellings erected on the many eligible sites found on the slopes and plateaus. Industries are constantly springing up and the hum of machinery increases with the demands of trade. In a short time an electric railroad to Pittsburg will be built, and as the surveyed route is only thirty-two miles, the Iron City will be brought into closer communion with the *new* Butler on the Connoquenessing.

* For a history of the newspapers of Butler see chapter on The Press

CHAPTER XXIV.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGES OF BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—PIONEERS—AN OLD CEMETERY—EARLY MILLS—POPULATION—JUSTICES—CHURCHES.

BUTLER township originally occupied an area of about eight miles square, and was organized in 1804, when the county was divided into thirteen townships. Some years later it was subdivided into North and South Butler, by a line running from the center of the western boundary to the Connoquenessing creek, and thence northeasterly along that stream to the eastern boundary line of the township. This subdivision continued in force until 1854, when the township was established within its present limits, which embrace an area of about five miles square. The Connoquenessing creek, which, with its tributaries, drain and diversify the surface of the township, is fed, near the northeastern corner, by the Kearns and Bonny Brook branches. It flows centrally through the township in a southwesterly direction, receiving the waters of Smith's branch, Butcher's run, Sullivan's run, Rock Lick run, and other smaller streams. The Little Connoquenessing flows through and drains a small area in the northwestern part of the township. The general surface of the township is hilly, the numerous streams breaking it into valleys. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a light sand. The township, notwithstanding its hilly surface, has a fair proportion of tillable land, which is not only well cultivated but highly productive. The Upper Freeport coal, which underlies the eastern part of the township, was mined at an early day on the William Kearns farm. During more recent years, it has been extensively and profitably developed, especially in the neighborhood of Butler and along Butcher's run and its tributaries.

PIONEERS.

The honor of being the first actual settler in the township is said to belong to William Kearns, a native of Ireland, who came here from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1795. He entered a large body of land, nearly 1,000 acres, in what is now Butler and Summit townships, building his home within the limits of the former township, a short distance northeast of the town of Butler. His sister, Jane Kearns, who came here with him, exercised her settler's right by selecting 100 acres of land in her own name. She married John Potts, who came to the township in 1799, and who afterwards engaged in business in Butler as a merchant. The first graveyard in the township was located on the land selected by her. It became the resting place of many of the old pioneers, among the first of whom was a Mr. McCurdy, who was cof-

fined in a hollow log, as were many other early settlers, for lack of lumber to make coffins. Harmon Neyman, the great grandfather of Doctor Neyman of Butler, was buried here, as were also Jacob Rudolph and a Mr. Thorn. The site of the cemetery is now overgrown with woods, the only things left to mark it being the rough unscribed headstones above its well-nigh forgotten graves.

James McKee, eldest son of Thomas McKee, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Butler township, from Ligonier, Westmoreland county, in 1795, and settled on a tract of land three miles west of Butler. His father, Thomas McKee, with the remainder of the family, came a year later and settled on an adjoining tract, now occupied by the William Barnhart farm. Thomas McKee died in June, 1815. John Pierce, another Revolutionary soldier, came here in 1796, and settled on land near the center of the township. He built a cabin, and leaving his young wife, whose maiden name was Jane Venate, alone in the wilderness, returned to his former home at Turtle Creek for supplies. He died in 1846.

John McQuistion, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, came to Butler county, from Philadelphia, in 1796, and purchased 500 acres of land southeast of Butler. He erected a large tannery, which he operated for a number of years. He was a man of energy and enterprise and became a prominent and influential personage among the early settlers. Among others who came in 1796, or earlier, were James and Andrew Moore, who located on land west of Butler.

Robert Graham, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, came here in 1797, and purchased a tract of 100 acres of land. This he afterward sold to the commissioners, who laid out a portion of the town of Butler thereon. He then purchased 400 acres of land outside the town limits on which he resided until his death. William Wilson came in 1797 or 1798, but removed to Indiana in the early part of the present century. John Morrow located in the western part of the township in 1798. About the same time came Peter Peterson, who, as a member of the Colonial forces sent against the French at Fort Duquense, participated in that ill-fated battle known as "Braddock's defeat." He was in the hottest of the fight, and was one of six survivors out of a company of eighty. He afterwards served in the Revolutionary war.

In 1800, John Burkhart came from Allegheny county and settled on a tract of land in the southeastern part of the township. He was noted as a hunter and for his general knowledge of woodcraft. He died in 1855, in the ninetieth year of his age. Robert Maxwell and his son, Abraham, came here from Maryland, in 1800, and settled on a tract of land just west of the village of Butler. Abraham Maxwell, about 1814, leased his land for three years to Samuel Robb, who came into the township in 1800, and settled in Butler. In the fall of 1815, while an attempt at the instigation of Stephen Lowrey was being made to evict Robb, Abraham Maxwell was shot and seriously wounded by some one unknown. He recovered, however, and afterwards became one of the early sheriffs of the county. He died in 1841. Adam Fryer, another noted hunter, settled in the western part of the township about 1800 or 1801. He died in 1840. John Bailes, known as "Little John" to distinguish him from the John Bailes of Connoquenessing township, settled about 1800, in the western part of the township. In 1801, Lawrence King settled four miles west of Butler, coming here



George Reiber

from Eastern Pennsylvania. Alexander Bryson came about 1800 and settled on the Little Connoquenessing creek near the northwestern part of the township. He afterwards removed to Ohio where he died. His sons Richard and Joseph remained upon the old homestead, which is still the property of their descendants.

Paul Bratton, a hatter by trade, came soon after 1800 and settled on 400 acres of land south of Butler, where he afterwards set up a shop. He married Hannah Pierce, their marriage being the first solemnized in the township. In 1805 Alexander Hamilton settled on a tract of land in the northwestern part of the township. Among the settlers in the township at this time, besides those already named, were James Borland, William Brown, William Burbridge, William Boyce, James Boyd, John Cratty, Samuel Dunbar, Josiah Crawford, John Dougal, William Freeman, Joseph and Henry Evans, Thomas Fletcher, Charles McGinnis, William Flowers, George McGuffy, William Martin, Matthew Skeer, and others. Of these, John Cratty ran a distillery, while William Freeman owned a saw-mill.

Col. Robert Lemmon, a native of Ireland, came to the county in 1796, and located in the village of Butler soon after it was laid out. During the War of 1812 he served as a sergeant. After its close he settled on a farm southwest of Butler, afterwards the home of his son Andrew. In 1815 Leslie Maxwell, who married a daughter of Alexander Hamilton, located in the western part of the township. Jacob and Henry Dufford came in 1817. The latter soon afterward moved to Indiana. Henry Young came from Luzerne county in 1824. David McIlvaine settled here in 1825. Joseph Bernhart Sliker and wife came here from Baltimore in 1830. Francis Criley, another German, came direct from the "Fatherland" to Butler county in 1831, and settled on Three Mile run. He bought his land from John Negley at four dollars an acre. The Cunninghams, Mechlings, Negleys, Brinkers and other pioneers who settled in Butler are mentioned in the chapters devoted to that borough.

Among the earlier enterprises in the township, in addition to those already noticed, were the two saw-mills erected by Moses Sullivan, on his home place, known as "Solitude," a short distance northwest of Butler, on Sullivan's run. These he operated for a number of years. In 1857, George, Jacob and Martin Reiber erected a distillery on the site of the upper mill, and carried on the manufacture of whiskey there until a recent date. About 1850, William Ralston, Sr., built a grist mill on the Little Connoquenessing creek, just south of the Butler and Prospect road, in the northwest corner of the township. It is now owned and operated by John Cranmer.

The population of the township, in 1810, was 453; in 1820, 472; in 1830, 768; in 1840, 1,389; in 1850, 2,622; in 1860, after the division of the township, 1,198; in 1870, 984; in 1880, 1,007. and in 1890, 1,297.

The justices of the peace elected in the township for North and South Butler previous to 1854 are as follows: North Butler—David Walker, 1840; Hugh Stephenson, 1843; William Jamison, 1845; Hugh Stephenson, 1848; Robert K. Hunter, 1849, and Robert McKee, 1854. South Butler—Robert McNair, 1840; Anthony Faller, 1843; Henry Rishaberger, 1845; John Kennedy, 1847; James

McKinney, 1848; Elijah Burkhart, 1849, and Joseph Patterson, 1853. The following have been elected since 1854: Peterson Pierce, 1856; Nathaniel Walker, 1858; John Huselton, 1861-66-71; Robert McKee, 1863-68-73-78-83-88; Anthony Hoon, 1872; Samuel Schaffner, 1877; William C. Kelly, 1883; John C. Kelly, 1888 and 1893; S. L. Rasely, 1889, vice Robert McKee, who removed into the borough, and Sebastian Beck, 1894.

CHURCHES.

The Zion Reformed Church, whose house of worship is located in the western part of the township, near the junction of the Meridian and Harmony roads, was organized in 1845, at the Henshaw school house, by Rev. Samuel Miller of Westmoreland county. Among the original members were Frederick Barickman, Henry, Jacob and Samuel Dufford, Abram, Eli and John Henshaw, George Sleppy, Henry and Gideon Schlegle and Henry Sarver. The elders were Frederick Barickman and Henry Dufford. The deacons, Abram Henshaw and Philip Dufford. In 1846 the congregation, having increased in number until the membership in October of that year numbered eighty-two, determined to build a house of worship. Committees to solicit subscriptions, purchase a building lot and superintend the erection of the edifice were appointed. The work was prosecuted with such vigor that on May 28, 1847, the corner stone was laid, and the building was dedicated in the following December, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Samuel Miller, assisted by Rev. L. D. Leberman and Rev. M. Hoffman of Westmoreland county. It was named Zion Reformed Church.

In 1848 the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Leberman and Hoffman. In 1849 Mr. Miller returned and continued as pastor until 1852, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Miller, who remained until 1854. From 1854 to 1859 the pulpit was supplied. In 1859 Rev. F. W. Deehand became pastor, remaining until 1863. The pulpit was vacant until 1866, when Rev. W. M. Landis was installed. He continued until the fall of 1870, in June of which year he organized an English society under the name of St. John's Congregation, both societies using the same building. From the fall of 1870 until January, 1874, Rev. F. A. Edmonds served both congregations. In May, 1873, the German congregation, which, with the church at Harmony, had constituted one pastoral charge, was united with those of Butler and Prospect, the three being known as the Butler charge. The Harmony congregation was then made an independent charge. In January, 1874, Rev. C. A. Limburg was called as pastor. He remained until 1877, when both congregations united in calling Rev. Mr. Sandoe. In November, 1877, the German congregation was constituted an independent charge, known as the Henshaw charge. November 20, 1880, Rev. Josiah May became pastor, serving both congregations.

After this the German congregation dwindled in numbers, while the English congregation increased. The former being too weak to maintain a pastor and hold regular services, the latter undertook to gain possession of the church property. This resulted in both congregations becoming incorporated in 1887. The German congregation retained possession of the property. In 1889, their pulpit being vacant, they requested Rev. E. Cronenwett of St. Mark's Evangelical

Lutheran church, Butler, to preach for them at stated periods. He consented, holding service every fourth Sunday. This led to the members—to the number of nineteen—uniting themselves with St. Mark's church, and to the Reformed Zion church passing out of existence. Rev. Mr. Cronenwett still preaches in the old church every fourth Sunday.

St. John's Congregation of Zion Reformed Church was organized June 19, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Landis, at that time pastor of Zion Reformed church. The original members were John J. Dufford, Eli Henshaw, Michael Dufford, Samuel Dersheimer, John Fry, Peter Gruver and Francis Heckart. The elders were Eli Henshaw and Francis Heckart; the deacons, Samuel Dersheimer and John J. Dufford. In the fall of 1870 the congregation united with that of Zion Reformed church in calling Rev. F. A. Edmonds as pastor. He remained until January, 1874, when Rev. J. B. Thompson, superintendent of the Orphan's Home, at Butler, became pastor of the new church, which in 1876 numbered eighty-two members. In 1877, both congregations—Mr. Thompson having left the charge—united in calling Rev. W. B. Sandoe, who resigned September 1, 1880. On November 20 following Rev. Josiah May became pastor. In December, 1886, Rev. D. N. Harnish, who has also charge of St. Paul's Reformed church, Butler, was installed. The legal title to the old building remaining in the German congregation, the new society concluded to erect a house of worship for its own use. A lot was secured near the old church and a frame building erected upon it, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated in February, 1889.

CHAPTER XXV.

CONNOQUENESSING TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT AREA—DRAINAGE—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL AND LIMESTONE—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY ELECTIONS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MILLS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—SOCIETIES.

THIS township takes its name from the Indian word Connoquenessing, meaning "For a long way straight," applied to the creek by the Indians. It was one of the four original townships of the county, and embraced the present divisions known as Cranberry, Jackson, Lancaster, and Muddy Creek, and parts of Worth, Brady, Franklin, Connoquenessing, Forward and Adams, all within the Depreciation lands district, in Jones', Nicholson's and Alexander's surveys. In 1804, the township was reduced to nine miles square; in 1842 it was divided into East and West Connoquenessing, and in 1854 reduced to its present area.

Connoquenessing township is drained in its southeast corner by a half dozen

little feeders of the main stream. Crab run rises above Whitestown, flows along the west line and enters the Little Connoquenessing just west of the township line. This last named stream receives the Semiconon almost in the center of the township, and the two creeks drain the northeast quarter, the center of the south half, and the southwest quarter. West of the Butler and Petersville road, the township is hilly, its inclines being very decisive. For this reason, it is easier to drive from Butler to Whitestown via Prospect, or from the White Springs neighborhood via Petersville and the old pike road, than cross the hills, which in some places rise 450 feet above the creek bottoms. Withal it is a fine farming country and possesses many first class agriculturists. Near the Lancaster line, the old coal banks of Daniel Cable, in the Gallitzin coal, were worked for years; while a similar coal was found in the McCandless bank and the Muder bank on the opposite side of the Little Connoquenessing. At the mouth of the Semiconon, it is found on the Graham farm, and farther up, in the Wilson bank, the Edmondson mine, and above and below the old mill, as well as on the Galloway lands near Allen's mill, now operated by Finerty & Son, and along Crab run, east of Whitestown. Below the mill dam, a brecciated Freeport limestone has been quarried for building and burning, and Freeport coal is also found.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Peter Kinney, commonly written McKinney, in Forward township, in 1792, and his transfer to a point at or near Petersville, shortly after, are noticed in the chapter on The Pioneers, and as a veteran of the Revolution is also spoken of in the chapter on Early Military History. Petersville, where he resided until his death, in 1849, was named in his honor, and a thousand reminiscences of olden days cluster round the pioneer's tavern and shoemaker's shop.

Dunning McNair, the land speculator, erected a cabin in 1795, on or near the James McCandless farm and laid claim to large tracts of the Morris lands. He induced five or six Scotch families to leave Westmoreland county and settle in this township. They trusted the man and paid him for their lands; but when the *legal* owner appeared, they had to pay again. John Ekin came hither in 1795, erected a cabin, and in 1796, brought his wife, Agnes, from Westmoreland county, and located near the site of Whitestown, where this pioneer wife died in 1833, and her husband in 1837. Leonard Shannon, who came with Ekin in 1795, and erected a cabin here, did not bring his family to their new home until 1799. His son David, born in 1791 in Westmoreland county, became publisher of the *Repository* at Butler, built a mill on the Semiconon and was a sterling citizen.

Daniel Graham, a soldier of the Revolution, moved from Braddock's Field to Connoquenessing township, in 1796, where he died in 1839. When the Reformers got possession of Scotland about 1587, the Graham's found a refuge on the Isle of Lewis, and to that island they look as the cradle of the family. In 1803, Daniel Graham, known as "Little Dan," Daniel Graham, known as "Big Dan," John, Malcolm, Angus, Matthew and William, who came from Ireland in 1801, owned 3,300 acres of land in this township. Angus served in the Revolution and his sons in the War of 1812.

Mordecai McLeod came in 1796, and in 1803 owned two tracts of 400 acres

each: while Norman owned three cows; William, 400 acres; John, 400 acres, and Angus, a single man, 400 acres. Colin McDonald's land was taken possession of, in his absence, by one John Bailes. In 1803, the family was represented here by Colin, Daniel, John, a single man, John Jr., and William, all owning 1,600 acres.

John Beighley and his brother Henry arrived in 1796, and Peter, George and Jacob came a year or so later, each of the three first named being a land owner in 1803; while Jacob had 400 acres in Clay township. John brought his family hither from Westmoreland county in 1798, and resided here until his death in 1846. Henry died in 1836. They were descendants of the Palatinates who were shipped to Maryland and Pennsylvania, from England, about the middle of the Eighteenth century. Francis Sandford came in 1796, purchased 400 acres of land and was one of the progressive farmers of pioneer times. Nicholas Muhleisen, another descendant of the Palatinate shipments, arrived in 1796 and settled near the Beighleys. He was a weaver, cooper, carpenter, tinner and general fixer, and saw here a chance for his handiwork before bringing his family from Westmoreland county. David Moon, another Palatinate, had 200 acres which he worked with a yoke of oxen for eighteen hours a day.

William Campbell, the bear hunter, may be credited with settlement in 1796. He had 300 acres of land, but he devoted his time to hunting rather than to agriculture. James Plummer, a settler of 1796, sold his four hundred acres on Crab run to George Matthews, in 1813, and moved to some other part of the county. Abdiel and Andrew McClure located here in 1796. Both were natives of Ireland and the former a soldier of the Revolution, while Robert, his son, was a wagoner in the War of 1812.

Charles McGinnis, Sr., and Charles, a single man, with John McGinnis, Sr., were here prior to 1800, Charles Sr., owning 100 acres, three cows and one horse in 1803. Stephen and Joseph Crawford located 750 acres near John Ekin's cabin in 1796, and brought their families into the wilderness. Israel Gibson, who married one of the Girty girls, resided south of the site of Whites-town, due west of Mt. Nebo cemetery. His wife died, it is said, in 1801, and was among the first tenants of that cemetery. Thomas Gray located among the pioneers, where he had 400 acres of land, two horses and three cows in 1803. John, Thomas and Ann Girty, said to have been related to the Scotch-Irish renegade and traitor, Simon Girty, who was in the employe of the English during the Revolution, resided in a cabin on what is now the Shiever farm, south of the forks of the Harmony and Evans City roads. It is said that Ann was shot and killed as she stood in the cabin door, and that burial was denied the body by the elders of Mt. Nebo church, or the cemetery managers or owners. Thomas Girty's wife was buried at Mt. Nebo, and he was known as a single man, residing on his 400-acre farm in 1803. Alexander Bryson located 400 acres on the Little Connoquenessing about 1800, and built a grist-mill on that stream in 1805. He moved to Ohio after the county was organized, to teach school, and there died.

John Welsh, a native of Ireland, and a veteran of the Revolution, came to

this township about 1800, from Westmoreland county, bringing his family with him. Some of his sons served in the War of 1812. Andrew Baker, whose farm passed into the hands of Gen. William Ayres, left about 1810. Ayres rented the lands to George King, who brought the wagon he used, as wagoner in the War of 1812, here in 1814. He built a large frame barn, which is still standing. In that structure the seceders from Mt. Nebo church held meetings until the White Oak Springs church was completed. Thomas Dodds, born on the Atlantic, while his parents James and Mary Dodds were *en route* from Ireland to the United States, settled south of Mt. Chestnut in 1800, and died there in 1842. He served this county as commissioner. In 1803, Thomas and William Dodds had 650 acres of land and six cows.

Matthew White, whose name occurs so often in the early history of the county, came from Allegheny county, in May, 1799, and located 400 acres on the site of Whitestown, where he established a tannery and tavern. His infant son John, who died in August, 1801, was the first tenant of Mt. Nebo cemetery; Moses Richardson, who was accidentally killed, in 1801, being the second, and one of the Girtys the third. Matthew White died in 1813. John Richardson, an Irish emigrant, purchased 400 acres in 1800 and built his cabin the same year, where he carried on the trade of weaver. His wife, Ann Pillow, was a daughter of Col. Henry Pillow, who came from Ireland the same year. William Martin, Sr., William, Michael, John, Daniel and Robert Martin, Sr., came from Ireland with his parents, William and Elizabeth Martin, in 1801, and located on Yellow creek, but selected other lands subsequent to 1803. Robert was a single man then; but he married Keziah McClure in 1808, and raised a large family. Mrs. Martin died in 1843, and Robert in 1847. He filled several township and county offices and served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Robert Hays, who had 400 acres of land, two cows and two horses, in 1803, also carried on a distillery. Samuel, his son, established a store on the farm, near the west line of the township, in 1822, and carried it on until 1834, in connection with peddling; but for over thirty years prior to his death, in 1873, he was an agriculturalist. William Purviance, born in Washington county, came to the Petersville neighborhood in 1810 and purchased the William Campbell farm and mill. For forty-nine years he was a surveyor, served two terms in the legislature and was county surveyor for three terms.

James Stevenson, who was a cooper at Butler in 1811, came here in 1825; Thomas Alexander came from Ireland prior to 1820, and was one of the useful pioneers; George Cowan, a native of Ireland, came in 1821; Harrison Dyke, a millwright, came in 1824; Peter Nicklass settled at Harmony in 1832, then moved to Donegal township and afterwards located here; James C. McCandless, Jacob Dambach, Thomas C. Allen, Daniel Cable and others came in after 1830.

The original township had a population of 1,284, in 1810; reduced to 977, by cutting off territory, in 1820; increased to 1,944 by 1830; to 2,692 by 1840; reduced to 2,518, owing to cutting off territory, by 1850; and reduced to 1,098 by 1860, six years after the general resubdivision of the county. In 1880, the population was 1,191, and in 1890, 1,553. The assessed valuation, in 1894, was \$298,004; the county tax levied, \$1,192.01, and the State tax, \$401.99.

EARLY ELECTIONS AND JUSTICES.

The first election held in Connoquenessing township, after its organization as one of the thirteen original townships, was that of October 14, 1806. There were seventy-six votes cast for congressional candidates, 146 for sheriff, seventy-three for coroner and seventy-four for commissioner. Matthew White's house was the polling place. Robert Martin was inspector; Moses Bolton, Leonard Shuman and Robert Boggs, the judges, and Andrew McClure and Thomas Nis-bit, clerks.

The first election for county officers was held in East Connoquenessing township, October 11, 1842, when John Shearer was judge, and Henry Buhl and J. W. McCandless, inspectors. One hundred and fifty-one votes were cast for the candidates for Assembly; John R. Harris, one of the candidates for sheriff received 118 votes, and James G. Campbell, the other, forty-one votes.

The first election for county officers in West Connoquenessing township was held October 11, 1842, Christian Buhl being judge, and John Levis and John Boyer, inspectors. The vote cast was 161 for William Balph, candidate for register and recorder, against seventy-five recorded for his opponent, William Walker. Abraham Moyer received the highest vote, being 186, against fifty-seven for John Shaffer, they being the candidates for commissioner.

The justices of the peace for Connoquenessing from 1840 to 1894 are named as follows: Daniel Graham, 1840; Henry Umpstead, 1840; Thomas Fletcher, 1841; Abraham Moyer, 1841; David Shannon, 1845, 1850 and 1855; John M. Graham, 1845; Thomas Cratty, 1846, 1851 and 1856; James S. Kirker, 1846 and 1851; Jared F. Phillips, 1851; William S. McKinney, 1860 and 1865; Samuel Reed, 1866; Isaiah N. Graham, 1869 and 1875; Jacob Fry, 1870 and 1877; James McKinney, 1872; Alexander Stewart, 1876, 1881 and 1886; C. A. McKinney, 1881; Thomas Graham, 1886; Rudolph Barnhart, 1891; W. H. Alexander, 1891 and Daniel B. Weize, 1892

MILLS.

In 1805 Alexander Bryson built a small grist mill on the Little Connoquenessing creek, a short distance south of Mt. Chestnut. After he removed to Ohio the mill became the property of his son, Richard, who operated it until 1828, when he sold it to his brother, Joseph. In 1837 a new mill, begun in 1835, on the site of the old one, was completed. In 1831 Joseph Bryson erected a saw-mill near by, and ran it in connection with the grist mill. Mark Hammer, who had previously worked at Brinker's mill, was the first miller. He came in 1831. Numerous changes of ownership have taken place during the intervening years, the mill also having undergone repeated repairs and improvements. The present proprietor is O. W. Eagle.

William Campbell built a grist mill on Powder Mill run, near Petersville, in 1807. About 1810 William Purviance purchased the property and converted it into a powder mill. Campbell E. Purviance built another powder mill in 1840, which he operated until 1854.

The Crab Run grist and saw mills were erected in 1811, by Henry Beighley, who carried them on until his death, in 1836. The Shannon grist, carding and

saw mills, on the Semiconan, were built in 1818 by David Shannon, who came into the Semiconan valley in 1799, when a child. He named the creek, considering it as half the Connoquenessing. In 1849 William Allen built a new mill on the site of the grist mill. Hugh Gibson erected a grist mill on the Semiconan in 1827 or 1828. Time and competition led to its demolition, and upon its site, the most romantic spot in the valley, James McKinney erected a larger mill, which he carried on successfully until 1865, when it was purchased by R. S. Hays.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Connoquenessing township was that built one and one-half miles west of Whitestown on John Beighley's farm. Nicholas Mühleisen, the pioneer teacher, taught German there for many years. The first teacher of English was Mr. Irvine, who had a school at Ekin's, east of Whitestown, in 1799. The second school building was constructed on the hill or divide between the Connoquenessing and Little Connoquenessing, on the trail from Fort Pitt to Venango, about three miles north of Evans City. The Grahams, Welshs, Magees and McDonalds were the builders, and a Mr. Evans was the first teacher. George Lee was teaching here when drowned below Amberson's bridge. Near the old Samuel Hays dwelling another pioneer school was erected, and there John Sanderson presided as teacher. Rev. Reid Bracken preached here whenever he would visit the settlement, until the building of Mt. Nebo church. On the James Hays farm, a fourth school-house was erected, in which John McKendry, W. W. Brandon, Robert B. Walker, Griffith Owen, Robert Stewart, W. G. Bracken, Robert McElvaine, Robert Hays and James McCandless taught successively. There are now seven school-houses in the township. The children of school age here, in 1894, numbered 157 males, and 144 females.

CHURCHES.

Mt. Nebo Presbyterian Church was organized in 1805, by Rev. Reid Bracken, with James Plummer and Joseph McPherrin, elders. Mr. Bracken was installed pastor by the Erie Presbytery, April 20, 1808, and preached here until 1844. Rev. Mr. Leake preached here from 1845 to 1848; Rev. Alexander Cunningham, from 1852 to 1860; Rev. William P. Harrison from July 7, 1863, to June 19, 1867; Rev. Samuel L. Johnson from 1870 to 1882, and Rev. Jonathan W. Miller from 1884 to 1887. His successor, Rev. Watson J. Young, is the present pastor. Shortly after the installation of Mr. Bracken, a log church was built near the site of the present brick building. On March 12, 1827, an advertisement appeared, asking for bids for erecting a stone meeting-house, which was signed by Leonard Shannon, David Shannon, William Hays, Alexander Hays, John Brandon, William Morrison and Robert Martin. A few years later the stone church was completed and sheltered the congregation for over thirty years.

On February 15, 1859, an advertisement for bids for a church building at Whitestown appeared. The building committee comprised M. F. White, Robert Hays, Thomas Cratty, Jr., John Brandon and James Anderson. Under their direction a substantial brick building was erected, which to-day appears almost as good as the day it was built. Long before the old log church was abandoned,

or about 1817, the introduction of "Watt's Psalms," in lieu of the psalms formerly in use, incited rebellion, as several members did not wish to cast aside those with which they were familiar. The seceders went out in a body to the Associate Reformed society, and the church at White Oak Springs resulted. Articles of association of Mount Nebo Presbyterian church were examined by the court of common pleas, January 6, 1847, and on the same day, a charter was granted. The trustees were William C. Martin, Abdiel McClure and Thomas J. Gibson. The list of elders embraces the names of Israel Gibson, R. Hays, John Dick, John Brandon, James Welsh, Thomas Cratty, James Scott, Thomas H. Bracken, Robert Hays, John Martin, James Anderson, Bryson Black, A. W. McCollough, John Cratty, John W. Martin, Dr. William A. Clark, John Weigle, Elliott Robb, John W. Brandon, James Brandon, Henry Welch, John A. Brandon, Reed Nesbit and R. B. Gibson. In 1893 there were 100 members reported by J. A. Brandon, clerk of the session. The cemetery belonging to this church dates back to 1801.

White Oak Springs United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1818 by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, and Elders Thomas Dodds, Hugh McKee and George Matthews, with a few followers of the church residing in that district, and several seceders from Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church, making, in all, sixteen members. From 1818 to the completion of a brick house in 1820, the members worshipped in a tent. In 1862, the old brick church was removed and the present building erected at a cost of about \$3,500. After Mr. Niblock was released, in 1834, the pulpit was vacant until 1836, when Rev. William Findley was called. In 1853 or 1854, Rev. Thomas Drennen came and preached here until his death. In 1858, Rev. W. H. Jamison accepted a call, and remained until 1879. Rev. T. W. Young succeeded him and Rev. J. B. Borland, the present pastor, followed Mr. Young. There were 168 members reported in 1894, among whom are many representatives of the pioneers who made its beginning in 1818, such as the Dodds, Martins, Mahargs, Critchlows, Richardsons, Brysons, Ramseys, McKees, Roses, Fultons, Gillilands, McLains, McLeods, Stevensons, Fraziers, Wrights, Johnsons, Matthews, and others. In the cemetery may be found some old headstones such as those raised over Thomas McKinney, who died January 26, 1820; John Hamble, April 25, 1833; Rachael Matthews, July 9, 1832; Nancy Matthews, January 1, 1832; John Gray, October 18, 1839; Sarah Jane Balph, January 16, 1851, and Jane McGinnis, January 15, 1844. The society was incorporated November 21, 1883, Henry Brunermer, William Shorts, John M. Rose, I. N. Duncan and Dr. J. L. Christie signing the constitution.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Petersville, organized March 15, 1858, is noticed in the history of Forward township, where the building is located.

St. Paul's Reformed Lutheran Church was organized in 1865, with Peter Rader, Nicholas Frishkorn, Jacob Ziegler and others named in the sketch of St. Paul's church, of Petersville. The pastors were Revs. Landis, F. A. Edmonds and Scheel.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant United Church of Petersville, was organized September 28, 1885, with Peter Rader, George Hartman, Adam Hartman, Casper Fehl and Mrs. Peter Staaf, with others, named in the articles

of association, as members. The society was incorporated March 16, 1887, with Martin Flinner, Edward and Nicholas Miller, Andrew and William Fehl and Casper Nolzheim, members. All resided at or near Reibold station. The same year Rev. E. H. Otting, of Grace Reformed church, Harmony, became pastor, a position he held until March 18, 1894, when he resigned the pastorate of the Harmony church and others in his charge. The present building, a substantial frame house, thirty by forty-five feet, was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$1,000.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Petersville was formally organized September 25, 1886, by Rev. E. Cronenwett of Butler, who, before and after that date, preached occasionally here in the Methodist church or in a school. Organization was completed November 3, 1886, at the house of Conrad Nicklass, who, with Rev. Cronenwett, George H. Burr, Isaac Burr, Philip Burr, Charles Nicklass, John Burr and M. McKinney, were present. On September 4, 1887, the corner stone of the present building was laid; on December 14, the society was incorporated, and April 22, 1888, the house was dedicated. Rev. Louis Wagner preached the dedicatory sermon. The resignation of Mr. Cronenwett was announced September 14, 1889, and fifteen days later Rev. Louis Wagner was chosen his successor. The membership in 1894 was sixty-five. The officers were Jacob Hutzly and Charles Nicklass, elders; Charles Spithaler and Adam Nicklass, deacons; Milton Cress, Conrad Nicklass and Philip Burr, trustees.

VILLAGES.

Whitestown had its inception in 1799, when Matthew White settled there, and started a tannery and tavern, although it was not platted until 1813, after the death of the pioneer, when Edward, his son succeeded him as tavern-keeper and had the land surveyed into town lots. Matthew White, a relative of the pioneer and a son of Alexander White, carried on a tavern here down to 1831. At that time the temperance movement was in full force and the temperance party, having secured postoffice privileges for the place and established literary societies, thought it was high time to boycott thirsty travelers as well as thirsty residents. Edward White, the second tavern-keeper and first postmaster, from 1831 to 1839, was succeeded as postmaster by John A. Fletcher, who held the office until 1879. Since 1879, Joseph Graham, George Graham, Samuel O. Wright and J. H. Doult, appointed in May, 1893, have filled the office.

The first merchant was Alfred Pearce, who moved to Harmony and was there elected justice of the peace. Joseph W. Pollock and John W. Brandon were early merchants. Samuel Reed kept store in the brick house, formerly Matthew White's tavern. It was built in 1859 to replace the old log and frame house. Joseph Pyle carried on a tavern here for some years, and it is said that Andrew Spear, Jacob Cratty, Thomas Cratty and Andrew W. McCollough, carried on business here at various times. Joseph Graham came in 1871; George Graham and Dr. McConnell had a store north of the brick house. S. O. and J. C. Wright and W. H. Alexander leased the brick building later and it is now owned by J. H. Doult and W. H. Alexander, who carry on a general store and postoffice therein. The village is in the midst of one of the finest agricultural districts in the

county. The oil deposits have been but little developed. Coal of good quality is found in the vicinity, and it is only a matter of a little time until natural gas is introduced into the homes of this locality.

Petersville, named Petersburg in 1848, in honor of Peter McKinney, the pioneer of Connoquenessing township, was surveyed in June, 1849, into town lots, near the site of William Campbell's old powder mill and Campbell E. Purviance's new mill, for William S. and C. A. McKinney. In 1812 old John Crowe settled on the site, but afterwards moved into what is now Forward township. Away back in the twenties the place was known as "McKinney's Tavern." The pioneer merchant appears to have been Alexander Douthett, who seems to have pursued a mercantile itinerancy for a time, appearing once a week at McKinney's tavern with a stock of goods, which he exposed for sale. He afterwards opened a store and established himself in business as the first merchant in the place. Thomas Critchlow used also to visit the place twice a week with a stock of goods, before opening a store. About 1837 William and Henry Purviance bought out Alexander Douthett. David Marshall opened a little store in 1838, and Hugh Stevenson a tavern in 1849. At the sale of lots in the latter year, Thomas Critchlow, Jesse Critchlow, George Brunermer, James McKinney, Evans Critchlow, Henry Nicklas, and a few others, became purchasers. Thomas Critchlow, who had been appointed postmaster in 1848, was the principal buyer.

The business established by Alexander Douthett and sold by him to William and Henry Purviance, appears to have had many owners, among those who succeeded to it being David Marshall, C. A. McKinney, Thomas Critchlow, John M. McKinney, C. E. Purviance, Thomas Short, Bryson & Woods, Robert Dodds, John and R. Dodds, John Ferguson, Huselton & Cratty, J. W. Kaltenbach & Company, James Boggs, H. P. Wilson, Dambach & Purviance, Nicklas & Brothers, Peter Staaf and W. A. Purviance, who was the owner in 1876.

In that year there were seventeen families and a total population of seventy persons in the village. To day, the drug store of Dr. J. L. Christie and the general stores of C. Nicklas, J. T. and W. A. Purviance, and Barnhart & Son, represent the mercantile interests; while the agricultural implement factory, established in 1880 by P. W. Thomas, represents the manufacturing industries.

The postmasters from 1848, when Petersburg office was established, to 1885, were Thomas Critchlow, George Brunermer, Hugh Stevenson, William S. McKinney, Jacob Fry and Conrad Nicklas. In 1885 A. A. Vandling was appointed, and May 7, 1888, Caroline Rasely, the present incumbent took charge of the office. In 1871 the name of the office was changed to Connoquenessing. Petersburg Lodge, Number 364, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized in 1891, has left its charter and a few members here. George Thomas, the first councillor, is also the present one. J. H. Miller is recorder, and Charles Ray, treasurer. The Knights of the Kewcabees had also to cast their tents in other fields, the lodge being re-organized at Renfrew in June, 1893.

Butternut is the name of a postoffice established in the seventies, with J. N. Stephenson as postmaster. Its history dates back about forty years, when the first store was established here by George Ansley and P. W. Thomas. For about sixteen years they carried on business in the original frame building, when Cal-

vin and Henry Dietrich succeeded them and continued for about five years, when the store building became vacant and so remained for about ten years, and was then re-opened by Samuel L. Rasely. After three years R. W. Barnhart bought his interests, but six years later sold out the stock. In 1892 R. S. Henry built the present store, and has since carried on the business.

J. N. Stephenson, the first postmaster appointed, remained in charge until he moved away. He locked the office and left the key with R. S. Henry. In 1884 the office was re-established, with Samuel L. Rasely in charge. In 1886 Presley A. Barnhart was appointed, and he served until July 1, 1892, when R. S. Henry succeeded him. He resigned, and Isaac M. Dyke was appointed, but after two months he, too, resigned, and Mr. Henry was re-appointed.

SOCIETIES.

The Connoquenessing Vigilance Association, organized with the object of mutual protection against horse thieves and the prevention of the crime of horse stealing, was incorporated April 27, 1856. The directors named in the articles of association were L. P. Hazlett, president; Greer McCandless, secretary; John T. Cooper, Robert S. Hays, F. S. Dambach, W. M. Humphrey, William Anderson, Jacob Dambach and John R. Boyer. Eighty-two members signed the constitution. The present membership is eighty, the officers being L. P. Hazlett, president, and Greer McCandless secretary.

The Connoquenessing Valley Agricultural Society was incorporated March 20, 1875, with 113 members. It has passed out of existence.

Eureka Grange, Number 244, P. of H., has an active membership in the township. Its purpose is to promote the interests of agriculture and foster a fraternal spirit among the farmers.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT
—HARVEST HOME—THE HARMONISTS' ESTATE—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES.

JACKSON township was organized in 1854, and is situated in the southwestern part of the county, north of Cranberry and south of Lancaster townships, its western boundary being the Beaver county line. The Pittsburg and Western railway runs through the northern part of the township, from southeast to northwest. Connoquenessing creek flows westwardly through the township, about a mile south of the northern boundary line. Besides being a good

agricultural township, it contains the old town of Harmony, where the Harmony Society made their first settlement in America; the boroughs of Zelenople and Evans City, and the villages of Eidenau and Ramsdale. The township abounds in coal, which has been mined from the pioneer days to the present, and in extensive deposits of iron ore and limestone. The people of the township are thrifty, industrious and prosperous.

PIONEERS

The pioneer history of Jackson township is particularly interesting, on account of the men and events connected with its settlement, and because, within its boundaries, there have been made extended ventures in agriculture, stock-growing, milling, distilling and merchandising. Though the vanguard of the pioneers were from the North of Ireland, the main body was made up of Germans, to whom credit must be given for the development of the township and the founding and building up of Zelenople and Harmony.

James Magee, a native of Down county, Ireland, located here in 1797, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1846. William Martin, also a native of Ireland, came about the same time, cleared some land, one mile west of the present borough of Evans City, and died there in 1850. They were among the pioneers who opened the way to the fertile fields of the lower Connoquenessing valley.

In 1800 came Thomas Wilson, who settled near Evans City; Thomas Scott, who located on the site of Zelenople and resided there until evicted by Dr. Müller; Michael Martin, a brother of the pioneer, William Martin; John Dunn, an old soldier, who located in the Martin settlement, and who was killed while returning to his former home at the forks of the Youghiogheny; David Young, James Donaldson and Joseph Morris. Christian Buhl, a German shoemaker, came in 1802, located at Zelenople, and worked for Dr. Müller. Morris Covert had 200 acres of land here in 1803, having made a location that year or in 1802. Philip Covert had 100 acres, but neither of them had personal property then. Morris served in the War of 1812, and died in 1839. His widow died in 1841. Daniel Fiedler located on the site of Zelenople in 1803. John Nixon, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, came from New Jersey to what is now Jackson township in 1812, then moved to Penn township. John Fleming, the teacher, came in 1815, also Jacob Kelker and Samuel Beam. Abraham Ziegler settled here in 1815, having purchased part of the Harmonists' property the year before. Jacob Swain came from Westmoreland county in 1816, and died here in 1837.

Thomas H. Harper settled here in 1820, but moved to Cranberry township in 1843, where he died in 1876. Jonas Hartzell started a wagon shop at Harmony in 1820, but turned his attention toward agriculture in 1832. Lewis Gansz and Jacob Dambach and wife came in about 1832; George Marburger, with his father and brother, Henry, came from Prussia in 1839, settling near Zelenople; Henry Stokely came in 1846, and Dr. Adam Weiser in 1856. Detmar Basse Müller, the Passavants, Buhls, Muntzs, Zieglers, Fiedlers, Wises, Allens, and many other pioneers of Zelenople and Harmony are noticed in the chapters devoted to the history of the two boroughs.

The population in 1860, was 1,117; in 1870—1,137; in 1880, excluding boroughs, 1,264, and in 1890—1,154. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1893, was \$323,050; the county tax, \$1,292.20, and the State tax, \$84.80.

HARVEST HOME.

The Harvest Home, one of the three annual feasts of the Harmony Society, was inaugurated here in 1805. A large barn was thrown open to the people and the feast spread. This consisted of the products of the farm, with native wine, whisky, beer, saurkraut, rice and ginger cakes. They interpreted Chapter XXIII, of Exodus, as a warranty for the three feasts—the "Love Feast" in early spring, the "Harvest Home" when the small grains were in, and the "Feast of the Ingathering," when harvest was over. On February 15, each year, from 1806 to 1815, the Economites held their feasts, and the English speaking pioneers were always welcome guests. After the departure of the Rapp colonists, the feasts were observed, at intervals, by the successors in occupation; but after the removal of the Nixons to Penn township, the Harvest Home was held there.

THE HARMONISTS' ESTATE.

Detmar Basse Müller was the first true developer of this section. He came here with wealth and ideas, and with the object of reigning like a feudal baron over a large extent of country. He sold his property, as related in the history of Zelienople, to the Rapps, and they continued its development until 1814, when George Rapp described it as follows:

SALE OF THE ECONOMITES' FIRST LAND.

With all its improvements, and about 9,000 acres of land adjoining, on which are three villages, in the tenure of GEORGE RAPP and Associates, is offered for sale.

HARMONY.

Is situated on either banks of the Connoquenessing, Butler county, twenty-five miles west of north from Pittsburg, and eleven miles from the Ohio river, and contains about 130 buildings and lots of ground, a number of which are brick, some frame and the rest log. The principal buildings are the tavern house of stone and brick, 54 by 32 feet, containing 12 convenient apartments, with kitchen, cellar, garden, and good stabling—a storehouse of brick, 42 by 32 feet, with an arched cellar—a brick house for spinning and weaving, 56 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a brick house opposite the tavern, 44 by 33 feet, with an arched cellar—a brick house on the adjoining lot, 45 by 30 feet, with a cellar—a brick house opposite the store, 44 by 30 feet, a cellar under the whole—a brick house for carding and spinning, 50 by 40 feet, with a cellar—a large commodious brick house for shearing and finishing cloth—a brick house calculated in best manner for dyeing—two brick houses, 40 by 30 feet each—a dwelling house, brick and frame, 50 by 30 feet—a brick church, 75 by 45 feet. Besides several other brick and frame dwelling houses, there are a number of buildings for different uses.

A frame granary, 80 by 40 feet, with four floors and machinery, well adapted to the design of the building.

Two distilleries, one brick, the other stone, each calculated to distill, by steam, 18 bushels of grain per day.

Two grist mills, one first rate, on Big Connoquenessing, with one set of burrs, the other a pair of common stones—a fulling mill, and convenient rooms for two sets of wool-carding machines attached to it. The other grist mill is situated on a run, with two pairs of common stones—an oil mill on Little Connoquenessing, together with a full-

ing and hemp mill, and one set of cotton carding machines—two saw-mills—a large convenient tan yard with suitable improvements—a brick yard—potash factory—rope walk—brewery—a smith with four hearths—a nail factory—buildings suited to almost every branch of mechanism—and the town well supplied with water, having 10 wells with pumps, besides three springs.

There are in the town of Harmony 4 large barns with stables underneath, and on the premises 7 large sheep stables, that will hold 5,000 sheep.

Adjacent to Harmony and on the premises are three villages—the first is Ramsdale, half a mile north, containing about twenty log buildings, with convenient barns and stables—the second is Eidenau, one and a half miles east, containing about the same number of houses, barns and stables—the third is Oilbronn, two miles north, eight or ten houses with barns and stables; besides several other single farms with necessary buildings and handsome improvements. There are of the whole quantity of land about 3,000 acres remarkably well improved, and durably fenced; at least 500 acres of which are meadow and of the first quality.

There are two principal orchards, containing about 2,000 bearing apple trees, besides smaller ones in different parts of the farms. Two vineyards, one of 10 and the other of 5 acres, have given sufficient proof of the success of the cultivation of vines; they are made after the European manner, at a vast expense of labour, with parapet walls and stone steps conducting to an eminence overlooking the town of Harmony, and its surrounding improvements.

There have been supported from the improvements and produce of Harmony, annually 3,000 sheep, 600 horned cattle and a number of horses, besides the grain to feed the distilleries, and still affording large supplies to the country. There are quarries of good limestone, building stone and stone coal, and good timber for building and other uses abounding throughout the improved land.

The soil—the most extensive part of it, is of the first quality, on which are a number of good sugar camps, the situation level and rounding so as to form an agreeable variety of surface. The man of capital who may wish to purchase will, upon viewing Harmony and its improvements, at once discover that he can not be better suited, for the purpose of farming, manufacturing and every branch of mechanism.

Should no person or persons be inclined to purchase the whole property on or before the first day of October next, it will then be divided and sold in such lots and parcels as may suit purchasers.

The titles to all the above-described property are indisputable. Possession will be delivered on the first of April next, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber residing at Harmony, Butler county.

GEORGE RAPP.

June 15, 1814.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Müller saw mill near Zelienople was, undoubtedly, the first manufacturing industry in Jackson township. Established in 1804, it was a signal of advancement which gave the pioneers courage and led them to hope for greater things. In 1806 Müller had a grist-mill erected, where the Seidel brothers have their modern mill. The old mill was at one time left on an island owing to the dam being swept away in a freshet. The Herr mill, erected by John Herr, became the property of Albert Seidel and Joseph Schwartz in 1857. Just before the war, Schwartz sold his interest to Seidel, who operated the concern until his death in 1880, when his sons became owners. Harper & Keefer became owners in 1889, and in 1892 Mr. Harper became sole proprietor.

The Economy grist-mill was erected on Scholar's run in 1806 or 1807 under the direction of George Rapp. The big mill at Eidenau, the oil mill, the full-

ing and carding mill and the distillery on the Little Connoquenessing, above Eidenau, were early and important industries. In 1837 David Ziegler and Arron Schontz converted the great barn of the Economites, northwest of the Diamond, into a steam flouring mill, while later, Jacob Ziegler erected a distillery near the big mill, above Harmony.

The Bassenheim furnace was carried on by Ditmar Basse Müller from its opening, in 1814, to his return to Germany, in 1818, with the exception of the last two years, when P. L. Passavant was really director of the work. From 1818 to 1824, Daniel Beltzhoover & Company were the owners, but in the latter year they closed it down, and, by 1826, Beltzhoover was the proprietor of the farm on which the ruins of the old furnace stood. Native ore was used and the bellows worked by water power until the dam gave way, after which a steam engine was introduced. John H. Hopkins, who later became a prominent bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church, was a clerk in the old furnace prior to 1818, and, it is said, served also in P. L. Passavant's store as salesman.

The Wilson salt works, established at Harmony in 1816, were carried on in conjunction with the salt well on Yellow creek.

There were several tanneries in the Harmony neighborhood, as well as distilleries, so that the early settlers of a wide section in Butler, Beaver and even Armstrong counties, made this a point for exchanging the products of the farm for flour, groceries, whisky and leather.

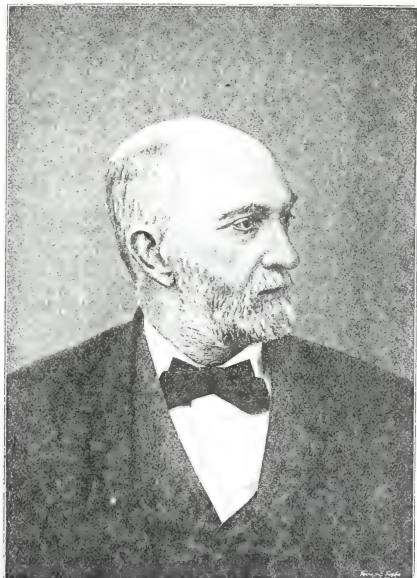
SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schools were introduced by the Economites. Subsequent to 1815, John Fleming and the teachers named in the chapters on Zelenople, Harmony and Evans City established subscription schools, which were carried on until the common school law was adopted here in 1835. In June, 1893, there were 119 male and 169 female children of school age in this township. The total revenue, for school purposes, was \$2,983.66, of which the State appropriation was \$1,119.17.

The justices of the peace for Jackson township, from 1855 to 1894 are named as follows: Thomas Wilson, 1855; Frederick Zehner, 1855, 1860, 1865 and 1875; Lewis Gansz, 1860 and 1865; Henry Cooper, 1870, 1875 and 1876; Thomas I. Wilson, 1879; Andrew Harper, 1880, 1885 and 1890; J. B. Knox, 1882; S. Ramsey, 1887; Jacob Enslin, 1891; G. W. Wilson, 1890; Charles Zehner, 1892; W. G. Swain, 1893; J. H. Eichert, 1893, and Phil Snitzel, 1894. Prior to 1854 the township formed a part of Connoquenessing and Cranberry townships, and prior to 1804 was a part of original Connoquenessing township.

VILLAGES.

Harmony, Zelenople, a part of Evans City, Eidenau and Ramsdale belong, physically, to Jackson township. The first three are boroughs, and distinct municipal governments; while Eidenau is still within the jurisdiction of the township officers. Ramsdale, like Oilbronn, in Lancaster township, long since disappeared, and few, if any, of the present inhabitants have the slightest notion that old Ramsdale, a half mile north of Harmony, was at first an Indian town and,



Amos Lusk

in the first decade of this century, a Caucasian village of twenty log houses, with as many log barns and stables.

Eidenau, in 1808-1814, was a town as large as Ramsdale, and there also was the big mill, erected by the Economites, which afterward became the property of Abraham Ziegler. On the flats north of the river was an old Indian town, which was practically abandoned in 1792, but tenanted by the women and children of the Red Hunters until the pioneers came into this section.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ZELIENOPLE BOROUGH.

ORIGIN OF NAME—DR. DETMAR BASSE—"THE BASSENHEIM"—A BEAUTIFUL SITE—GEORGE RAPP, THE BAVARIAN—PUBLIC SQUARE CONTROVERSY—PIONEERS—EARLY TAVERNS—LATER GROWTH—JOSEPH SMITH, THE MORMON—NEWSPAPERS—INSURANCE COMPANY—BANK—LEADING MERCHANTS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL—ZELIENOPLE SELECT SCHOOL—CONNOQUENESSING ACADEMY—ORPHANS' HOME—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

THIS beautifully and picturesquely located little borough derives its name from Zelig, the daughter of its cultured, scholarly and romantic-minded founder, Dr. Detmar Basse, whose ample means, when he came here, in 1802, from the City of Frankfort, Germany, enabled him to purchase a tract of 10,000 acres of land, lying in Butler and Beaver counties, lay out a village, and erect as his own private residence, a three-story wooden castle, with towers, turrets and battlements, to which he gave the name of "The Bassenheim." His idea appears to have been to establish here in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, amid romantic and picturesque surroundings, a baronial estate, and thus become a man of power and influence in this part of what was then the growing West.

The village which he thus founded, on the left bank of the Connoquenessing, is in the midst of an area abounding in mineral wealth, as well as beautiful scenery. Coal and iron ore are found here, while the petroleum and gas fields of later days have been profitably developed. The elevation of the village is 935 feet above the level of the sea, or 145 feet lower than that of Butler borough.

In 1804 Dr. Detmar Basse sold 5,000 acres of his tract to George Rapp, a Bavarian, on which the purchaser founded the village of Harmony. In 1806 the builder of "The Bassenheim" went back to Germany, but returned in 1807, accompanied by his daughter Zelig and her husband, P. L. Passavant. From that time until 1818, when he returned to Germany, leaving his business affairs in the hands of his son-in-law, the founder of Zelienville devoted himself to its upbuilding and

made the little town a seat and center of activity, enterprise and progressive life. Although his real name was as given above, he came to be known as Dr. Müller. He built and operated a grist mill, and either as an eccentricity or to designate his calling, he used to sign his name "Detmar Basse Müller," or "the miller;" hence, doubtless, the appellation that displaced his real name. Whether his title of "Doctor" was given him because he had some knowledge of drugs, or was conferred upon him as a college degree by one of the educational institutions of his country, cannot be stated with certainty. He was known as an educated and polished gentleman, and a man of considerable intellectual ability. Before coming to America he had been prominent in public life, having, during the Napoleonic era, represented the free City of Frankfort as an ambassador to Paris. His American castle, "The Bassenheim," was destroyed by fire in 1842, having been purchased in 1836, with a tract of 400 acres of the Müller lands, by Joseph Allen, who replaced it with a dwelling which he occupied until his death, in 1865.

When D. B. Müller disposed of the unsold lots in the original town of Zelienople to P. L. Passavant for \$1,400, and ceased to have an interest therein, the public square, streets and alleys were public property; but the new owner, believing the public square or Diamond to be his property, sold the school-house, an octagonal building, to three trustees, in 1816, and for almost seventy years this sale was unquestioned, until the subject of building the school-house of 1883 was discussed. S. F. Bowser, who was chosen counsel for the school board, in April 1883, pointed out, not only the illegality of building on the Diamond in 1816, but also cautioned his clients against repeating the error. The location of the school created a good deal of ill feeling.

PIONEERS.

Philip L. Passavant opened the first store on the town site in 1807, and carried it on for about forty-one years, when he disposed of his mercantile interests to his son,—C. S. Passavant. Prior to the coming of P. L. Passavant, or in 1804, Christian Buhl, the hatter, and Daniel Fiedler, the distiller and ferryman, had their log cabins erected—the first on the town site—while Jonathan Maybury worked at the furnace. Then came Andrew Diemer and his son, masons by trade, and then John George Muntz, who moved to Harmony late in 1804 or early in 1805, as a member of the colony there. Andrew McClure, who had 180 acres of land and a cow in 1803, sold them and moved into this new town, to become a tavern-keeper, where the Grand Central Hotel stands; while McIntyre, the spinning-wheel manufacturer; Jacob Heberling, the third stone mason in the village, and John Locke, the miller, had already made their humble homes here.

In 1814 Charles Cist opened a small stock of goods; Jacob Hoffa, whose wife was the school teacher in 1817, and David Arneal, men of all work, were here as early as Cist, as well as Hungelmeyer, a carpenter. Robert Bolton and Fred. Bentle, blacksmiths; John Boyer, a preacher; Vance Randolph, a millwright, who came in 1816; John A. Beyer, a shoemaker, and Adam Goehring, H. W. Goehring, John Lambert, Jacob Gross, Francis Pfeffer and George Hartzell were residents prior to the close of this century's second decade.

The McClure tavern, established shortly after the first log cabins were erected

on the town site, stood on the present site of the Central Hotel. The house built by John Randolph in the "Twenties," took in the old McClure House, and both buildings united to form the Bastian House of later days. In 1888 H. W. Stokey purchased the old hotel, rebuilt it and named it, "The Grand Central."

The Eagle Hotel was built in the "Twenties" by Rudolph Kelker. For fifty years it was an old-time caravansary, carried on by various landlords in the quaint manner of the Mercer road tavern-keepers. In 1878 Henry Stokey moved here from Evans City, in advance of the railroad, purchased the old building and introduced modern hotel-keeping. Charles Stokey, his son, is now landlord. The *Eagle* and the *Central* are to-day creditable houses of entertainment.

LATER GROWTH.

In 1826 there were fifty houses in Zelienville, including three churches. Of the churches, a brick structure, also used for a school house, was erected by the town. The others were the Baptist house of worship, a frame building, and the new Lutheran church, a Gothic structure of rock-faced stone. Two tanyards, one saw mill, two grist mills, two stores, one large distillery, and one hotel or inn, with a number of blacksmith and carpenter shops, were in existence. Within sight of the village, westward, was the Bassenheim farm, then owned by Daniel Beltzhoover, and the Benvenue farm of George Henry Muller. The mineral spring, a half mile from the village, was the resort of invalids, and Zelienville and vicinity was the most prosperous and happy community within the limits of Butler county.

About this time Joseph Smith, the apostle of Mormonism, came here to search for the plates of Mormon. Beyond winning the love of a Harmony girl and marrying her, against the will of her parents, he created little stir in the village; but in later years, when his new religion was promulgated, he looked to Harmony and Zelienville for converts, and, it is said, found a number who became his adherents.

The Zelienville *Recorder* was published in 1847, being the pioneer journal of the borough. The *Connoquenessing Valley News*, mention of which is given in the chapter on The Press, was established by Samuel Young, and carried on, since his death, by his son, J. R. Young. In 1890 Mr. Young published an autobiography, which portrayed names and scenes connected with the Butler oil field.

The progress of the town since January 1, 1879, when the first passenger train rolled in, has been substantial and steady from every point of view. In February, 1880, the American Union Telegraph Company established an office here.

The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Zelienville was presided over in 1879 by F. Summer, with F. Zehner, secretary. The directors elected in January, 1880, were John Sieg, Philip Snitzell, Joseph Ziegler, Jr., P. Herrman, Henry Mickley, Conrad Nicklas, Henry Miller, Jacob Pfug, Jr., and Jacob Burkhardt.

Nicholas Dambach established a bank here in March, 1882, which was purchased the following year by Dr. Amos Lusk & Son. After Dr. Lusk's death,

in 1891, the bank was carried on by his son, Amos M. Lusk, and John A. Gelbach, until March, 1893, when the former retired from the firm, and was succeeded by Jacob Gelbach. The bank has since been conducted successfully by the Gelbach Brothers, and is recognized as a convenient and safe institution.

The leading merchants of the borough in 1894, were Allen & Dambach, John Dindinger, W. H. Ift, C. S. Passavant, Wright Brothers, A. Winter and H. Wild, general traders; D. G. Bastian, Eichholtz & Uber, Fred Frishkorn, F. S. Goehring and C. J. D. Strohecker, hardware merchants; John Bloom and H. Kauffman, boot and shoe dealers; H. Householder, baker; Householder Brothers, dealers in machinery; A. Harper, coal merchant; J. Ift, lumber merchant; E. Zehner, furniture dealer, and F. Zehner, dealer in agricultural implements.

The population in 1870, was 887; in 1880, 497, and in 1890, 639. The assessed value of property on January 1, 1894, was \$130,116; the county tax, \$520.46, and the State tax, \$395.54.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The first postmaster was Andrew McClure, who was also a tavern-keeper. In the first decade of the century he was appointed postmaster by the Federalists, a position he held until 1813, when his pro-British oratory brought him into trouble with the volunteers, who were *en route* to Lake Erie. They tarred and feathered him and, in revenge, he resigned the office to a citizen of Harmony and left Zelienople minus postal privileges from 1813 to 1835, when John Fleming, the poet and postmaster of Harmony, resigned, and turned the office over to John Gottlieb Muntz at Zelienople. His successors have been as follows: Henry Muntz, Philip L. Passavant, Francis Wallace, Rudolph Kelker, Francis Wallace, John Levis, Robert Hay, Lewis Reed, George B. Bastian, John Dindinger, Charles E. Reed, John W. Phillips, John Weigle, and Frederick Zehner, the present incumbent.

The justices of the peace for Zelienople borough, from 1840 to 1894, are as follows: Christian Buhl, 1840; John Levis, 1840-45; John Reed, 1845-50-55; James Hoon, 1847-52; E. V. Randolph, 1857-62-67-72-77-82-87; Ernst Schmidt, 1860; Joseph Hunter, 1863; Ferris Armor, 1870-76-81; John F. Shaffer, 1884; J. H. Tebay, 1888; Jacob Gelbach, 1893, and H. G. McKim, 1893.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Harmony, were, in fact, the schools of Zelienople until 1810, when an octagonal brick house was erected on the Diamond, for school and religious purposes. In 1816, as already set forth, P. L. Passavant claimed this as private property and sold the building. In 1817 Jacob Hoffa's wife carried on a primitive subscription school. She was succeeded by Mr. Brewster, who was followed by Jacob Heberling. The common school law was adopted in 1835, after much discussion. The manual labor school of 1825, was established by the Presbytery of Pittsburg in The Bassenheim, and carried on until 1836, under Superintendent Saunders. The average attendance was sixty pupils, who had the privilege of working for their board and tuition. The Zelienople select school was presided over by Rev. L. F. Leake in 1845, the price of tuition

ranging from eight dollars to ten dollars per session of five months, and the price for board and lodging of students, from one to one dollar and a quarter per week. The Connoquenessing Academy followed, with Rev. G. Bassler, C. G. Holls and Josiah R. Titzell, teachers. They charged, in April, 1856, from three to six dollars for a term of eleven weeks. For almost half a century a private school has been supported here, sometimes under the various titles of "Academy," "High School" or "College."

In April, 1883, the school board of Zelienople elected S. F. Bowser their counsel, to look after their application to the court for authority to issue bonds for school building purposes. The question of erecting a new school building in the center of the Diamond created a good deal of ill-feeling and the proposition was defeated. Another site was selected and the present imposing structure at the head of Main street was brought into existence. Dr. Amos Lusk, a master of languages and the possessor of a valuable library, was interested in school affairs from his coming until his death. In June, 1893, the number of school children enumerated was seventy-seven males and eighty-six females, or a total of 163. The school revenue for that year amounted to \$2,137.68, including the State appropriation of \$601.17.

ORPHANS' HOME.

In 1852 Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., suggested the establishment of a home for orphans, and, the same year, a tract of twenty-five acres of land was purchased from Joseph Ziegler for \$1,500. Subsequently 100 acres were purchased from Mrs. Passavant and 275 acres from the Passavant estate. In 1853 the director's cottage was completed and, on July 4, 1854, contractor Sleppey laid the corner stone of the Home. Before the completion of the building, eight boys from the Pittsburg Home were quartered here in a rented house, under Rev. G. Bassler, who was director until his death in 1868, with Dr. Amos Lusk, medical attendant. Rev. D. L. Debendarfer succeeded Mr. Bassler, and in 1878 Rev. James A. Kribbs succeeded Mr. Debendarfer. The Home was incorporated in 1861 and placed in charge of the Protestant deaconesses of Allegheny county. On May 8, 1889, the main building was destroyed by fire, that being the second time the institution suffered from burning, the original building of 1854 having been burned in December, 1862. The rebuilding was generally carried out on a larger scale, and the Home to-day is the best charitable institution connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church in this country.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

The borough was incorporated in 1840, with Dr. Orrin D. Palmer, burgess; Christian Buhl and John Levis, justices of the peace, and a full quota of councilmen. The records from 1877 to 1894 show the following names of burgesses and councilmen:

1877—William Allen, Sr., burgess; Philip Milleman, John Nicklas, H. Kauffman, James Wallace, H. Miller, George Snyder and C. Koenig.

1878—William Allen, Sr., burgess; C. S. Passavant, Dr. Amos Lusk, Edwin Zehner, James Wallace, P. Milleman, H. Kauffman and Conrad Koenig.

1879—William Allen, Sr., burgess; C. S. Passavant, Edwin Zehner, Henry Stokey, G. W. Phillips, E. Moeser, J. M. White and Julius Berg.

1880—E. Zehner, burgess; F. Wallace, P. Milleman, H. Wild, C. S. Passavant, J. Oesterling, Jacob Kauffman and Dr. A. V. Cunningham.

1881—J. M. White, burgess; Jacob Kauffman, Conrad Koenig, Henry Wild, James Wallace, P. Householder and C. J. D. Strohecker.

1882—George Snyder, burgess; Conrad Koenig, C. J. D. Strohecker, John Dindinger, C. S. Passavant, Henry Gelbach, Henry Wild and J. Kauffman.

1883—George W. Phillips, burgess; James Wallace, C. J. D. Strohecker, F. G. Kline, L. Sankey, W. H. Gelbach, A. V. Cunningham and G. Householder. Ferris Armor was elected clerk and E. V. Randolph street commissioner.

1884—Edwin Zehner, burgess; F. G. Kline, Fred Welty, H. Kauffman, Henry Wild, Peter Frishkorn, C. S. Passavant and George Snyder.

1885—Jacob Kauffman, burgess; John Nicklas, Jacob Fogle and William Ifft.

1886—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Henry Kauffman, C. F. Goehring and Henry Wild.

1887—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Jacob F. Shaffer, H. Kauffman and George Householder.

1888—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Charles Stokey, H. Seaton and John Wood.

1889—Jacob Fogle, burgess; Jacob F. Shaffer, J. A. Gelbach and John Nicklas.

1890—W. H. Ifft, burgess; Amos M. Lusk and John Ifft.

1891—John Woods, burgess; W. A. Goehring, H. A. Seaton, Jacob Fogle, W. H. Ifft and Fred Zehner.

1892—John Woods, burgess; J. A. Gelbach and J. F. Shaffer.

1893—Edwin Zehner, burgess; Charles Young, Jr., and C. J. D. Strohecker.

1894—Amos M. Lusk, burgess; Harvey E. Seaton, Jacob Dambach, Charles J. D. Strohecker, Charles Young, John A. Gelbach and Edwin Zehner.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1822, with H. W. Goehring, Casper O. Muller and P. L. Passavant, trustees; Jacob Gross, Daniel Fiedler, Fred Pepper and Jacob Heberling, wardens; Christian Buhl, George Hartzel, A. Goehring and John Lambert, vestrymen; with Philip Jung, G. Muntz, F. Muntz, F. Wiehl, C. Kreidler, A. Beyrer, J. Reiss, Gottlieb Pepper and G. J. Pflug, all of whom are deceased. Rev. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, the first pastor, served thirty years. Pastor Schwankovsky followed, serving four years; then Pastor Theiss, who remained nine years, and lastly, Rev. J. G. Butz, who came in 1866, and is still in charge. The first stone meeting house was dedicated June 10, 1827. The corner stone of this building was placed July 19, 1826,—Revs. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth, N. Haacke, J. Mechling, J. H. Hopkins, J. Winter, of Harmony, and Rev. Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, assisting in the ceremony. The building, erected by Jacob Heberling, contractor, is fifty by thirty-six feet, of a simple

Gothic design, constructed of native sandstone. In 1893 a steeple was placed on the tower. This exterior ornament, with the pipe organ and interior decoration, are modern improvements. This church stands on one acre of ground, donated by P. L. Passavant, in addition to the three acres donated by him for cemetery purposes and the parsonage lot. Since 1822 there have been 536 interments in the cemetery, and 2,674 baptisms in the church. Rev. Mr. Butz is also pastor of the congregation at Middle Lancaster.

The English Lutheran Church was organized January 21, 1843, under a resolution adopted at a meeting held January 7th, that year, by Rev. Gottlieb Bassler, the first pastor, Henry Muntz, C. S. Passavant, Michael Liebenderfer, Reuben Heberling, John H. Allison and Conrad Shutt. The first church, a plain brick house, was completed and dedicated July 6, 1845. The new church, also a brick structure, was completed and dedicated April 28, 1884. In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of organization, C. S. Passavant was the only original member present. For fifty years he had served as treasurer. This religious society was incorporated June 16, 1860, with the following named members: G. Bassler, Henry Muntz, Joseph Hunter, Michael Liebenderfer, Robert Hay, Jr., George Teets, C. S. Passavant, Samuel Swain, Jacob Sleppy, E. R. Bentle, William Goehring, Reuben Heberling, A. A. Swain and Josiah R. Titzell. In April, 1864, Mr. Bassler resigned as pastor, his new position as superintendent of the Orphans' Home calling for all his time. Rev. Jonathan Sarver succeeded him, and served until March, 1866. In November following, Rev. G. W. Frederick arrived, but closed his connection with the church in December, 1867. Rev. M. L. Kunkleman was here in March, 1868, and again in March, 1870, but did not come here as pastor until July, 1871. He left the place November 1, 1877, and in February, 1878, Rev. J. A. Kribbs succeeded him. He resigned May 1, 1880, and on January 1, 1881, came Rev. V. B. Christy, who remained until April 6, 1890. On August 1 of that year Rev. R. R. Durst, the present pastor, assumed charge. He presides over a society of 130 members.

The Presbyterian Church was organized here by Rev. Lemuel F. Leake, who reported the event October 21, 1845. Thomas Wilson and William Potter were chosen elders, while Ferris Armor was elected in 1854. Until 1855 meetings were held in the Baptist or Methodist church, and sometimes in the school-houses of Zelenople and Harmony. In that year a church building was completed and Rev. Mr. Webber secured as pastor. He was released about 1863, and, in October, 1865, Rev. D. D. Christy accepted a call as stated supply. In May, 1870, Rev. S. L. Johnson came and remained until April, 1882. In June, 1883, Rev. Rudolph C. Yates was installed. Among the elders of the past, the names of C. B. Wilson, Robert Sample, E. L. Gillespie and R. S. Nicholls occur. In more recent years, F. S. Wilson, Thomas Potter, Albert Winter, D. P. Boggs and R. I. Boggs served as elders. There were 125 members in 1893. Prior to 1845 the Presbyterians of this section would assemble at The Basenheim, where their denomination had a school of manual labor, and there, from 1825 to 1842, a Mr. Williams or a Mr. Hayes would preach for them.

The United Evangelical Church, known as "The German United Evangelical Protestant Congregation of St. Peter's Church of the Borough of Zelen-

ople," was incorporated January 18, 1873, on presentation of petition and constitution to the court of common pleas. The signers were: Rev. E. F. Winter, pastor; John Wurster, Adam Endres and Edwin Zehner, trustees; John Dambach, Jacob Gerwig and Henry Lutz, vestrymen; Henry Kauffman and Daniel Stamm, elders. The society was organized, January 1, 1859, with the petitioners named above in addition to Wilhelm Lutz, Adam Dambacher, Philip Milleman, Joseph Muller, Conrad Koenig, and Philip Sommer. Mr. Winter was pastor from 1859 to July 1, 1879, and Rev. C. Scheel, from January 1, 1880, to the present time. For two or three years after organizing, the United Evangelical Protestants held services in the Presbyterian church. In 1861 a frame building was erected at a cost of about \$3,000, which has since been used as a house of worship. There were 100 members reported in the fall of 1893.

Monroe Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated March 24, 1862, on petition presented in 1861, by A. Pearce, John Swartz, J. Rodenbaugh, Uriah Patterson, E. Pearce, E. Seaman, Joseph Swartz, Isaac Latshaw, John Pearce, James Hoon, S. T. Shanor and B. F. Covert. In 1880 the place of meeting was removed to Harmony.

SOCIETIES.

Harmony Lodge, Number 429, F. & A. M., was instituted January 5, 1869, with the following named members:—Loring Lusk, Joseph S. Lusk, Amos Lusk, Elias L. Gillespie, Salathiel T. Shanor, Sidney M. Wiehl, W. C. Latshaw, James Covert, James D. Lytle, Peter Otto, R. H. Kinnear, J. W. Bowman, Elias Ziegler and Austin Pearce. Joseph S. Lusk, Elias L. Gillespie, Salathiel T. Shanor and James D. Lytle have filled the office of Master of the lodge. In the fall of 1893 the membership was forty-two. The Harmony Masonic Hall Building Association was incorporated June 14, 1871, on petition of A. G. Randolph, John Bauder, Jr., Peter Otto, Peter Scheidemantle, John Bauder, Sr., Austin Pearce, Joseph S. Lusk, Elias Ziegler, E. L. Gillespie, Amos Lusk, J. W. Bowman, J. D. Lytle, S. M. Wiehl, Rueben McElwain, S. T. Shanor and R. H. Kinnear. In the fall of 1893 the place of meeting was changed to Zelenople.

Captain Wilson Post, Number 496, G. A. R., was organized March 23, 1883, when John Weigle, E. C. Green, Henry Beltz, F. G. Kline, W. A. Prebble, Ernest Weyman, Noah Ziegler, C. E. Brown, Elias R. Boyer, Frank Lambert, George Bishop and Dr. Weiser signed their names as applicants for a charter. The meeting was presided over by E. C. Green, with John Weigle, secretary.

Major L. C. Brinton Camp, Number 221, Sons of Veterans, was mustered in at Zelenople in October, 1888, with J. F. Knapp, captain; Cyrus Ruby and George Kradel, lieutenants; John W. Phillips, J. W. Ruby and W. H. Cunningham, council; while John Dindinger, J. D. Marshall, Cyrus Harper, Geo. W. Phillips and Phillip Kradel, of Wilson Post, G. A. R., were chosen members of the advisory council.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized March 24, 1886, with Mrs. F. G. Frishkorn, president; Mrs. C. S. Passavant, vice-president; Eliza Bastian, secretary, and Mrs. H. M. Bentle, treasurer.

Zelenople Union, Number 876, E. A. U., was organized December 15, 1891,



Yours truly
G. D. Swain

with thirty-nine charter members, the officers, in order of rank, being A. Klingensmith, P. C. Frederick, A. Winter, Mrs. J. R. Young, W. B. King, A. Winter, S. E. Ralston, Mrs. R. Q. Boggs, Rev. R. C. Yates, Mrs. W. B. King, Mrs. N. E. Weisz, D. A. Carr, Emma Boggs and Mrs. H. E. Pinkerton.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HARMONY BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE—GEORGE RAPP—THE HARMONIST SOCIETY—SALE OF THE PROPERTY—REMOVAL TO INDIANA—RETURN TO PENNSYLVANIA—PRESENT STATUS—SECULAR HARMONY—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—HOTELS AND BUSINESS HOUSES—BANKS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES—BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—THE FIRST CEMETERY—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE distinctive character of many of the old colonies, handed down and perpetuated even unto the present time, in the beliefs, dress and personal peculiarities of their descendants, is traceable to the fact that they came hither from the other side of the Atlantic in search of that religious liberty and freedom of conscience denied them in their native lands. It was this desire to escape from intolerance and persecution that led the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, the Catholics to Baltimore, the Quakers to Philadelphia, and the Harmonists to Butler county, Pennsylvania, resulting, in the latter instance, in the founding of the village of Harmony, in Jackson township, in the year 1805, by George Rapp and his Harmonist disciples, who were associated together under the name of "The United Society of Germans."

George Rapp, the founder of this peculiar communistic religious sect or association, was a native of Iptingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born October 28, 1757. He was the son of a farmer, vine-planter and weaver, the recipient of a fair common school education, an ardent reader of the Bible in his youth, and a literal interpreter of its text. This led him to take issue, in his early manhood, not only with the rationalism and infidelity of the times, but with the practices and forms of worship of the established church. From giving private expressions to his views he took, when about thirty years of age, to assembling his friends in his home and expounding the Scriptures unto them. He urged not only a return to the primitive simplicity of the early Christian worship, but a following of the example of the early Christians in the common ownership of property.

He soon had a following, and notwithstanding the opposition and denunciation of the clergy, his disciples increased, until they numbered over three hundred families, in 1803, when they resolved to seek religious freedom and an asy-

lum from persecution in the New World. At their request, therefore, in that year, George Rapp came to America, accompanied by his son, John, and a few others, in search of a new home for himself and his disciples. They landed at Baltimore, visited portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, even going as far west as the Tuscarawas valley in Ohio. Finding this place too far from civilization, they returned to Pennsylvania, visited the Connoquenessing valley, and found amid its beautiful scenery a location that pleased them, and which George Rapp secured for the society by purchasing from Dr. Detmar Basse about 5,000 acres of his 10,000-acre tract, with twenty-four acres in the village of Zelenople. The deed for this property bears the date of October 17, 1804.

His disciples in Germany were satisfied with this purchase, and early in 1804, 800 of them sailed from Amsterdam, arriving at Baltimore July 4, of the same year, where he met and secured temporary homes for them during the winter, after which, taking with him a picked party of workmen, he returned to Zelenople. The founding of the village of Harmony followed, and by the ensuing February homes were ready for the members of the new colony. Six weeks after the arrival of the first contingent in Baltimore, a like number, in charge of Frederick Rapp, reached Philadelphia, followed soon after by the remainder of the disciples. This latter body were nearly all persuaded to locate in Lycoming county, by Mr. Haller, who had been sent by Rapp to meet and conduct them to the new settlement.

Of the three contingents, 185 families accompanied their leader to the Connoquenessing. February 15, 1805, the Harmony Society was organized, on a purely communal basis. Money and goods all went into a common fund. A distinctive and uniform style of dress was adopted; there were no rich and no poor; the houses of all were nearly alike; and the new society sought, in its public worship and the lives of its individual members, to conform as nearly as possible, to what they conceived to be the practices and the usages of the early Christians. At the close of 1809, notwithstanding the withdrawal, in the meantime, of ten families, the community numbered 140 families, and was in a prosperous and healthful condition. All worked together in concord and harmony, each line of work being under the superintendence of a foreman, and all under the direction of George Rapp, or of his adopted son, Frederick Rapp, or Reichert.

During the year ending in February, 1806, there were 150 acres of land cleared, fifty log cabins, a grist mill, barn, machine shop and a house of worship erected. At the close of the ensuing year, 600 acres had been cleared, a vineyard of four acres set out, a distillery, tannery, brick yard, saw mill and large brick granary added to the little town. Of the farm products there was a surplus of 600 bushels of grain, which with 3,000 gallons of whisky was ready for market. The year 1808 was equally satisfactory, while that of 1809 surpassed all expectation, the products being 6,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 of wheat, 4,500 of rye, 5,000 of oats, and 10,000 of potatoes, with 4,000 pounds of flax and hemp, fifty gallons of sweet oil, manufactured from the poppy, thousands of gallons of whisky, with beef, mutton and pork far beyond the possible needs of the little community. In 1810 a woolen factory was added to the communal industries. This year no less than 2,000 acres of land were in cultivation.

The Harmonists certainly formed a model industrial community. Under Rapp's leadership they worked almost as one man. Whenever it was necessary, for instance to harvest a field, they all joined in the work. As a rule, however, each class was confined to the division of labor assigned to it. It was only in emergencies that those of one department were called to assist in another. Industry and frugality being practiced by all, prosperity was the result. Three times a year the festivals described in the history of Jackson township were observed. Provision was also made for daily recreation, Sunday being devoted to a cheerful worship of the Giver of all Good.

It is difficult to state precisely what the spiritual ideas of the Economites were. George Rapp taught at first the doctrine of heaven for the just and hell for the unjust; later, he believed that purgatory would be the refining place of the majority, and again, he was an Adventist, giving it as his opinion that in 1837 the world would be destroyed. He and the majority of the colony taught that celibacy, with fasting and prayer, brought the creature nearer to God, and agreed that sexual intercourse between its members should cease. The society has practiced this doctrine up to the present.

In 1814 the colony advertised their property here for sale, and succeeded in finding a buyer in Abraham Ziegler, who purchased it for \$100,000. In 1815 they removed to a new location on the Wabash river, in Posey county, Indiana. Here they purchased 27,000 acres of land, on which they settled and remained until 1824, when becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, they sold both land and improvements to Robert Owen, who was anxious to try a socialistic experiment on a plan of his own. They then returned to Pennsylvania, located in Beaver county, and founded the towns of Economy and Harmony on the east bank of the Ohio river, seventeen miles northwest of Pittsburgh. Here George Rapp died, August 7, 1847, being almost ninety years of age. His adopted son, Frederick Reichert, who was a man of considerable ability, died in 1834.

On February 15, 1894, the Harmony Society celebrated its eighty-ninth anniversary at Economy. The old members have all passed away, 100 of their number lying at rest in the cemetery at Harmony in this county, around which a stone wall was built in 1869. In May, 1894, there were only eighteen living members.

SECULAR HARMONY.

The Harmony of the Zieglers is scarcely less interesting than that of the Rapps. The transfer of the property, though voluntary, made it necessary for the society to seek a new home. Its individual members, had in the meantime become attached to the place, where for ten years they had pursued quite, peaceful and industrious lives, and where their dead, loved in life, lay buried; and it was not without feelings of regret that they turned their faces westward, and left Harmony, with all its pleasant associations, behind them. The new proprietor, who took possession in 1815, bringing his family hither, soon found himself embarrassed to meet the unpaid balance of the purchase money and its accruing interest. He accordingly made a trip to New Harmony, Indiana, saw Rapp, and offered to return the land and improvements to the Economites. There he learned, however, that they, too, were involved. Rapp urged him to hold the property, can-

celled some interest coupons, and agreed to pay fifty cents a pound for all the wool which the new proprietor would produce on the old Harmony estate. Returning, Mr. Ziegler entered at once on sheep farming, and, within a few years, he cleared the land of all incumbrances. In accomplishing this he was aided by David Stauffer, John Schwartz, Jacob Swain, Samuel Swain and other early settlers, who were to act as shepherds for him a stated time and receive a certain area of land round their homes in compensation. The contracts were faithfully carried out and all parties concerned reaped rich rewards.

In 1815 Samuel Beam moved from the Bassenheim furnace and established a blacksmith shop here. At the same time, Jacob Kelker took possession of the Harmony tavern—not the hotel of 1806—but one of the old log houses of the village; John Fleming, an Irishman, taught school; the Stauffers, Latshaws, Schwartz, and Herrs, with Johann Ladenschlager, formerly an Economite; Baltzer Gull, the butcher; John Roth, the blacksmith; Philip Noss, the cooper; Joseph Tinsman and Francis Bassler, also coopers; Jacob Gross, the weaver; John Trinnells and John Scheely, freighters; John Boyer, the Mennonite preacher, and the members of the Ziegler family, may be accounted as the pioneers of 1815–1816.

The population in 1870, was 414; in 1880, 497, and in 1890, 585. The assessed value of property in 1893, was \$106,737; the county tax, \$426.95, and the State tax, \$93.60.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Schontz & Ziegler flouring mill, north of the public square, was the Economite barn of 1806, converted into a manufacturing industry in 1837. The fire of 1852 swept it away, with the old houses in the neighborhood, including the original communal or manor house of George Rapp, on the northwest corner of the square. Schontz became owner of another of the original barns, placed machinery therein and carried on the milling business until he sold to John Pearce. Other owners or lessees followed until David Ziegler became owner in 1872. Eight years after the concern was remodeled and new machinery introduced. The Siedel mill, now known as the Harper mill, is more of a Zeliénople or township than of a Harmony industry, and therefore, finds mention in the chapters on Jackson township and Zeliénople. The woolen factory of 1837, like the flouring mill, was one of Schontz' enterprises. Ten years before the big colony barn was burned, this factory became a prey to the flames; but Schontz rebuilt on the same site, put in new machinery and carried on the industry until 1850, when Robert Sample became interested in the enterprise. In 1865 John Pearce purchased Schontz' interest therein and the new firm extended the industry. In 1871 Robert Sample sold his half interest to Pearce, who subsequently made his son a partner and raised the old woolen mill to a great industry. Almost thirty years before the Schontz factory was started, the Economites did a flourishing business in flannel and cloth manufacture. H. M. Bentle & Company's planing mills at Zeliénople and in this borough, are modern manufacturing enterprises. Wagon and carriage shops and other industries are plentiful round the twin boroughs. Latshaw & Ziegler established a machine shop in 1866, and H. Weckbecker bought the foundry from William Latshaw some time later. Andrew

Ziegler's tannery may be considered the successor of the original Economite tannery. He was followed later by J. Bowman as proprietor, but the business was finally abandoned.

HOTELS AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

In 1855 Samuel Beam, the blacksmith, purchased the frame inn-building of 1806 from Abraham Ziegler, the consideration being seventy-five cents a day for ten years, or \$2,737.50. The property was sold by the Beam estate, the building torn down, and in 1862 Jacob Schoene built a large brick house on the site for hotel purposes. The third story was subsequently added, and in 1881 Beam & Dindinger became the landlords. In Jacob Kelker's tavern the Fourth of July banquet, described in the general history, was served. Henry Shepard, who gave up the trade of hatter to become a tavern keeper, was here in the "twenties," and in 1825 James Mehard built the Welcome Inn—an old hostelry, in which one or more of the Beams presided.

John Fleming kept the first store in the town after its sale to Abraham Ziegler. Later, Henry and John Schwartz began business, and were followed by George Howell, Alfred Pearce, Peter Otto, John and Isaac Latshaw, Reuben Musselman, E. L. Gillespie, Peffer & Randolph, Ensen & Haine, Peffer & Swain, Swain & Moyer, Swain & Householder, Swain & Bentle and G. D. Swain; also Latshaw & Stamm and Milleman Brothers. These firms succeeded each other with various measures of success. At the close of 1894, the general stores of G. D. Swain and Milleman Brothers; A. Foehring, tinner; F. R. Latshaw, and George Milleman; the hardware stores of George Dindinger and the Oil Well Supply Company; the drug store of J. H. Huber; the flour and feed store of F. B. Stiver; the bakery of H. W. Bame; the coal yard of A. Eppinger; the lumber business of H. M. Bentle & Company; the livery stables of Alfred M. Wise, and the foundries, mills, machine, carriage, blacksmith and carpenter shops were all doing a thriving business.

BANKS.

The Harmony Savings Bank was incorporated in 1867, and organized a few months later, in 1868, with Alfred Pearce, president; R. H. Palmer, treasurer; George Beam, John Ensen, Henry Goehring, Joseph Schwartz, J. C. Scott, and the president and treasurer, directors. In 1877 Henry Goehring was elected president and George Beam treasurer. They, with Messrs. Pearce, Goehring, Ensen, Jacob Sleppy, David Ziegler, E. F. Winter and J. C. Scott were the directors. William Wilson presided in 1882, with H. M. Wise, cashier, who held the office from 1873 to 1884. Ira and Abraham Stauffer, Alexander Stewart and other stockholders have been on the directory, while Henry Goehring has served as president of the institution.

The Harmony National Bank was organized in 1876, with W. H. H. Riddle president, and H. J. Mitchell cashier. John Dindinger was one of the organizers. In 1882 Edward Mellon was president. Butler men were for a long time the principal stockholders and directors.

The Commercial Bank was established by S. E. Niece, March 1, 1892. He

was one of the early operators in this oil field and a well known man in banking circles. It lasted only a brief period.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

Harmony and Zelenople have post offices now; but they were not always so fortunate. In 1813 the old Tory postmaster of Zelenople, Andrew McClure, was tarred and feathered, and fled to Harmony. He caused the post office to follow him, and one of Rapp's men was appointed postmaster. After Abraham Ziegler came here, John Fleming, the poet, was appointed, holding the office until his removal to Zelenople, in 1835. The office followed him, and Harmony people had to walk to her rival's office for letters for many years. After the office was re-established, S. P. P. Young was appointed, and his successors have been as follows: Jacob Stauffer, H. B. Weise, T. H. Wheeler, D. P. Boggs, and Adam Eppinger.

The justices of the peace for the borough of Harmony, elected from 1840 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows: Jacob Bear, 1840; John Seaman, 1840, 1851 and 1856; Jacob Covert, 1841 and 1846; Isaac Latshaw, 1845 and 1850; Jonas Umpstead, 1851, 1856 and 1861; Francis R. Covert, 1861-66-71-76-81-86-91; Alfred Pearce, 1866; John Pearce, 1879; James D. Lytle, 1877-82-87 and 1889; G. F. Haine, 1883; G. D. Swain, 1884; W. M. Grant, 1885; W. F. Wild, 1890; Adam Eppinger, 1891, and Henry Niece, 1892.

BURGESSES AND COUNCILMEN.

The order to incorporate the borough of Harmony was issued in 1838, and a charter election held, which resulted in the choice of William Keck for burgess. Very little was accomplished by the old councils toward improving the town. The record of elections on file give the following names of successful candidates for burgess and councilmen from 1877 to 1894:

1877—T. H. Wheeler, burgess; G. D. Swain, W. H. Latshaw, J. C. Hyle, R. M. McNair, A. H. Wilson and A. W. Ziegler.

1878—W. C. Latshaw, burgess; R. T. Covert, George Kline, B. F. Pfeffer, A. Shaffer, A. H. Wilson and Joseph Rodenbach.

1879—J. C. Hyle, burgess; E. N. Knox, F. M. Mitchell, A. W. Ziegler, John Pearce, H. J. Mitchell and G. D. Swain.

1880—F. T. Shaffer, burgess; B. F. Covert, C. Hertzog, Joseph B. Grover, Jacob C. Hyle, John Pearce and William Roth.

1881—H. M. Wise, burgess; S. A. Beam, J. C. Hyle, A. W. Ziegler, F. Weigle and D. P. Boggs.

1882—Henry Weckbecker, burgess; E. N. Knox, G. F. Haine, W. Latshaw, John Pearce, D. M. Stamm and J. D. Lytle.

1883—F. T. Shaffer, burgess; E. N. Knox, F. M. Mitchell, Jacob Enslen, Walter Pearce, G. D. Swain and Thomas Wheeler.

1884—E. N. Knox, burgess; James H. Hallstein, Jacob Enslen, H. Shaffer, H. M. Butler, Joseph Rodenbach and G. D. Swain.

1885—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. M. Mitchell, B. F. Stiver, councilmen for three years; H. Weckbecker and G. Kline for two years.

- 1886—G. D. Swain, burgess; H. M. Wise and F. Weigle.
 1887—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. Weckbecker, and J. H. Hallstein.
 1888—G. D. Swain, burgess; N. Ziegler, E. N. Knox and F. T. Shaffer.
 1889—G. D. Swain, burgess; R. E. Redmond, S. B. Meyer and S. A. Beam.
 1890—G. D. Swain, burgess; Fred Foehringer and D. M. Stamm.
 1891—G. D. Swain, burgess; F. T. Shaffer, and Joseph Rodenbach.
 1892—G. D. Swain, burgess; H. M. Wise, and A. Eppinger.
 1893—G. D. Swain, burgess; Philip Kradel, and Sidney J. Moyer.
 1894—E. N. Knox, burgess; S. J. Moyer, H. M. Wise, A. Eppinger, Alexander Miller, John Klopfenstine and Philip Kradel.

SCHOOLS.

The schools and teachers from 1805 to the departure of the Economites, were part and parcel of the community, like the farmers, weavers, vineyard workers, dairy hands, etc. In 1815 or 1816 John Fleming established a school, in which the teachers named in the history of Zelenople taught subsequently, one of them, Jacob Heberling, the mason, teaching where G. D. Swain's store now stands, and William Huntzberger, where in later years stood the Umpstead building. The Harmony Collegiate Institute is the successor of a long line of select schools carried on here since the forties, and has done good work in the cause of education. Since the advent of public schools, Harmony has enjoyed similar advantages to other boroughs throughout the county. In June, 1893, there were sixty-seven male and eighty-three female children of school age within the borough; while the total revenue for school purposes amounted to \$1,834.64.

CHURCHES.

The Mennonite Church is the pioneer religious organization of modern Harmony. For ten or eleven years before the Zieglers arrived, the Pietists observed the teachings of George Rapp here, as well as in the pastoral towns of Eidenau, Ramsdale and Oilbronn. Rev. John Boyer was the first Mennonite preacher, and Abraham Ziegler the principal supporter of the church from 1816, when a building was constructed, to his death, in 1836. In 1825 he caused a stone building to be erected, which is to-day the house of worship. Rev. Abraham Tinsman succeeded Mr. Boyer, and Rev. Jacob Kulp came after Tinsman. Then Rev. Joseph Ziegler became pastor, and for forty years preached to the little congregation. In 1816 the Zieglers and the families of David Stauffer, John Schwartz and the Wises formed the congregation. To-day, almost eighty years after its organization, it embraces about the same number of members, though many of the grandchildren of the founders have joined other Protestant denominations.

Grace Reformed Church was organized in 1826, as a German speaking society, by Rev. John Koch, with the following named members: Conrad Stamm, Daniel Shanor, John Rice, Samuel Moyer, Abraham Moyer, Gottlieb Burry, Andrew Ziegler and their wives, and Henry Muntz. The pastors, in order of service, are named as follows: Revs. John Koch, 1826; Daniel Rahausser, 1827; Jacob Daubert, 1835; E. F. Winter, 1837; J. F. Dieffenbacher, 1839; E. F. Winter, 1843; Samuel Miller, 1845; L. D. Lieberman, 1848; Samuel Miller, 1849; Joseph Miller, 1852; H. F. Hartman, 1853; Lucian Cort, 1857; F.W.

Dechant, 1858; William M. Landis, 1864; F. A. Edmonds, 1870; H. H. Sandoe, 1885, and E. H. Otting, 1887. Mr. Otting resigned early in 1894, after having brought the membership up to 260. The old brick meeting house of the Pietists, built under the direction of the Rapps in 1805, has been the meeting house of this congregation since its purchase from Abraham Ziegler in 1826. It has been subjected to repeated remodelings, the last having been finished October 30, 1892, when the building was re-dedicated.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in 1843, by Rev. Eli Steaver, an itinerant of that denomination. For about ten years the little society worshipped in the school house or in private houses; then a frame house was purchased and transformed into a church, which was used for worship until 1868, when the little brick building was completed. It was the place of worship until it began to fall to pieces.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Zelienople, in 1842, where a brick building was erected, which was used until 1880, when the congregation moved to Harmony, by the advice of Rev. J. W. Righter, who was then in charge of the circuit. A church building was commenced and completed and dedicated August 15, of that year, at a cost of about \$2,000, exclusive of the building lot.

The Baptist Church of Harmony, never a prosperous society, though owning a building, is merely a reminiscence.

The Church of God was organized here by Rev. W. B. Long, who was pastor at Benwood, West Virginia, in recent years. He secured a number of converts, baptized them in the Connoquenessing, and sent them forth to bring others into the fold.

The First Cemetery was the old burial ground of the Harmony Society, from 1805 to 1815, which was covered, in the last named year, with rock, to a depth of several feet, so that the bones of their dead would not be disturbed, was restored in 1869, by the representatives of the old community, who built a wall around the graveyard, removed the rocks and marked the graves of those interred there. The work was performed by Elias Ziegler, at an expense of over \$7,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Kinnear Lodge, Number 648, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 17, 1868, with Jacob Cooper, N. G.; Jacob Schoene, V. G.; Henry Cooper, sec.; Theodore Kersting, asst. sec., and Philip Diehl, treas. Robert Kinnear and Henry Cooper, who were instrumental in organizing the lodge, the officers named, with three other citizens, formed the roll of charter members. The membership rose at one time to about 130, then fell to eleven, and again increased. The lodge at Middle Lancaster now embraces many Harmony and Zelienople Odd Fellows.

Harmony Union, Number 875, E. A. U., was organized December 4, 1891, with J. M. Carnahan chancellor, and the following named officers in the order of rank: Mrs. C. A. Blackman, Dr. D. W. Fiedler, Mrs. A. M. Kingsley, Mrs. W. L. Davis, Jacob Weigle, D. P. Boggs, Jacob Enslen, Rev. E. H. Otting, Mrs. J. Weigle, Mrs. C. S. Ahner, W. L. Davis, Maud Horibon, Jessie McGaffie and C. H. Blackman.



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CHAPTER XXIX.

EVANS CITY BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND EARLY HISTORY—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—HOTELS—
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—THE VILLAGE OF 1878—POSTMASTERS—MERCHANTS
AND BANKS SCHOOLS—COUNCILS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—
SECRET SOCIETIES—SKETCH OF CAPT. WILLIAM STEWART.

EVANS CITY is the new name of an old settlement. It is situated on Breakneck creek, on the township line, and is therefore partly in Jackson and partly in Forward townships. Its site was for a long time a favorite camping ground of the Indians, who named the creek Big Beaver run; while the French knew it as Casse-cou-anse or Breakneck creek,—a name adopted by travelers between Fort Duquesne and Fort Machault, and by the English speaking pioneers of the original township of Connoquenessing. From 1804 to 1836, the location was often called Boggs' Mill, and in later years Evansburg. In 1880 it was a little hamlet, credited with a population of sixty-eight; in 1890, there were 637 persons enumerated, and at the beginning of 1894, it was generally credited with a population of 1,000. The assessed value of property, January 1, 1894, was \$96,218, on which a county tax of \$384.87 and a State tax of \$180.93 were levied.

When Robert Boggs exchanged a mare for 400 acres of land in 1796, and built a log cabin where now stands Boggs & Kline's store, in Evans City, in which he later opened a tavern, Duncan's tavern, six miles distant, was the nearest settlement, and Robert Burns' tavern, six miles from Duncan's, on the old Franklin road, the next. Other settlers followed the pioneer, among whom were John Dunn, John Rea and William and Michael Martin. The Boggs mill was erected in 1804 and the Boggs wagon introduced. Like the mill, it was a crude affair. Its four wheels were nothing less than four sections of a tree, sawn off the end of a large log, banded with iron; the wooden axle worked in these wheels, and the two axles were kept in place by a stick of timber fastened to them with wooden pins. In 1836 Boggs sold 200 acres of his farm and the mill to a young man named Thomas B. Evans, who, with his wife, joined the community on Breakneck creek. Evans built a new mill, in 1838, laid out a village and was playing the part of a modern town builder when death called him away.

John Rea established the first store. He came from Ireland to Pittsburg, and while there conceived the idea of moving to Evansburg. Doing well as a merchant, he added a hotel to his business and became the favorite host of the raftsmen of that day. He knew their taste for ham and eggs and whisky, and provided a simple but bountiful table for the mountaineers. His son, William Rea, of Adams township, was one of the early politicians of Butler county. He was for many years prominent as a Whig and a Republican, but becoming dissatis-

fied with the course of the latter party, he finally allied himself with the Democrats. A progressive farmer, he bought a reaping machine. Taking it into the field for trial, he fell on the knife, lost one leg, and died within a week. A daughter married Benjamin Douthett; a son, Samuel J., became a lawyer at Louisville, Kentucky, but later, settled at Philadelphia; while another daughter, Christiana, married a man named Ray and with him moved west. John Rea, Sr., traded the hotel for John O'Connor's farm, and the latter, failing to make hotel-keeping a success, rented the house to William H. Johnston, who carried it on successfully until his return to Whitehall, New York. He was a son-in-law of Michael Martin, who, like another old settler, Jonathan Ransom, kept a store at Harmony before locating at Evansburg.

Thomas Wilson, known as "Uncle Tommy," was one of the first to build on the town site, coming in from his large farm two miles distant. Samuel Davis, his foster son, inherited the property, but did not long enjoy it, and died minus an acre or a dollar. William and Josiah Logan, brothers-in-law of Thomas B. Evans, left shortly after the death of the founder of the town; while Samuel Bishop, the shoemaker of the district, and his family also removed to other parts. Thomas McQuoil, another shoemaker, resided here for many years. Joseph McIlvain, known to the early settlers as "The generous peddler," came to stay as a merchant. For twenty-five years he made a trip weekly to Pittsburg, taking farm products to that market and returning with dry goods, notions and groceries for his customers. He married a daughter of James Anderson, who lived near the village, and who survived him many years.

"Big Dan" and "Little Dan" McIntosh, the four McCune boys, grandsons of Michael Martin, Joseph McAllister, the wheelwright, and Samuel Kirk, the justice, who united so many happy couples in marriage, moved to Illinois. Turk, who essayed to invent the system of driving machinery by sand, moved to Lawrence county; the Balkams, one of whom, Jacob, married the widow of Thomas B. Evans, soon after moved away with the three Evans girls, Jerusha, Vestus and Virginia. James Wilson, the apothecary, and Kade Miller, the school teacher, were important characters in those days. Thomas Reed, the blacksmith, moved to Prospect. Jonas Bolander, the wagon maker, cast aside his trade here and became a school teacher. He introduced the weekly spelling match, and followed the profession here until he moved westward. Henry Barkey established one of the pioneer stores here, and was the local preacher of the "Church of God" until he moved to Venango county, in 1851, where he founded the town of Barkeyville. Abraham Huntzberger, who married Barkey's daughter, Catherine, and became her father's partner, was reared at Harmony. John Barkey, a brother, also carried on a store here, until he retired to his farm, where he died.

Henry Mickley, who was a freighter and huckster, established himself in the hotel business here some time in the fifties. During the stirring times of 1861-65, his house was the headquarters for volunteers and recruits. After the war he received the few who returned with fatherly kindness.

John Kane, who opened a quarry near the Plains church in Adams township, was stone mason. It was he, who, in early years, cut the headstones and

engraved them. After years of solitude, he moved to Evansburg and commenced to build an air furnace. When it was completed, a moulder named Symmington pronounced it practical and rented it. To the surprise of the skeptical rustics, who watched the old Irishman's work, the air furnace met the inventor's aims and Symmington carried on a fair business in plows, points, stoves and other necessary farming and household hardware, until the Kane furnace was burned out. James Harbaugh, a brother-in-law of Symmington, was a horse trader. Joseph Harbaugh, a brother of James, was a most respected resident. For years he was the leading blacksmith of the village until his removal to Harmony, where he died.

Dr. Cornell was the first physician to settle in the village. Prior to his coming, the settlers had to send to Harmony for a physician. He failed to build up a practice and remained but a short time. Dr. William Sterrett came next, and built up a lucrative practice. He sold his property to Dr. William Irvine and moved to Talley Cavey, Allegheny county.

Major Reese Evans, a brother of the founder, should not be forgotten. As millwright, he taught Thomas B. Evans the trade and worked here in the old mill until 1820, when he built one farther east. In later years, he devoted his time to the manufacture of churns, tubs, pails, chairs and such utensils, summoning the young men to tramp the lathe when he would have a large amount of work to produce.

The early inn-keepers have already been mentioned. In 1864 Henry Stokey introduced the modern hotel, in John Randolph's old house, and carried it on several years. In 1868 J. N. Miller, who was a shoemaker, entered the business. In 1876 Mr. Miller built one of the best houses devoted to hotel keeping in the county at that time, which has since been known as the Miller House. The storm of August 19, 1880, made the new hotel a special mark for its fury, carrying away the roof and doing other damage. The house was repaired at heavy expense and, again, in the fall of 1893, it was subjected to a thorough restoration. Mr. Miller was succeeded by his son Charles H. in 1891. In 1881, the Central House, opposite the Miller House was opened by Henry W. Stokey, now of Zelienople, who later purchased the Stokey House, which he ran till 1888. Jacob Hyle is now proprietor of the old Central House, which is named the Hyle House.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first mill at Evans City was erected in 1804 by Robert Boggs, a short distance above the present mill. It was a rude log affair, even for the first years of the century; but the two sets of buhrs were kept busy, and the miller was satisfied. It is said that Andrew Boggs tore down the old concern and erected a frame building for grist and saw-mill purposes upon the site of the present mill. In 1838 Thomas B. Evans erected a better mill, shortly after William Purviance surveyed a town for him at that point. The furnace, wood-working concern and wagon shop of pioneer days have been described.

The Gansz tannery was established in 1843, by Joseph McIlwain. In 1844 he employed Lewis Gansz, a native of Germany, who had previously been foreman in the Harmony tannery, and also operated Magee's tannery on the Conno-

nessing. Gansz bought the tannery in 1849, and carried it on until succeeded by his son, Lewis, who continued it for several years.

There is still another factory, of which the pioneers knew nothing, though it existed in their days. It is the great oil factory, located fathoms deep under the houses and churches and cemeteries of the town. Its development is still in progress.

THE VILLAGE OF 1878.

In October, 1878, the railroad was completed to Evans City, a new boiler to replace that which exploded in the Sutton flouring mill, being the first freight received. The bank of J. Dambach & Son was in existence; the residence for the pastor of the German Lutheran church, the Henry Young store and other houses were completed, and the new railroad town showed signs of business activity hitherto unknown on Breakneck creek. A council appears to have had control of the place at that time, as mention is made of street improvements and of the appointment of Z. T. Weise as chief of police; but the burning question was the location of the railroad depot. Later the school question occupied the attention of the people; the village was erected into a separate school district; but the order of court did not provide for district officers. The Evans City school building committee, Dr. Irvine, Dr. Kersting, Samuel Cooper, Robert White, Robert Ash and James Sutton, presented a resolution to the school boards of Jackson and Forward townships in September, 1879, in which the former board acquiesced. It provided for a payment of fifty-six dollars per month for teachers in the two schools here; but being unwelcome to the constituted school boards, it was withdrawn and the schools were placed under the control of the Jackson township board.

POSTMASTERS.

Within a few years after the establishment of the village, and about the time Thomas B. Evans built his mill, postal facilities were offered, the mail being brought from Zelenople, by William Liken, on certain days. How long that system continued cannot now be ascertained, nor can the names of anti-bellum postmasters be given authentically. Henry Mickley was postmaster before the war and down to 1861, when Robert Boggs was appointed. Since this time the following named citizens have filled the office: James Croft, 1872; H. C. Boggs, 1875-85; Henry J. Ifft, 1885-89; H. C. Boggs, 1889-98, and J. M. White, appointed in November, 1898.

MERCHANTS AND BANKS.

The mercantile interests in 1894 were represented by Boggs & Kline, David Barto, R. Hudson, Henry J. Ifft, J. A. Ripper, W. D. Riggs, Smathers & Sutton, J. M. White and D. Zeman, general merchants; L. N. Burry and Shoup Brothers, hardware merchants; the Oil Well Supply Company; W. C. Douglass, harness, etc.; Henry Young and J. W. Zinkhann, furniture dealers; J. and E. Dambach, successors to Lutz & Dambach, lumber merchants; F. C. Buhl, agricultural implement dealer; N. Allen, and Barkey Brothers, coal dealers; and Dr. J. M. List, druggist. The Opera House is conducted or owned by George Ifft &

Son; two pool rooms by Thomas A. Donaldson and the Keely Brothers, and the two restaurants by Mrs. S. E. Hogeland and J. M. White.

The Citizens Bank is the successor of the bank established by Jacob Dambach & Son in 1878, and carried on by them until February 8, 1894. On that date it became an incorporated institution with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are as follows: Edward Dambach, president; Daniel Markel, vice-president, and John Rohner, cashier. They with Jacob Dambach, Zeno Markel, W. Fowler, A. M. Fowler, W. H. Weir and P. D. Gelbach are the stockholders.

SCHOOLS.

The old log school-house, a half mile west of the Evans settlement, was the center of the old district, being two miles from the east and two from the west line of the district. It was a low, one-story log cabin, twenty-four feet square, with shingle roof. In the center of the earthen floor stood an "Egg stove." The senior pupils sat on high benches, facing the walls, their desks being boards, fastened to wooden pins inserted in the walls. The junior pupils sat on long, high benches without foot or back rests or even desks. Thus arranged, it was common, in winter time, to find a hundred hopes of the future cooped in that cabin, studying everything from the alphabet to the rule of three. Among the pupils were the children of the following named old families:—the Boggs, Wilsons, Martins, Donaldsons, McIlwains and Carrolls, as well as those of men who settled there in the thirties and forties. The first of the pupils instructed there, who engaged in school teaching, was Michael Liken, an exemplary youth and a good teacher. He died in Venango county in 1875 or 1876. The great majority of his school mates have also passed away.

In February, 1882, directors for the Independent School district of Evans City were elected, the vote being as follows: F. B. White, fifty-three; W. S. Waldron, forty-nine; L. Hohnadle, twenty-two, and John Rahiser twenty. There are now three school buildings in the borough. In June, 1893, there were eighty-five male and eighty female children of school age enumerated.

COUNCILS AND JUSTICES.

In 1882 Evans City was incorporated as a borough. At the charter election held September 22, of that year, Edward Dambach was chosen burgess; Theodore Kersting, A. Wahl, A. Drebert, William Duncan and H. C. Boggs, councilmen; John Staaf, assessor; Jacob Shoup and Philip Gelbach, overseers of the poor; H. Ifft, L. Hohnadle and William Martin, auditors; S. W. Hazlett, judge; Ambrose Dunbar and Al. Ripper, inspectors of election, and Samuel Davis, constable. The council was organized November 9, with Dr. Kersting, secretary. The burgesses and councilmen elected since 1882 are as follows:

1883—Edward Dambach, burgess; A. Drebert, H. C. Boggs, Henry Ifft, George Lutz, Philip Gelbach and Jacob Shoup.

1884—Theodore Kersting, burgess; J. N. Miller, Lewis Gansz, Jr., William Martin, Peter Ripper and Henry Mickley. The last named was elected secretary; Lewis Gansz, treasurer, and A. Drebert, collector.

1885—John Rohner, burgess; J. A. Ripper, S. W. Hazlett and John Rahiser. William Martin was chosen secretary, Lewis Gansz, treasurer, and F. V. Brooks, clerk.

1886—Leonard Hohnadle, burgess; Henry J. Ifft, F. C. Buhl and William H. Weigle. Henry J. Ifft was appointed secretary; J. C. Rahiser, treasurer, and A. Drebert, street commissioner. Secretary Ifft resigned in June and S. W. Hazlett was appointed to fill the vacancy. In September Henry Mickley was appointed treasurer vice J. C. Rahiser. I. N. Graham's name appears as street commissioner and W. H. Lusk as attorney.

1887—Dr. William Irvine, burgess; Calvin West and William Bishop. Henry J. Ifft was appointed secretary, and F. C. Buhl, treasurer. In July John Staaf was appointed high constable, combining this office with that of street commissioner to which he had been previously elected.

1888—W. C. Douglass, burgess; Michael Shoup, W. H. Weigle and John Staaf. S. W. Hazlett was elected secretary; J. A. Ripper, street commissioner, and John Rohner, treasurer. Upon Mr. Hazlett's resignation, in April, as secretary, William Martin was appointed.

1889—W. J. Abrams, burgess; Henry Young and W. A. Robinson. The last named was appointed secretary; Mr. Young, treasurer; I. N. Graham, street commissioner, and J. B. Gregory, high constable. Mr. Abrams resigned as burgess and was succeeded, in June, by Adam Ripper.

1890—John Rohner, burgess; A. M. Beers, Enos Barkey and S. W. Hazlett, who was appointed secretary; Henry Young, treasurer, and David Spence, high constable.

1891—Daniel Markel, burgess; Andrew Wahl and S. M. Groves. The secretary was re-appointed and Enos Barkey chosen treasurer.

1892—S. M. Iseman, burgess; Daniel Markel, J. P. Ripper and George Bishop. The secretary was again re-appointed, and Cyrus Knox chosen street commissioner.

1893—H. F. Eichholz, burgess; J. M. White and August Griesbach. Cyrus Knox was appointed street commissioner, and J. M. White, clerk.

1894—A. Douthett, burgess; August Griesbach, John Rohner and H. F. Eichholz. Fred Peffer was appointed secretary, and Ambrose Dunbar, treasurer.

In 1888 a city "lock-up" was erected. In May, 1889, steps were taken to provide fire apparatus, the council authorizing the purchase of ladders, etc. April, 1890, public lamps were ordered and Mr. Wahl was authorized to place water pipes for supplying water to the borough. In 1892, the application of the Kane Gas Company for permission to supply natural gas for lighting and heating purposes was received. Later the John Marburger Company made application, offering terms as equitable as the Kane company, and to it a permit to pipe natural gas into the town was given. In August, after consideration and reconsideration of its former action, the council passed an ordinance, prepared by Levi M. Wise, granting permission to the Evans City Natural Gas Company to lay pipes and furnish gas to the citizens.

The justices of the peace since 1883 are as follows: David McIlwain and

William Irvine, 1883; Isaiah N. Graham and J. A. Ripper, 1884 and 1889; John Rohner, 1890, and Isaiah N. Graham, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Amana Baptist Church was organized March 22, 1820, with the following named members: C. Meeker, Joseph Ash, Stephen Luse, David Morgan, William Liken, the mail carrier, Jesse Knox, and their wives. Rev. Andrew Clark, one of the constituting preachers, was the first pastor, and Rev. Nathaniel Tibbet the second. In 1822 Rev. Samuel McMillen came; then Rev. Henry Frazier and Rev. Samuel Stoughton; but these ministers did not follow each other promptly, for there were many long vacancies recorded during the first thirty years of the society's existence. In 1850 the church at Breakneck and that at Zelenople united as Amana church. In 1853 Rev. George Collins came as pastor, and remained until 1855. From 1857 to 1859 Rev. Gabriel Lanham preached here, and in 1860 John Temple—the deacons then being Stephen Luse, James Critchlow, James Jones and William Liken. During the war the organization almost ceased; but Revs. Gideon Seymour and John Davis revived it, so that Rev. Gabriel Houston found a fair membership when he came in 1867. He remained until 1870. Rev. E. Hovey arrived in 1872 and remained almost a year, when Rev. Jacob Gessner came and staid until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Busser, or Bowser, who remained until 1877. In May, 1878, Rev. J. P. Jones left after one year's services. Then came Rev. W. H. McKinney, who was here in 1878 and 1879, followed by Revs. Griffith, Adams, Mills, Tilton, Ray, and the present pastor, Aaron Wilson, of Rochester, Beaver county.

Late in 1881 some thirty-three members withdrew to form an independent Baptist church, and much trouble was experienced. In 1882, when the Evans City Baptist church was constituted, the council of Amana Baptist church, composed of its representatives and those of seven sister churches, decided that there was not sufficient Baptist strength here to support two churches. It appears that twenty-six members of the Amana society and seven, who were formerly members, organized the new church.

The United Presbyterian Church was founded about the year 1837, by Rev. Mr. Breaden and Elder Hall, of Portersville. Among the early members were Samuel Kirk, Thomas Wilson, Joseph McAllister and their wives; Thomas Donaldson—single; John, Joseph and Benjamin Johnston and their wives; James Wilson, Alexander Ramsey, and James Cooper and their wives; Cynthia Johnston, Elizabeth Donaldson and her daughter, Jane Donaldson. Shortly after the organization Thomas Dunn, John Donaldson, James and John Ramsey and their wives; Mrs. Mary Lindsey, John Reed and wife, of Zelenople; Mrs. Adaline Wallace, William Cashdollar, Wilson Johnston, William Johnston, Isaac Ash, George Wilson and wife became members.

Services were held in the frame school-building in the old United Presbyterian cemetery, until about the year 1842, when a brick house of worship was erected, where the present church stands. The brick was hauled from Zelenople and the lumber from Beaver, for Sylvester Ash, the builder and contractor. That house was burned in 1854, during the dry summer. Rev. Thomas Mehard vis-

ited here at intervals, and Professor Mehard filled the pulpit prior to the destruction of the pioneer church. Rev. William Drennan was here that year, when the second brick church was erected on the site of the old building. About 1859, Rev. W. H. Jamison came and remained during the war, his extreme abolitionism recommending him to some while it was distasteful to others. Rev. John F. Martin followed Mr. Jamison and served the church until about the year 1874. A year or so later, Rev. Stewart Brandon was called, and was pastor until 1880, although he left in 1879, and the pulpit was supplied by Revs. David Mustard, John Morrow, William Irons, White, Anderson and others. Rev. J. M. Dight, a graduate of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, received a call from this church in April, 1880. He was ordained in June, and has been pastor for the past fourteen years.

Owing to the age of the old building and its unsafe condition, a new house of worship was considered necessary and the present building was erected. This is a frame house forty-five by sixty feet, well furnished, with pastor's study, standing on the old church lot on Main street. It was dedicated in April, 1888. The total cost was \$4,000, not a dollar of which remained unpaid when Rev. Ferguson, who preached the dedicatory sermon, concluded his discourse. The parsonage at the head of Van Buren street was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$2,500. The enrolled membership is 196.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church is a contemporary of the "German Lutheran and Reformed Congregation." In 1849 it was known as the "Reformed Church," then united with the German Lutheran, and so continued until August 2, 1853, when fifteen of the thirty families forming the united congregation held distinct Reformed services in the church built in 1849-50. In 1869 the society received from former associates a share of the value of buildings and grounds and erected the present church. The original members were N. Reeb, W. Frishkorn, George Ifft, George Marburger, Jacob Burr, Henry Mickley, Philip Dillman, M. Zinkhann, Henry Bollhorst, John Boehm, John Berringer, F. Enler, George Kleinfelder, D. Pheninger, M. Boehm, John Enler and Fred Brunermer. Revs. Muntz and Brecht were the pastors prior to the coming of Rev. Jacob Wilhelm in 1868. In 1874 Rev. E. Mahlberg succeeded him; in 1875-76, Rev. G. E. Sylla was here, followed by Rev. W. L. Bush, who came in 1876 and remained until 1881. Rev. H. W. Kropp was here from 1881 to 1885, when Rev. Louis Wagner, the present zealous pastor, was appointed. The church embraces 102 families, or 320 communicants, and the territory extends from six to nine miles in all directions from Evans City. The church council, in 1894, was made up as follows: Rev. Wagner, W. Thieleman, John Kauffmann, John Ehrmann, August Werner, Peter Ripper, John Marburger, Ferd. Werner, John Lutz, Henry Wahl and Philip Ripper.

St. Peter's Evangelical Union Church was formally organized in 1849, as "The Evansburg Lutheran and Reformed Church," by Rev. Herman Muntz, but the union did not last long. A contract between the members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches of Evans City, was signed April 25, 1853. The record is written in German. This contract was in force until August 2, of that year, when the bodies divided, Mr. Muntz organizing "St. Peter's German Luth-

eran Church," and taking fifteen families with him, who held the original building of 1850. The pastors since Mr. Muntz's time have been Revs. C. Schwankovsky, 1854, K. W. Brecht, 1855; C. Waltburger, 1858; E. F. Winter, 1863; Casper Scheel, 1880 and the present pastor, Rev. Henry Voegle, who came in 1890. The church was chartered January 15, 1872, on petition of Rev. E. F. Winter, Jacob Stroup, William Goehring, Zeno Markel, Peter Burr and other members of the society.

The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1882 out of the old Plains church congregation. Its first members were Andrew Boggs, Thomas Boggs, James Sutton, Robert A. White, Mrs. Dorcas Sutton, Mrs. Anna White, Laura White, Dr. William Irvine, Mrs. Elizabeth Irvine, Elizabeth, Bell, Henrietta and Margaret Irvine, John Irvine, Alva Sutton, Elizabeth Sutton, Mrs. Mary Boggs, Ella and Nellie Boggs, Andrew Boggs, Franklin White, Mrs. Maria White, Dillie White, James Boggs, Mrs. Melissa Boggs, Solomon Stamm, Mrs. Euphemia Stamm, Calvin West, Mrs. Emily West, William Dunbar, Mrs. Margaret Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, Ambrose Dunbar and wife, John Wilson, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mary Wilson, Pet Wilson, Jonathan Wilson and David Barto. Owing to the distance of the Plains church, this organization became a prime necessity, and Rev. G. M. Potter, who was himself supply of the Plains church, assisted in the organization, and in raising funds for the building of the church at Evans City. The building committee, appointed in 1882, comprised Robert White, Franklin White, James Sutton and James Boggs. Calvin West contracted to build the house for \$1,800, and in January, 1883, he had it ready for use. It was dedicated on the first Sabbath in January, 1883, Revs. Dr. Swift and Potter officiating. The small debt remaining due after the building was occupied was soon paid and it is now one of the few churches which have no standing indebtedness. The present membership is over 100, and the attendance at Sunday school ranges from eighty to 100. The trustees are David Barto, Fred Pepper and Franklin White. The elders are James Sutton, who was an elder in the Plains church, Hugh McCallum, Dr. William Irvine, James Boggs, Alva Sutton and Greer McCandless. The lot on which the church stands was donated by James Sutton.

St. John's United Christian Church was organized in August, 1888, with the following named members: Conrad Wagner, Zeno Markel, William Goehring, Jacob Nicklas, August Griesbach, Daniel Markel, H. Young, George Dombart, John Endres, Christ Dambach, Philip Gelbach, John C. Goehring, Henry Spithaler, John Staaf, Martin Beam and their wives. Rev. E. H. Otting became pastor April 1, 1889, and continued as such until his resignation of the Harmony charge, in March, 1894. In 1888, a church building, sixty-four by fifty-five feet, was begun, which was completed in 1889, at a cost of \$7,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a new organization. The old class at Caleb Richmond's, in Forward township, later consolidated with the Brownsdale class, claimed some members from the Breakneck region, as well as did the Dut-hill class in Cranberry township. The society at length determined to build a church at Evans City, and, on October 27, 1889, the members witnessed the dedication of their new edifice. Rev. John Howe is the present pastor.

Cemeteries.—The several religious bodies had originally separate burial grounds in or near the borough. In February, 1890, on petition of numerous citizens, setting forth that the drainage from the German Union, German Lutheran, United Presbyterian and Baptist burial grounds was towards the populous part of the town, and dangerous to health and life, further interments in those graveyards were prohibited.

Evans City Cemetery Association was incorporated January 7, 1891, with forty-nine members. The directors named in the constitution are: Henry J. Ifft, John Rohner, George Marburger, Enos Barkey and J. A. Ripper. An eligible site was purchased and laid out in lots, and this cemetery has since been used by the people of Evans City and vicinity. It is gradually assuming beauty, and contains many nice monuments, the soldiers' monument erected in 1894 to the memory of the unknown dead being the most noticeable.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Evans City Lodge, Number 189, A. O. U. W., was chartered October 28, 1881, with the following officers in the order of rank: Rev. W. H. McKinney, F. V. Brooks, J. W. Dombart, Henry C. Boggs, Edward Dambach, Robert Ash, Joseph Ash, W. S. Ramsey, C. G. Watters and John Staaf. Besides the officers named above, the following members signed the constitution: Jacob Mathay, Jacob Haple, Henry Wise and Joseph Stiver. The lodge has been carried on down to this time in excellent working order.

Capt. William Stewart Post, Number 513—changed in 1894 to Number 573,—G. A. R., was chartered April 23, 1888. It was named in honor of Capt. William Stewart, son of Andrew and Mary (Steen) Stewart. He was born in Down county, Ireland, August 11, 1834, and came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1839, removing later to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1850 the family came to Butler county and settled in Adams township, where young Stewart resided, assisting in the cultivation of the farm, until 1862, when he organized, in Evans City, Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went with his company to the front, and participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part until his death on the battlefield of Fredericksburg. He had previously requested that if he met his death in battle his remains should be buried upon the field. This request was carried out, and the battle field of Fredericksburg became his burial place.

The post was organized with the following charter members: Rudolph Kelker, Edwin T. Greening, Samuel Beers, James P. Boggs, Lewis Gansz, Henry Behm, Noah Bowen, David McCombs, David B. Douthett, L. J. Smith, G. D. McFarland, W. H. Weir, John Watters, H. C. Boggs, John Zwanziger, George Marburger, W. S. Ramsey, Andrew J. Evans, Samuel Davis and P. H. Murray. On the records of the post the following names appear as having been enrolled April 23, 1888: Alpheus Dunbar, N. B. Stewart, James Irvine, John McCarthy and John Miller. Peter P. Stroup, Nicholas Kramer, Israel D. Cunningham, Frederick Mathay, Joseph Cashdollar, John W. Covert and William Boundy have been admitted since 1888. Of the thirty-two men enrolled two, James Irvine and David McCombs have died. James P. Boggs, the first com-

mander, served two terms. His successors have been George D. McFarland, John Watters, N. B. Stewart and H. C. Boggs, the present commander. The following are the names of the adjutants: H. C. Boggs, John Watters, G. D. McFarland and I. D. Cunningham. The membership of the post in October, 1893, was twenty-eight.

Evans City Lodge, Number 817, I. O. O. F., was organized under the charter of November 18, 1888, with the following named members: W. S. Waldron, Jacob Emmell, John P. Roll, D. B. Wilson, J. N. Miller, A. C. Ramsey, Fleming West, Jacob Cooper, Dr. F. V. Brooks, H. C. Boggs, W. C. Douglass, J. W. Dombart, N. B. Stewart, Dr. Theodore Kersting, S. M. Wilson, Jacob Crider and J. W. Cooper. The first officers in lodge rank were Jacob Cooper, N. G.; Fleming West, V. G.; W. C. Douglass, secretary; H. C. Boggs, assistant secretary, and Dr. F. V. Brooks, treasurer. The three first named officers filled the chairs in the order of rank. W. C. Douglass was succeeded by N. B. Stewart in April, 1890. In October, G. A. Johnson was elected noble grand. Owing to the removal of the noble grand, elected in April, 1891, past grands were called to the chair. J. E. Holbein was elected in October, 1891; J. H. Barbary, in April, 1892; G. A. Robinson, in October, 1892, and C. L. Cribbs and A. J. Douthett in October, 1893. The secretaries have been: W. C. Douglass, H. C. Boggs, W. J. Stephenson, Fred Pepper, George Glass, George McMillen and L. J. Spears. The number of members enrolled since the organization has been 186, and the present membership is 165. The hall of the lodge is used by all the other societies, who pay rent to the Odd Fellows.

Evans City Encampment, Number 317, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 26, 1892, and organized September 12, 1892, with the following named members:—N. S. Waterman, W. C. Douglass, J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey, Fred Pepper, David Barto, officers in rank; and unofficered members—C. L. Cribbs, G. H. McMillen, J. E. Beale, J. M. Greer, John H. Miller, W. H. Young, L. I. Nutt, J. H. Ramsey, George A. Robison, W. J. Boundy, A. J. Douthett, F. A. Davis, J. E. Lyon, Frank Goddard, J. W. Dombart, W. S. Waldron, J. W. McKee and W. C. Curberson. After the institution of the encampment, W. C. Douglass was elected chief patriarch, and J. H. Barbary, high priest; J. A. Ramsey was chosen senior warden, and A. J. Douthett, junior warden; while Fred Pepper was continued as scribe and David Barto as treasurer. The elections of September 11, 1893, resulted in the choice of J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey, A. J. Douthett, Fred Pepper, Enos Barkey, and David Barto, chief officers. The trustees were J. H. Barbary, J. A. Ramsey and H. F. Eichholz. J. W. Dombart, and N. S. Waterman were elected *vice* Eichholz and Ramsey, and are the trustees at present. The membership is sixty-two.

Evans City Council, Number 264, Jr. O. U. A. M. The charter of this council is dated July 17, 1889, when the following names were written as members: A. J. Long, J. V. Myers, F. V. Waldron, W. B. Evans, W. W. Waters, A. L. Smith, L. N. Burry, C. Ziegler, H. D. Anderson, M. Garvin, B. S. Buhl, N. S. Rahiser, W. G. Evans, F. Rahiser, J. B. Evans, J. Watters, W. Martin, W. S. Waldron, G. Bishop, A. Bishop and J. J. Helm.

Evans City Lodge, Number 292, K. of P., was chartered March 26, 1890, with the following named members: A. M. Beers, J. B. Gregory, F. V. Brooks, Isaac G. Smith, Harry L. Heckman, W. S. McCormick, Joseph W. Radcliffe, T. J. Bowen, J. W. Poorman, F. C. McNeal, G. A. Johnson, F. C. Cheers, J. J. Stephenson, H. M. Culver, C. L. Tilton, A. Heckert, G. B. Witherup, W. Boundy, W. C. Douglass, W. H. Young, J. C. White, C. L. Brackney, J. C. Heckman, A. E. Clay, N. B. Stewart, H. K. Powell, J. B. Kayler, J. E. Brown, D. L. Dunbar, L. N. Burry, J. J. Spence, A. J. Long, J. W. Dombart, Mike Shoup, G. P. Warner and C. F. Burchard. The election which followed resulted in the choice of the following officers in lodge rank: F. V. Brooks, W. C. Douglass, J. W. Dombart, D. L. Dunbar, G. A. Johnson, A. J. Long, A. M. Beers, John S. Spence, Charles L. Tilton and N. B. Stewart. D. L. Dunbar was elected chancellor-commander July, 1890; G. A. Johnson in January, 1891; L. N. Burry in July, 1891; J. B. Kayler in January, and L. I. Nutt in July, 1892; A. M. Sutton in January, and R. B. Steele in July, 1893. The keepers of the records and seals since July, 1890, are as follows: A. M. Sutton, two terms; J. J. Stephenson, one term; and W. C. Douglass, four terms. The present number of members is seventy-five.

Evans City Tent, Number 35, K. O. T. M., was chartered February 9, 1891, with the following named officers: W. B. Stewart, T. W. Poorman, W. T. Kelly, T. R. Helmbold, H. F. Eichholz, T. W. Dunn, B. F. Westerman, T. Core, H. A. McAllen, G. B. Witherup, H. L. Heckman, J. C. Myers and A. E. Clays.

Evans City Lodge, No. 871, E. A. U., was chartered November 25, 1891, with the following officers in order of rank: J. C. Tintsman, Mrs. C. L. McGregor, G. A. Johnson, Mrs. N. C. Core, W. E. Spencer, Mrs. G. W. Black, I. M. Graham, Fred Pepper, Mrs. M. L. Knox, Samuel Spencer, M. Graham and J. W. Dombart. The second election resulted in the choice of G. A. Johnson for president and J. C. Tintsman for secretary. The president was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1893. C. L. McGregor became Tintsman as secretary in 1892 and in 1893 Mrs. N. C. Core became secretary. In the fall of 1893 there were forty-seven members. The name of Daniel Hoagland is the only one on the mortuary list; while the total benefits paid amounted to \$875.

CHAPTER XXX.

FORWARD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL BANKS—OIL WELLS—PIONEERS—
POPULATION AND STATISTICS—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—
CHURCHES—POSTOFFICES.

FORWARD township was organized in 1854 out of territory embraced in the original townships of Connoquenessing and Middlesex, and is one of the best watered townships in the county. It is entered near its northeast corner by the Connoquenessing creek, which after pursuing its winding way, and receiving the waters of Glade run, near the center of the township, flows northwest into Jackson township, a short distance south of the north boundary line. The surface of the township is broken and abounds in beautiful and picturesque scenery.

Below the old Renfrew mill, sandstone is seen capping the hills at elevations above the creek bottom of from 150 to 200 feet. The Upper and Lower Freeport and the Butler coals were all found in the vicinity of the mill by Weaver, while on the Critchlow farm and below it the Upper Freeport has been mined. The Slater and Heid banks, and the opening above the old Evans oil well, are all in the Upper Freeport, while the Marshall drift in the Upper Kittanning coal below Buhl's bridge, presented thirty-six inches of excellent coal. Some distance below that bridge, on the Knauff and Anderson farms, the Upper Kittanning showed a vein of forty-eight inches, and farther down, the Wahl bank proved profitable. On Breakneck creek a good cannel coal was mined some years ago. The Mahoning sandstone on the Liff farm has been quarried, and the Butler limestone on the Wahl lands has been burned. The oil production of this township is noticed in the chapter on petroleum.

PIONEERS.

The first settlers of Forward township were Peter McKinney and his wife, whose history is given in the chapter on The Pioneers, and to whom references are made in the sketch of Connoquenessing township. William and James Critchlow, natives of Westmoreland county, and soldiers of the Revolution, came here to select homes in 1795, and to locate in 1796. William settled where the late William Douthett lived, while James made his home in the same neighborhood, James Amberson located here in 1796 to hold his claim, rather than to improve it. He died there and was buried in the old cemetery. In 1803 he paid taxes on 1,400 acres, four cows and two horses. Enos McLeod, one of the Scotch colony of Connoquenessing, entered four hundred acres here in 1796, part of the tract being now the property of Mrs. Jane Marshall. Joseph Blakeley, a native of Ireland, removed to this township from Allegheny county in 1796, bringing his family with him. His wife died here about 1838, and himself twenty years

later. Robert Boggs, who located on the site of Evans City in 1796, is referred to in the history of that borough, and also in the biographical department. David Gilliland and his bachelor brother, Adam, were among the first settlers, and also were the first in enterprise. Their saw and grist mills were boons to the pioneers.

Joseph Douthett came from Armagh county, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, with his family, and about 1799 located west of the present village of Brownsdale. William and Samuel Schillings came the same year, made substantial improvements, but abandoned the place, so that John Crowe took possession of it in 1813. Archibald McAllister, a native of Ireland and the first school teacher of this township, came from Washington county in 1801. He paid nine cents tax in 1803 for the luxury of keeping a horse. Later, he settled on what is now the Berringer farm, where he died before the common school system was introduced. His daughter Jane married Lewis Blakeley. Samuel, John, James and William Minnis came about 1803, when Samuel established a carding and fulling mill on the Connoquenessing. Daniel Martin, a Scotchman, came from Scotch bottoms, near Pittsburg, in 1802 and located where the Stamms now reside. William Martin, a native of Ireland, cleared the farm now owned by J. N. Miller and worked at the carpenter's trade. Henry and Isaac Evans and, perhaps Joseph, were here about 1802. Jesse Evans located south of Campbell's powder mill.

John Brandon and Thomas Brandon settled south of the present south line of Connoquenessing. The former taught school in 1806, or thereabouts, and the latter had 100 acres of land, two cows and one horse in 1808. They were leaders in the temperance movement of 1830. John Brandon served as county commissioner. Adam Brown, who came from Germany with his father prior to the Revolution, settled in Middlesex township toward the close of the Eighteenth century, later moved to a farm near the site of Brownsdale, where he bought a settler's right. He served on Lake Erie with Perry in 1813, and one of his sons was also in the army. Joseph Ash, who died in 1813, located in this township in 1804. He was one of the first mail carriers between Pittsburg and Erie. In his youth he was made captive by the Indians, with two brothers, after killing the mother and sister. The savages split his ears and held him for two years, when he was ransomed. Matthew Williams, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, came here in 1804, as a Covenantan preacher, but moved to Pine Creek in 1815, where he died in 1828. His cabin stood on the farm where William Goehring now resides. John McCollum built his cabin in the wilderness in 1804 or 1805, and raised a family here, not one of whom is in Pennsylvania to-day.

The pioneers of the second decade of the century were John Crowe, a native of Ireland, who in 1812 located at Petersville; but soon after moved to a farm in Forward. He aided in the establishment of the old Covenantan church. Archibald Irwin, a blacksmith, settled in Forward township in 1810, and taught subscription schools in that and other townships for years. He removed to Pittsburg in 1845, and died in that city. John Hamel located south of the present village of Petersville in 1814, and John Waldron, son of Samuel V. Waldron, who settled in Wolf Creek township, Mercer county, in 1791, located in Forward township in 1816. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in Perry's victorious squadron. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of the township.

In later years, came Henry Gelbach, a Bavarian, who settled in Beaver county in 1880, and removed to Forward township some years later. His son, Philip, located near him soon afterward. Nicholas Behm and family, natives of Germany, located here in 1880, where the father died in 1871. O. A. Rader came from Germany in 1884, and four years later purchased the old Brinton farm in this township. William Hunter and family came to this township from Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1885. John Hazlett located on what is now known as the James Sutton farm in 1886. Jacob Stamm, son of a pioneer of Beaver county, located in this township in 1887. William M. Marshall, a native of Derry county, Ireland, established a store on the site of Evans City in 1841. In 1844 he was a merchant at Whitestown, and in 1848-49, settled on a farm in Forward township, where he also operated a coal bank.

The population in 1860 was 1,020; in 1870, 1025; in 1880, 1,188, and in 1890, 1,724. The extension of the oil field has necessarily increased the figures of four years ago.

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894, was \$861,483; the county tax levied was \$145.93; the state tax, \$855.61, and the total school revenue, \$2,965 56, including a State appropriation of \$1,254.16.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The early milling interests of Forward included the Gilliland grist and saw mills; the Robbins brothers' grist and saw mills; the Adam Brown horse-power mill; the Reese Evans gristmill, and the old Minnis fulling mill. David Gilliland built a grist and saw mill in 1802. In 1801-02 he purchased the old farm of Peter McKinney and erected a log mill. Barnet Gilliland built a larger mill on the site in 1827, which became the property of Adam Gilliland in the thirties, and which he operated until the year 1850, when he moved to Michigan. In 1850 Henry Buhl purchased the old Gilliland mill, since known as "Buhl's Mill." Peter and James Ray and A. J. Evans have operated the mill in later days.

Brown's mill originated in the horse mill started by Adam Brown on his farm early in the century. Later he became the owner of the mill on Glade run erected by Maj. Reese Evans, which has since been known as Brown's mill. After his death his son, Adam, in 1833, purchased the mill from the estate. He tore down the old building and on its site erected a new saw and grist mill. Sometime in the fifties this gave place to a better one, which was destroyed by fire in November, 1859. It was rebuilt and conducted by Mr. Brown until 1861. Afterwards came R. H. Brown who continued as miller until 1880, when Philip Gelbach became owner. In 1891 R. H. Brown resumed the ownership.

Moses and Brinton Robbins established a grist and saw mill on Glade run subsequent to 1804. Lewis Blakeley established and operated a distillery on the farm which Andrew Blakeley owned in later days.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schools were taught by John Waldron and Archibald Irwin, the pioneer teachers. Dr. Irvine, Archibald McAllister and Capt. Archibald Gray,

a mariner, who kept his pupils in deep water, and John Supple, taught in a log house which stood north of the present borough of Evans City. Two other schools were carried on here in which some of the teachers named presided at intervals, but of which Adam Bailes, Isaac Sutton, Samuel Kirk, William McKinney and Zach. Sibbles were the accredited teachers. Near the Connoquenessing line, William Thomas, James McKinney, Daniel Graham, Alexander Purviance and David McDonald taught at various times, and thus the educational mill was kept in operation until the common schools were introduced in 1835. In 1894 there were 208 male and 276 female pupils of school age reported in the eight school districts.

The justices of the peace for Forward township, from 1854 to 1894, are named as follows: Caleb Richmond, 1854; Daniel Graham, 1855; Malcom Graham, 1858; Aaron Bracken, 1859; John W. Martin, 1863-74; Robert McNair, 1864-69; Richard S. McKinney, 1869; Thomas Graham, 1874; Rudolph Kelker, 1875; Thomas Martin, 1879; D. B. Douthett, 1872, 1888 and 1893; Nicholas Kramer, 1882; Levi Slater, 1883; Henry Buhl, 1884; Leslie P. Hazlett, 1885; D. D. Dunbar, 1891, and F. Dambach, 1894.

CHURCHES.

The churches of the township are the Methodist church of Brownsdale and that of Petersville, with the Covenanter church on the Crowe farm. At Brownsdale, just across the line, in Penn township, the Presbyterian denominations have buildings; while at Evans City, partly within the township, Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians and United Presbyterians own buildings.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of the Brown-Douthett neighborhood, was organized near the present village of Brownsdale, on Straight run, in 1806. In 1807 Rev. Matthew Williams was pastor of this church, as well as of Pine Creek, the elders at that time being Benjamin and Joseph Douthett and James Anderson. For fourteen years meetings were held in the groves near Brownsdale or, in case of severe weather, within a tent. In 1820 the tent was moved south to the site of the Union church, and meetings were henceforth held there by Rev. Mr. Williams until his death in 1828.

North Union Reformed Presbyterian Church may be said to date back to 1833, when the "New School" and "Old School" parties of the Union church in Adams township separated. In 1835 the "old school" called Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw as pastor. In April, 1843, he was succeeded by Rev. John Galbraith, who remained pastor until 1889. In 1861 a house of worship was erected on David Crowe's farm, the elders then being Robert Dodds, John Magee, James Anderson and Robert Purvis, and the trustees, William Douthett and James Forsythe. The present frame building is the successor of the old brick church taken down before the war. Since Mr. Galbraith's retirement, in 1889, the pulpit has been variously supplied. David Crowe, John Forsythe, John Magee and William Allen have been officially connected with this society for many years.

The Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church, west of Evans City, dates back to 1827, when Caleb Richmond formed a class at his home, the members being the class leader, his wife and family, the Widow Larrabee, Nathan Slater



George W. Irwin

and Pereus, Seth, Barnet and Elijah Snow. Rev. Mr. Carr urged the organization of the class during a preaching tour in the Brown settlement, but in Caleb Richmond's house the western class adopted a constitution. Revs. Dr. Adams, who ceased practicing medicine to preach the gospel, W. C. Henderson, Charles Thorn and Jonathan Holt traveled this circuit for some years, and at long intervals preached here. In 1854-55 a meeting house was erected, which was the house of worship for a decade, when it was sold to three Catholic families of the district, and the Richmond class was consolidated with that at Brownsdale.

The Brownsdale Methodist Episcopal Church was originally a part of the Wigfield class, which in early days assembled in the Wigfield settlement, six miles distant from the present church, and of which Robert Brown was leader for fully thirty years. It appears that a traveling physician, named Rev. Dr. John Rathbun, organized the class at Robert Brown's house in 1839, the three families of Adam, John and Robert Brown, and the family of Joseph Miller, contributing the principal membership. Robert Brown may be called the father of Methodism in the Brownsdale neighborhood, for in his house meetings were generally held until the church building was dedicated, July 7, 1860. D. P. Mitchell being then presiding elder. Rev. Mr. Stover, who was pastor in charge at the beginning of the war, won many converts from the other local churches.

The records of the Brownsdale circuit, in possession of the secretary, M. R. Brown, date back to May, 1869, when D. L. Dempsey was presiding elder; J. A. Danks, pastor; Samuel Riley, R. H. Brown, A. J. Evans, H. P. Wilson, John Gamble, James Dixon, Robert Gibson, L. L. Lefever and Thomas Stewart, stewards. Thorn Creek, Petersburg, Middlesex and Brownsdale, then formed the circuit. The names of Wendle Hickey, Daniel Walters, Robert Harbison, Nathan Brown, class leaders, and B. S. Winner, superintendent of Sabbath schools, appear in the record of 1869. In 1870, Washington Darby was presiding elder, and the names of E. W. Kirk and William Kennedy appear as stewards. Rev. Henry Long was pastor in 1872, followed in 1873 by Rev. T. B. Thomas; in 1874, by Rev. E. M. Eaton; 1875, Rev. Nelson Davis; 1877, Rev. F. W. Verdican; 1878, Rev. S. Lane; and 1880, Rev. T. N. Boyle. At this time, Thorn Creek, Knox Chapel, Brownsdale and Middlesex formed the circuit. Rev. T. W. Robbins was pastor in 1881. Louis Croft and A. Gold being then stewards of the class of the Middlesex church; Louis Young and Mr. Wike, at Brownsdale and Knox, and Robert Gibson, James Welsh and Joseph Criswell of the Thorn Creek church. Rev. H. J. Altman was pastor in 1882; Rev. M. M. Hildebrand in 1883-86; Rev. J. B. Caldwell, 1886; Rev. D. L. Johnson, 1887, and Rev. James L. Stiffy, 1888-90. In November, 1891, Rev. C. F. Bollinger was appointed pastor and re-appointed in 1898.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Petersville was incorporated March 15, 1858, with Alexander Bryson, who was class leader for a few years before, Henry Ingraham, John Ferguson, Henry V. Winterstein and Robert W. Graham trustees. Rev. John Ainsley was then pastor in charge, and was the first minister stationed there. The church, erected in 1858, and dedicated January 13, 1859, by Rev.

Mitchell, is a plain frame structure, thirty-six by fifty feet, completed at a cost of \$1,250. The membership in 1894 was placed at seventy-five.

The Catholic Mission of Forward township owes its existence to a desire on the part of the few Catholic families resident therein, in 1865, to possess a house of worship in which religious services could be held at stated periods. On May 10 of the year named, as the result of previous negotiations, the building and lot formerly the property of the Richmond Methodist Episcopal church, south of the Richmond estate, was conveyed by John McNeal and wife, and Francis, Thomas and Eliza McCafferty, by whom it had been purchased in 1864 from Nathan Brown and Daniel Richard, trustees for the Methodist society. The deed was made to Right Rev. Michael Domeñec, bishop of Pittsburg, the property to be held by him for the use of the Catholic congregation of Forward township.

POSTOFFICES.

The postoffices of the township are Carr, Zeno, or Duffield's store; Callery, near the southwestern corner, in Adams township; Connoquenessing, near the north line, in Connoquenessing township; Evans City, on the western line; Reibold, and Renfrew and Brownsdale just east of the eastern township line. Zeno postoffice was established in July, 1888, with Mrs. Best in charge; and Reibold came with the opening or extension of the oil field. At Zeno is M. F. Duffield's store, and at Reibold A. Schilling's store.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—THE PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—ASSOCIATIONS.

CRANBERRY township was organized in 1804, and was one of the thirteen townships into which the county was divided in that year. Its area, approximating eighty-one square miles, was retained until 1854, when, in the general sub-division of the county, it was reduced to its present limits. This township is situated in the southwestern corner of the county. Its surface is well watered by Brush creek and its branches, and by the principal feeders of Break-neck creek. It is one of the best agricultural townships of the county, and abounds in well tilled and productive farms and in thrifty and prosperous farmers. The township also appears to be rich in coal and oil. Freeport coal, in a seam

five feet thick, is found in the bed of Brush creek, near the northwestern corner of the township, not far from Graham's mill, where it has been mined for many years. Three miles farther up the stream a smaller coal has been worked, such as that found in the Haine and the Emerick banks. It is slatey at the top and bottom, but in the center contains a seam of very good coal, about fifteen or sixteen inches thick. Across the creek the old Vandivort and the Krebs banks were operated, while on Coal run, one mile away, the Hartzell bank, and, farther up, the Rowan bank were opened years ago. The Henderson, Garvin and Duncan oil fields, as well as the Brush creek oil fields, have returned liberal profits to those who have put their labor and money in them.

THE PIONEERS.

The pioneers appeared in the Brush creek neighborhood as early as 1796, when Benjamin Johnson and family, Matthew and William Graham, John Henry, Alexander Ramsey, Paul Vandivort and Samuel Duncan arrived. The mother of the Graham brothers, then Mrs. Long, came in 1797. Benjamin Davis, a single man, and George Stoolfire came about the same year. In 1800 came David Garvin and family, including his eldest son, Alexander and family, who established a tavern,—the only one between Pittsburg and Franklin—which in 1811 passed into the possession of his grandson, David Garvin, by whom it was afterwards conducted. The Indian raftsmen used to make it their stopping place on their way to Erie after their season's work on the river. In 1801 also, William Henry Goehring arrived in the township, bringing with him his wife and family. He died here in 1831. James Cooper, a native of Ireland, came in 1807. Jacob Stout and his father arrived from Northumberland county in 1811.

In 1818 Matthew Graham established the Black Bear tavern on the Pittsburg and Mercer road. Prior to that year, however, he carried on the business in a desultory way, and was well known to teamsters over the old trail, for the road was then little more than the old Indian trail from Pittsburg to Erie. James Rowan came from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. John Hall settled here soon after Mr. Rowan. Isaac Cookson located here in 1831; John L. Roll, N. Allen and William Croft, in 1832; Jacob Dambach in 1835, and Hartman Knauff in 1836.

Among the early industries of the township may be mentioned Samuel Duncan's saw mill, which was erected prior to 1808. He also ran a little distillery in the early days, which obtained a wide reputation for the fine quality of the whisky turned out. The Brush creek saw mill was erected by Matthew Graham in 1831. Two years later he built the first grist mill on the creek, it being also the first in the township.

The population of the township in 1810 was 543; in 1820, 765; in 1830, 1,046; in 1840, 1,822; in 1850, 2,236; in 1860, 931; in 1870, 945; in 1880, 983, and in 1890, 909. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894, was \$338,493; the county tax levy being \$1,353.97, and the State tax \$107.24.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schools in the township were conducted on the subscription plan, the pioneer teachers being Job Staples, Andrew Dodds, of Connoquenessing township, and Rev. Reid Bracken. The common school system was introduced in 1835, the early teachers under it being Matthew Wright, Silas Miller and John and Robert Cowan, all of whom were teachers under the old system. A convention, or rather a combined exhibit of the Cranberry township schools, was held in the Plains church on the 25th and in the Union Church, Evans City, on the 26th of February, 1852. It was the first exhibit of the kind made by the common schools of Butler county. The number of children of school age in the township in 1894 was 124 males and 106 females. The revenue for school purposes included a county tax of \$1,119.30 and a State appropriation of \$953.58.

The justices of the peace elected by the people of this township, since 1840, are as follows: Joshua Stoolfire, 1840; John Henry, 1840; Samuel Marshall, 1845; Thomas Wilson, 1845-50; Thomas W. Boggs, 1850; David Garvin, 1854; Thomas Stewart, 1854; Joseph C. Douthett, 1855; Ross Boyle, 1859; James Semple 1859; Thomas Robinson, 1864; Alex. Gillespie, 1867; John Rowan, 1869; John Rohner, 1872-79; N. Allen, 1874; D. B. Wilson, 1877; Fleming West, 1882; Cyrus Harper, 1884; Isaac M. Wright, 1887; Fleming West, 1889; Cyrus Harper, 1890; Isaac N. Wright, 1892.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

The July celebration of 1825 in Cranberry township was carried out by the "Connoquenessing Republicans," commanded by Capt. Reese Evans, at the house of Alexander Martin. Joseph Alward was elected president of the day, P. E. Purviance, vice-president, and John Gillespie, secretary. The military company had a drill after the fashion of "Scott's Infantry Tactics," and then like all good militiamen joined the crowd in the race for the banquet tables in Martin's house. This material part of the celebration was succeeded by oratory, music and drinking. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Alward, and the "Connoquenessing Republicans" fired several rounds in its honor. There were thirteen regular toasts offered, followed by twenty-one volunteer toasts. To the regular toasts, however, special attention was given. The program called for a certain number of cheers, according to the importance which the master of ceremonies attached to each toast. Thus "The Day We Celebrate," was given three cheers; "The Constitution of the United States," four cheers; "The Governor of Pennsylvania," six cheers; "Andrew Jackson—our next President," ten cheers; "Our Representatives in Congress," received six cheers, while "The Memory of the Revolutionary Heroes," and "General Lafayette, the early and distinguished champion of freedom," received three cheers each.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Cranberry township dates back to the settlement of the Coverts and Garvins in this corner of the county. The late James Garvin is given by John Rowan as authority for the statement that the first minister of this

denomination to visit the settlement was Rev. Reid Bracken, who came in 1806, and in 1808 organized the church now known as the "Old Plains." The late Josiah Covert, son of Morris Covert, a pioneer of Jackson township, was equally positive that the organization was effected in 1806. The exact date is therefore in doubt. Among the original members are Benjamin Covert and Morris Covert, who were elders about 1812; Matthew and William Graham, and Robert Boggs, and the elders, James McClelland, John Crawford, William Critchlow and John Emmett, and, in still later years, Mary Rowan, who settled near what is known as Ogle.

Mention is made in a "supplication" to the Presbytery at Erie, at its first meeting April 13, 1802, for preaching at Breakneck, which is thought to be the settlement around the present Plains church. It is mentioned and referred to under its present name in the minutes of the Erie Presbytery of 1807, in conjunction with Mt. Nebo, as vacant. On April 20, 1808, Rev. Reid Bracken was installed first pastor, and served until November 7, 1819. For a number of years the congregation appears to have worshipped in a tent. Between 1820 and 1824, however, a log building was erected on a lot donated by Benjamin Davis. It occupied the site of the present church. After Mr. Bracken left, the church appears to have been without a regular pastor for some years. It was visited, however, from time to time by Rev. John Andrews, who organized the Fairmount church, in 1822, and other ministers, and services held with some regularity. From 1828 to 1831, Rev. John Moore was supply and pastor. As time passed, the visits of ministers became less frequent, the pulpit being so seldom filled that the old church may be said to have passed out of existence, although Dr. Aaron Williams, who was a teacher at Zelenople, preached in and around that village, and also in the vicinity of the Plains church. The members were New Light Covenanters, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and of other beliefs, until the union on January 1, 1838, with the Cross Roads church in Allegheny county, and the calling of Rev. L. R. McAboy as pastor, who took charge in September, following.

At this time the following members of the "Plains" congregation became members of the re-organized church: William Graham, Sr., William Graham, Jr., Elizabeth, David, Hannah, Matthew and Mary Graham, Jane Simpson, Jane Wallace, Margaret Bowman, Eleanor Wilson, Rebecca Cooper, James and Nancy Garvin, Ann, John and Morgan Covert, Robert Boggs, Sr., Margaret, Samuel, Jane, Andrew and Mary Ann Boggs, Ann McGregor, Margaret Dunbar, Job and Susanna Staples, Joseph and Margaret Richardson, Mary Coats, Rebecca Bolander and Mary Rowan. Among the new members admitted in the fall were William, Nancy and Phoebe Vandivort, Mary and Jane Hutchison, Martha Goehring, Nancy Boggs, Eliza and Susanna Vandivort, Philip and Esther Covert, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander and Margaret Parks, William and Emma Nesbitt, Mary Croft and Sheldon Coats. Early in 1839, four elders were chosen to assist the pioneer elder—Morris Covert. They were William Graham, Sr., Andrew Boggs, James W. Garvin, and William Vandivort. In June, 1839, there were admitted Jane McClelland, Margaret Evans, Andrew Wilson, John and Hester Vandivort, Christian Goehring and Samuel and Anna Covert. Shortly after.

Morris Covert died. In 1839 a brick house was erected close beside the old log church, by Matthew Graham, John Rea and other old members. The brick was made on John Goehring's farm and Thomas Evans was the contractor.

The society was incorporated November 16, 1849, the trustees being David Garvin, James W. Garvin and James Sample. In April, 1858, Rev. Newton Bracken succeeded Mr. McAboy as pastor. Thomas W. Boggs, John Graham, Josiah Covert and John Rowan were elected elders. Of all these men, who guided the church in 1859 and for many years after, John Rowan is the only one living. Early in 1860 Rev. Mr. Bracken left the church, and the old pastor, Rev. McAboy, Rev. Milton McMillan and others preached here at intervals, until 1863, when Rev. John W. Potter was called as pastor. He died June 10, 1866. At that time this society united with that at Fairmount in a call to Mr. Potter, and the "Plains" church was transferred from the Allegheny Presbytery, now Butler, to the Allegheny City Presbytery.

From June, 1866, to 1868, the churches were without a pastor. In the last named year, Rev. Samuel R. Kerr received a call from the two churches, was installed pastor and served until July 1, 1869. Rev. Levi Risher came here in November, 1869, but was not installed pastor until June 27, 1870. In 1876 seventy-six members were admitted on examination and three on certificates, the total membership being 215. Rev. A. G. Baker, an evangelist from Nauvoo, Illinois, aided Mr. Risher in the revival services which drew so many new members into the society. Mr. Risher was released as pastor October 31, 1876. In November, 1876, Rev. Mr. McLean supplied the pulpit. In December Rev. William Wilson was supply and preached here several Sabbaths. Rev. R. J. Criswell came in April, 1877; was called as pastor, June 4, that year, and installed June 20. In September, 1877, Andrew Boggs, Josiah Covert, John Rowan, James Sutton, R. A. White, Thomas W. Boggs and James Thompson are named as elders. In January, 1878, services were authorized to be held in the Baptist church at Evansburg. In March of that year the question of building a new church was discussed and finance and building committees were appointed. James Sutton, Samuel McClelland, J. M. Covert, James Thompson and Samuel Graham formed the first, and Thomas Graham, R. A. White, B. F. White, William Croft, John Staples, Nicoll Allen and John Rowan, the second. The old church was torn down in May, 1878, and the new church was dedicated November 3, 1879, Rev. W. H. Jeffers preaching the dedicatory sermon. On March 31, 1878, there were 231 communicants reported and 160 attendants at Sunday school.

From January to June, 1880, Rev. George Scott filled the pulpit, while Dr. Young, E. P. Louis, A. W. Lawrence, G. W. Stewart and G. W. Shaffer visited the church from June to October, 1880. Revs. Shaffer, Junkin, Minton, Pollock, McMahon and several others came to fill the pulpit until December, 1881, when Rev. G. M. Potter began his labors as stated supply. The organization of the church at Evans City was considered February 18, 1883, and thirty-nine members were dismissed from the old church to form the new one. Rev. R. C. Yates was moderator in June, 1885, and continued to preside until June, 1888. On October 5, that year, Rev. G. M. Potter's name re-occurs as moderator, and on October 8, Mr. Yates was elected pastor: but the minority being forty-four in a total

vote of ninety-four, the choice was not pressed. John Rowan, Josiah Covert, James Thompson, J. M. Covert, Matthew Graham, John Goehring and O. P. Graham were the elders at that time. At the close of 1889 Rev. J. P. White was moderator. The statistical report of April, 1890, is signed by J. K. McKallip, moderator; but in May of that year Mr. White's name re-appears. In June, 1890, John Rowan was elected moderator, J. M. Covert, who was elected clerk of session in 1888, signing the record. Rev. G. M. Potter presided October 25, 1890, John Rowan in April, 1892, Rev. J. P. White in May, 1892, Rev. McNees in October, 1892, and Rev. A. J. Hetrick in May, 1893. The number of communicants in 1894 was about 185.

St. John's German United Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, formerly called "St. Daniel's church," in Cranberry township, adopted a constitution, June 7, 1869, at a meeting of members, presided over by Christoph Kirschler, of which John G. Hoffman was secretary and Andrew Kirschler treasurer—these three being the trustees. In the article providing for the government of the burial ground, it is written, "as long as a member remains in connection with this congregation, that is from June 7, 1869, and has signed his name on the church book, he has, for himself and his children the right of burial in our graveyard, but for the daughters only as long as they go by the name of their parents."

Dutillh Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cranberry township, originally a class of the Plains church of Allegheny county, dates its distinct organization from 1879, when the present church was erected under the direction of William Lonsdale, Sr., Dr. Elder Crawford, Thomas Crea, Jacob Crider and Thomas Robinson. The heads of families at that time were Mary A. Douthett, Daniel and Ruth Emerick, Eli and Eliza Easton, Mary Emmell, John English and his wife, Albert and Savila Graham, Maud Graham, Austin and Amanda Graham, G. B. and Elizabeth Gill, Eliza Headland, Jacob and Libbie Headland, Charles Headland, John and Sadie Headland, Eli Headland, Michael Headland, Lewis and Jennie Hoffman, William and Hannah Hillman, Amelia Hoehn, Edward Harper, Blanche Harper, Ida Kibler, John and Elizabeth Keshler, William and Jane Lonsdale, William F. and Jennie Lonsdale, Sarah Lambert, Jennie Mulligan, Mary A. Murray, Harriet Pearce, Thomas and Mary Ann Robinson, William and Estella Robinson, Anna Robinson, A. N. and Julia Richardson, Lone Sherar and Mary Sherar, Lizzie Shannon, Robert and Nannie Trimble, Josephine Vandivort and family, Sadie Wilson, Dr. Elder and Martha Crawford, Thomas and Dora Crea, Jacob and Mary Crider. The stewards in 1879 were Dr. Crawford, Thomas Crea, and William Lonsdale. Thomas Crea was class leader and Thomas Robinson was superintendent of Sunday school. Jacob Crider succeeded Lonsdale as steward; William F. Lonsdale succeeded Crea, and Isaac Wright succeeded William Lonsdale, Sr. The pastors of this church since 1879 are Rev. Mr. Swann, followed by Revs. W. C. T. Weaver, Stevenson, Freeman, McCurdy, J. J. Davis and William Medley, who was serving in 1894. The churches attached are Salem, in Allegheny county, and Mars in Adams township.

VILLAGES.

Ogle is the local postoffice and village. For some time Thomas Robinson, who was postmaster, had the office at his home; but, when William Garvin was appointed, the office was moved to the hamlet, since known as Ogle, where he was the first merchant. John Frantz succeeded Mr. Garvin in 1885, and he carried on the office in his store until 1889, when Mr. Garvin was re-appointed. In July, 1894, Mr. Frantz was again appointed postmaster at Ogle. The stores are conducted by William Garvin, J. A. Boggs, John Frantz and H. M. Johnston.

Hendersonville, the old postoffice of the township, was superseded by Mars, in Adams township, whither many of the inhabitants went after the railroad was completed to that point.

The Brush Creek Protective Association was organized in 1878 with fifty-eight members. The officers or directors, in March, 1879, were John Ziegler, S. M. Hazen, Charles Herman, Thomas Ferguson, John Snyder, James Alcorn, Henry Knauff, Milo E. Rider, Jacob Gaebe, Henry Gardner, Henry Blinn and Charles Goehring. The total risks at that time amounted to about \$70,000. In January, 1892, Thomas Ferguson was elected president and Milo E. Reader, secretary.

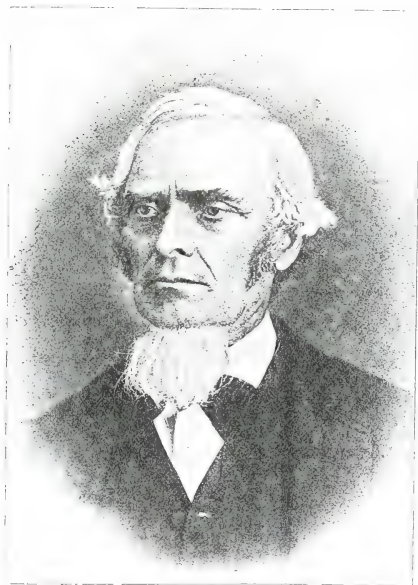
The Patrons of Husbandry in Cranberry boast of one active grange. To every organization, whether local or general, promising benefits to agriculturalists, her citizens have been always friendly. The Farmers' Alliance has a membership here; and Grange, Number 908, has now no less than thirty-four members. The first to join January 21, 1890, were Fleming West, Jacob Emmell, John Leise, O. P. Graham, W. H. Ramsey, A. J. West, Edwin Ramsey and Nicol Allen, the first officers in order of grange rank, with Madams West, Emmell, Leise and Graham. The grange hall is on the Leise farm.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

ADAMS township, named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, was organized in 1854, its territory being taken from Cranberry and Middlesex townships. It is drained by Breakneck creek, Little Breakneck and Glade run. They flow through broad, fertile valleys, and serve to diversify as well as beautify the scenery of the township. Along the Breakneck, near the Forward township line, a four to six-inch layer



Philip Gelbach

of canal coal is found, resting on about two feet of the Upper Freeport coal. Both deposits were mined by George Marburger; while on the hill above, fully seventy feet over the canal, Dunbar opened a bank in eighteen inches of what is locally called the Brush creek coal. The Davidson and Hays banks above this, show the Upper Freeport on each side of the river in veins fourteen to twenty inches thick. In 1876 coal was discovered on the Park farm. The green, crinoidal limestone found on a few of the higher summits, as on the Stoup and Hill farms, has seldom, if ever, been utilized for lime or building purposes. The red shale banding other summits is simply an ornament of nature. This township escaped the enterprise of the oil man for many years; but his industry has at last gained him a foothold and created a new and prosperous section of the Butler oil field.

PIONEERS.

The first settler of this township was James Glover, born in New Jersey, in 1753, a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer of Pittsburg. During his hunting expeditions, he found, in what is now Adams township, a deer lick, and near it, in 1792, he built a hunter's cabin. In 1795 he made a clearing, and the following year claimed a tract of 400 acres round it. In 1796 he abandoned the cabin to take possession of a log-house, which he had erected that year, and there resided until his death, in 1844. Prior to the building of the log-house, James Irvine, who came from Ireland in 1770, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Butler county, erected a large house of round logs, in the center of his claim of one hundred acres, where he died in 1830. He was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. About that time, William McCandless, the tailor; William McCandless, the distiller, and Robert McCandless appeared upon the scene. Adam Johnson, who died at the age of 103 years, in 1827, came about 1796, accompanied by his son, also named Adam, with Joshua and George Stoolfire, Moses Meeker, who did not stay, Timothy Ward, a teacher, who moved to Ohio, and David Spear.

In 1798 William Criswell, a native of Ireland, came into the township, as did William Roseboro, James and Matthew Park, Silas Miller, Isaac Covert, Joseph and Thomas Means and one or more of the Gillilands, John Gilliland being born here, November 25, 1798. The Davidsons were also among the pioneers, as prior to 1803: James, Sr., James, Jr., and Peggy had 800 acres of land, with horses and cows. John Richardson and William Forsythe came about the close of the century; Andrew Barr with wife and three children came in 1813 and settled on the old Roseboro farm, which the original owner called Edenderry. Thomas Kennedy located here about the same time. Robert McKinney came in 1816, and established a distillery in 1819: Job Staples, a farmer, preacher and school-teacher, moved in from the Brush creek country, and the Coverts, Plummers, Orrs, McMarlins, Kennedys, Cashdollars, Kidds, Marshalls, Walters, Coopers and Halls followed the pioneers and cleared the glades.

The township has never departed from its attachments to agriculture, and hence the record of manufacturing industries is confined to Robert McKinney's distillery, established in 1819, and Samuel Roseboro's grist mill, near Mars, built in 1883, near the site of Matthew Park's old mill.

The population in 1860, was 866; in 1870, 973; in 1880, 1,156, and in 1890, 1,817. The last number has been increased, owing to the rapid development of the oil field and general progress of the township. The total assessed value of property in 1894 was \$415,840; the county tax \$1,663.30, and the State tax \$415.28.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

Though the first log house for school purposes was not erected until 1805, the children of the pioneers of Adams township were not left without instruction, for a wandering teacher or some resident capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, would convene a class and preside over it. After 1805, such teachers as Timothy Ward, Matthew Wright and later Job Staples of Cranberry taught in this township and prepared the way for the common schools. The first building erected for common school purposes, was that in which Robert Hill taught, in the McMarlin-Criswell neighborhood, on or near the old Davis farm. Near the present village of Callery, a log house was built in 1837. Samuel Hood taught a school, in what is now Adams township, about forty-six years ago, in the untenanted house of Reuben Conaby, just south of the Robbins mill. It was the first school in that neighborhood. Hood, with Joseph and Robert Cowan and, it is said, one or two of the Douthetts, as well as John Irvine and Silas Miller, were among the first teachers of the public schools. In 1894 there were 230 male and 209 female children of school age reported; the school revenue was \$5,558.05 and the number of schools, ten.

The justices of the peace, elected in Adams township, since its organization in 1854, are named as follows: William Rea, 1854-59 and '64; John S. Douthett, 1857-59; Francis H. Davidson, 1864; Samuel Marshall, 1865-70; Benjamin Douthett, 1869; Jacob Hutchman, 1872-77-82; James Barr, 1874-79; Thomas M. Marshall, 1884; Joseph Cashdollar, 1885; D. B. Wilson, 1887; T. W. Kennedy, 1890; John Shannon, 1894, and W. J. Gilliland, appointed in July, 1894, vice Kennedy, deceased.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Adams township, known as the "Union church," was organized in 1806 near Brownsdale, as related in the history of Forward township. In 1820 the place of meeting was changed to the point near the present house of worship, and the tent was carried thither. In 1824 the society purchased two acres from Robert McKinney, and in 1825 erected a log building in which Rev. Matthew Williams preached until 1826, when Rev. T. C. Guthrie, a licentiate of the Pittsburg Reformed Presbytery was installed pastor of Union and Pine Creek churches, with William Criswell, of Glade Run Associate church, and David Spear of the Pine Creek Reformed Presbyterian church, additional elders. When the division took place the followers of the "New School" section of Union church, held the property.

In 1839 the log house was abandoned, the "Old School" party purchasing an adjoining lot and erecting a brick building on it, in which they afterward worshipped. In 1855 the "Old Schools" had called Rev. Hugh Walkinshaw as pastor, who served them until April, 1843, when he resigned. In the following

June he was succeeded by Rev. John Galbraith, who remained until 1872, when he accepted a call for his entire time from North Union church. Mr. Galbraith was born in Donegal county, Ireland, April 6, 1818. He came to the United States in 1832, graduated from the Western University at Pittsburg in 1838, from the Reformed Theological Seminary of Allegheny City in 1842, was ordained in 1843, and took charge of the Union church of Adams township the same year.

On May 17, 1876, Rev. A. Kilpatrick was installed pastor of Union and Pine Creek churches. In 1877 the congregation of Union removed their church to Mars, two miles south of the old place.

The "New School" Presbyterians date their church building back to 1839. The "Old School" Presbyterians having led the way in church building, the "New School" people purchased a lot about one mile northwest of the "Old School" building, and erected a large brick house, which now carries the name, "Union Church, 1839," on a stone inserted in the gable. In 1840 an election of elders resulted in the choice of John McGeorge, Samuel Boyd, John Waldron and David Gilliland. About that time Rev. T. C. Guthrie resigned the charge, and the pulpit was supplied at intervals until 1851, when Rev. Andrew Walker was installed pastor of this and the Mount Pleasant church, as formed in 1850. In 1854 his pastorate with these organizations ceased. The elders chosen in 1855 were David Dickey, William Anderson, Joseph Douthett and Jacob Stoup. With the exception of 1857 and 1858, when Rev. Guthrie was stated supply, the pulpit was vacant until after the society merged into the United Presbyterian church. The members from the Brownsdale neighborhood withdrew in 1859 to attach themselves to a new organization there, and in June, 1859, the remnant of the Union congregation became allied with the United Presbyterians. The elders elected in January, 1860, were Joseph Johnston, Joshua Davidson and Jacob Hutchman. About that time the application for transfer to the Butler Presbytery was acquiesced in by the Allegheny Presbytery. Union and Brownsdale churches agreed to unite in one charge, and in the summer of 1861 extended a call to Rev. R. M. Patterson, who was installed as pastor November 11, 1861. John Donaldson, an elder of the Evans City society, was installed an elder here in 1864; John S. Douthett and John Martin were elected elders in 1867, and Alexander Hunter, an elder of the Middlesex Presbyterian church, in 1875. In 1864 the Union and Brownsdale societies dissolved connection, and Mr. Patterson was allowed to devote his whole time to the Old Union church until appointed by the Freedmen Missions' board school teacher at Knoxville. The society was incorporated June 14, 1866, with Jacob Hutchman, Francis H. Davidson and Samuel Orr trustees. In 1871 Rev. R. G. Young was called by Union and Brownsdale. He accepted the call and remained until 1875. In 1880 the two churches joined in a call to Rev. R. P. McClester, who was installed June 15 of that year. May 3, 1881, J. J. Smith, a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian church of Buena Vista, was installed an elder here, and on October 14, 1886, William A. Sloan and James W. Park were elected elders. On June 9, 1890, Mr. McClester resigned, since which time the pulpit has been vacant. The session is made up of John Martin, J. J. Smith, William A. Sloan and Jacob

Hutchman. The last named has been clerk of the session for many years. The number of members in 1894 was 144.

Crest View Presbyterian Church was organized in 1890, letters being granted August 10, of that year, by the session of Plains church to the following named members: John Staples, Mandana Staples, Nancy Staples, Susan Staples, Maud Staples, William Staples and Seth P. Staples; Joseph, Maria, Fleming, Margaret, Ida, Mary, Andrew and Annie L. West; Nicoll and Nancy Allen; Annas and Mary Metz; Elizabeth, Alfred, Annie and Sarah Richardson; Joseph and Jane Davis; John Vandivort, and Tillie Goehring. The petition, bearing the above signatures was presented by Rev. R. C. Yates, and granted. The society was incorporated February 15, 1892, with Nicoll Allen, F. C. McNeal and Alfred Richardson, trustees.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mars, the early history of which is related in that of Union church, was incorporated May 16, 1893, on petition of Dr. John C. Barr, T. M. Marshall, John Davidson, John A. Criswell and Presley Duncan. On January 20, 1894, the new church building was completed at a cost of about \$4,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mars was organized with eight members, Joseph Borland, one of the most zealous friends of the society, being one of them. The church building followed organization. Rev. Mr. Hunter is now the preacher in charge.

The Evangelical Association is a recent addition to the churches of this township. They have a church building, and fair sized congregation.

VILLAGES.

Mars, formerly Overbrook postoffice, is a stirring hamlet, the center of a promising oil field. In 1875 Samuel Park, the miller, was appointed postmaster at Overbrook. When the Pittsburg and New Castle Narrow Gauge railroad was completed to that point, Frank Johnston built a small store, which he sold in 1877-78 to W. H. Walters and W. J. Gilliland. Two years later they sold to J. B. Dickey, when Gilliland erected a larger building west of the railroad for mercantile purposes, which Dickey also purchased. Oliver Pinkerton commenced building the third store, when the report that the depot would be moved to Little Breakneck stopped the enterprise, and caused Dickey to sell his building to W. H. Walters, who carried on business for a year, when Samuel and Andrew Thompson became the owners. Then W. J. Gilliland purchased five acres of the S. A. Kennedy tract and erected a building, now occupied by Thomas Marshall. In the fall of 1883 W. J. Gilliland and D. G. Marshall erected the store and depot, where they carried on business until 1884, the railroad office being removed from the Thompson location. D. B. Wilson, who came from Hendersonville, built a house, which he traded for the Samuel Thompson store. Later he built a second house, near the depot. F. P. Confer erected a blacksmith shop and dwelling. The shop he sold one year after to John Conley and the dwelling to John Davis. Samuel Ziegler followed Conley as blacksmith. Mrs. Craney, J. W. Davidson, Joseph Davidson, Samuel Crowe, J. E. Brown, Al. Shook, Margaret Barr, Benjamin Douthett, Brice Owens, S. J. Marshall, Andrew Barr, G. H.

McCaw, John Magee, W. J. Link, Joseph Borland, and the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian societies, were the builders of the village next to the pioneers named.

The postmasters, in order of service, were Samuel Park, W. H. Walters, J. B. Dickey, J. F. Shannon, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Marshall, D. B. Wilson, J. E. Boggs, and the present incumbent—T. M. Marshall. In November, 1882, the postal authorities changed the name to Mars. The fire of September 18, 1892, originated in the William Bowser building and destroyed that, with the houses owned by J. B. Conlin, W. J. Gilliland and J. D. Marshall. The merchants of the village are Dr. J. C. Barr, drugs; W. D. Boyd, lumber; J. E. Graham, general stock; Irvine Brothers, furniture; Jordan & Company, general stock; W. J. Link, coal; J. D. Marshall, general stock; and T. H. Miles, restaurant. The estimated population of the village in 1894 was 350, showing a remarkable advance since 1890.

Valencia, a hamlet near the south line of the township, was surveyed for Dr. S. O. Sterrett and named by him. It contains at present the general stores of J. A. & W. F. Anderson, A. L. Cooper and Dr. S. O. Sterrett, and the agricultural implement store and coal yards of J. C. Barr.

Myoma is a small village, unpretentious in its buildings, but yet the center of a rich agricultural section. The mercantile houses of H. H. Berringer and C. B. Irvine, who took the place of J. C. Davidson; W. W. Wilson's blacksmith shop; Rev. Mr. Shimp's church and the school-house, with a number of dwelling houses, constitute the village. The postoffice is administered by Mr. Berringer.

Downeyville is the name given to a hamlet in this township, near the Allegheny county line.

Callery, at the junction of the Butler branch and Pittsburg and Western railroads, was named in honor of the president of the railroad company and dedicated as a railroad town. A postoffice was established in 1880, with A. M. Beers as postmaster. His wife, Emma J. Beers, succeeded him, and then came John F. Shannon in 1888, whose successor, J. M. Little, was appointed July 10, 1894. Before the close of March, 1883, William Gilliland sold several lots at Callery, among the buyers being P. H. Murray, Alexander Blair, A. M. Beers, T. M. Marshall and F. C. Meeder, who erected buildings there in April, even before the railroad depot was completed. The Meeder House was opened in July and the beginning of the village really made. The fire of October 29, 1892, destroyed the dwellings of L. Goddard, B. Beers, J. Cashdollar, Mrs. Harkless, A. Footz and T. Kane; the hotels of W. H. White, H. Maters and Van Boise; the stores of James Little and W. Shannon; Murray's restaurant, and the railroad depot and freight house, the total loss being placed at about \$25,000. Of this sum the Glade Mills Mutual Fire Insurance Company paid about \$7,000, and other companies about an equal amount, so that, notwithstanding the protection offered by insurance, the people of the town lost heavily in property and time. The rebuilding was slow and sure. By the fall of 1893 several new buildings were completed. The depot was about the first to rise out of the debris. The business interests of Callery in 1894 were Carruthers, Peters & Company, machinists and blacksmiths; M. J. Goddard, coal; John F. Shannon and J. H.

Thomas, general stores, and H. B. Hunt, restaurant. Pool rooms, hotels and all the trades that go to make up a little railroad town are found here. It is also the center of a busy oil field, and quite an important shipping point.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—POPULATION—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND INDUSTRIES.

MIDDLESEX township was one of the four original townships into which Butler county was divided before its territory was separated from Allegheny county. With each ensuing subdivision of the county a reduction of its area took place, until, in 1854, it was established within its present boundaries. A narrow divide, between the Allegheny and Beaver valleys, is found in the southeast corner of the township, sending the waters of Glade run northwest and of Bull creek southeast. The green crinoidal limestone of Adams township holds a relative position here. North of the Allegheny line, a fair coal has been mined on the Mowry lands; while on the old Hays farm the Elk Lick coal has been found at a depth of seventy-five feet, and the Bakerstown coal at a depth of 189 feet. North of the closed Hays coal bank, the Gilliland bank was opened in a shallow bed of the Bakerstown variety. Where Bull creek enters Clinton township, the upper Freeport coal is exposed in the creek bottom, and again above the mouth of the East Branch of Glade run. In drilling the oil well on the Mahan farm, coal was found at the 200 feet, the 290 feet and the 640 feet levels; the first oil sand at 1,340 feet; a heavy gas flow at 1,732 feet; a ten barrel well at 1,745 feet, and blood-red slate from 1,880 to 1,930 feet.

The oil development, which is an extension of the Brownsdale and Glade Run fields, has been a great boon to the people of the township. The first well on the Nancy Adams farm, completed for George S. Stage, June 6, 1887, struck the Hundred-Foot sand at 1,356 feet, and penetrated it to a depth of 129 feet. This well flowed between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of water a day. Between Glade Mills and Watters station there are many producers. The recent developments around Glade Mills and Cooperstown prove this to be a valuable addition to the oil fields of Butler county.

The population of the township in 1810 was 538; in 1820—1,010; in 1830—1,231; in 1840—1,692; in 1850—2,259; in 1860—after new townships were formed—1,034; in 1870—1,010; in 1880—1,101, and in 1890—1,078.

PIONEERS.

Though the permanent settlements of this township do not date back quite so far as those of Adams and Worth townships, its explorers and settlers may justly claim pioneer honors. James Harbison, James Hall, Abraham Fryer and William Hultz camped here on the night of January 10, 1793, engraved their names on some forest trees next day and returned to their homes. Early in 1794 they revisited that camping place, selected lands, and built cabins. In 1795 the quartette came to permanently occupy the cabins of 1794. They found, however, that Thomas Martin, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolution, and who had taken an active part in the great struggle for liberty, had won from them the honors of being the pioneer; for they learned that he made some improvements in 1793, then fled to the block-house near the mouth of the Allegheny, but had resumed improving his clearing in 1795. He died in what is now Jefferson township. A contemporary pioneer was George Hays, who began clearing what is now known as the Wendel Hickey farm, where he resided until his death in 1837. James Fulton, a native of Ireland, made a reputation as a hunter here in 1793, and retained his home until his death in 1823. Silas Miller, the school teacher of Cranberry, who died in 1831 from burns received while trying to save a building, was one of the scouts of 1792, and a well known hunter here from 1794 to the day of his death.

William Thompson was also one of the first settlers. His sons, John and William, were born in the township in the years 1795 and 1797, respectively. William Martin, who located here in 1796 with the object of gathering round him a colony of rent-paying crofters, should not be forgotten. He did not succeed in his object; but nevertheless went on building "land-jobbers cabins," and advertising the new land. Matthew Wigfield and his wife, Mary Ann Wilson, a native of Ireland, located here in 1796 with their large family. He died in 1816, and his wife in 1855. John Brown settled near Glade mills in 1796, and Thomas Park, his wife and several children joined the settlement in 1798. He died in 1832.

John and Rebecca David and family came here from Dauphin county about the same period. Their son Oliver was afterwards a leading merchant of Butler. Joseph Flick, a native of Berks county, who died in 1809, was a settler of 1801. Thomas Baker, a Nova Scotian, found his way to this fertile wilderness in 1798, and found that his namesake, the itinerent tailor, introduced the name two years before. Thomas Denny, who died in 1821, built a log house for school purposes, in 1796, the same in which William Powell taught the ensuing winter term. James McCallum, the first merchant, came in 1798, and in 1799 opened a little store, which the settlers patronized in emergencies. Samuel Rippey was appointed justice of the peace by Governor McKean, and was the pioneer law giver of the township. The Linns, Lists, Lyons, Boyds, and others, forming a company of pioneers, may be said to have located here before the end of the century; while James McBride, the apothecary and bone-setter came in 1800.

Absalom Monks came into the county in 1801, and the next year purchased a tract of land in this township, upon which he built a cabin and began clearing

off the forest. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, and when he died left numerous descendants to perpetuate his name. The Trimble settlement was made in 1807 by Thomas Trimble, who came from Ireland in 1790 and died here in 1837. Samuel, his youngest son, died in 1855, aged fifty-eight years. John and James Bartley, father and son, left Ireland in 1800 with their families and found a home in Middlesex. James served in the War of 1812. John Davis settled here in 1812, and John Criner, Philip Snyder and Samuel Crooks about 1815.

ELECTION AND JUSTICES.

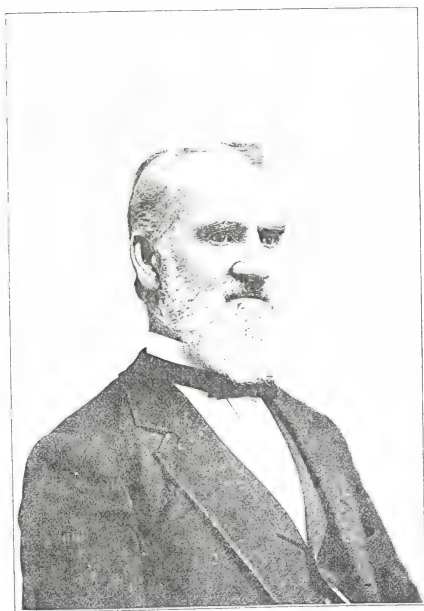
The first election was held in the township October 25, 1805, the vote being as follows: Thomas McKean twenty-seven, and Simon Snyder fourteen for Governor; James O'Hara twenty-six, Samuel Smith thirteen, and Nathaniel West two for Congress; S. Ewalt twenty-seven and J. Martin thirteen for Senator; John McBride twenty-six, Jacob Mechling thirteen, George Robison, thirteen, Jacob Ferree fifteen, James Carothers twenty-six, Abner Laycock twelve, and Francis McLure twelve for Assembly; W. B. Young twelve, Abner Coats twelve, David Sutton ten, William Brown seven, and W. Johnston nine for county commissioner.

The justices of the peace for Middlesex township, from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: James Fulton, 1840-45; Robert Brown, 1840; William Cunningham, 1845-50-55 and '60; Johnson White, 1850 and 1870; Samuel McNeal, 1855; George Hays, 1860; Andrew Barclay, 1865; George W. Hays, 1865; Robert Trimble, 1869, 1879 and 1884; T. H. Lyon, 1877; J. H. Starr, 1881; T. R. McMillen, 1886 and '91; Samuel A. Leslie, 1889 and '94.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in this township was taught in 1796 by William Powell, then over sixty of age, in a log school-house erected on the farm of Thomas Denny. The building was an extremely crude affair. The logs were unhewn, the floor constructed of rough pieces of timber, and the openings were plastered with mud. Mr. Powell is said to have been a rather quaint and eccentric man, very dignified before his pupils, and making much mystery of the learning he possessed. Nevertheless many pleasant memories were retained of him by those who acquired the first rudiments of an English education under his instruction. In 1893 this township supported seven schools, the pupils numbering 133 males and 135 females. The total receipts for school purposes, including a state appropriation of \$1,181.61, was \$4,178.81.

The Middlesex Presbyterian Church dates its beginning to the fall of 1800, when Rev. Abraham Boyd, a Presbyterian minister, came into this township and for two years preached in the open air. Within a few months after his coming the church was organized, the first elders being Robert McCandless, Hugh Gilliland and William Johnson. On June 17, 1802, Mr. Boyd was installed as pastor and continued to serve the congregation until 1817. In 1803 a log cabin was erected, north of Glade run, and used as a house of worship until 1817, when it was replaced by a hewn-log building. This was used until 1842, when the pres-



Yours Truly
W. E. Waldron

ent brick edifice was erected on the site of the pioneer cabin. On September 28, 1820, Rev. Reid Bracken was installed as pastor, serving until April 1, 1834. Rev. J. W. Johnston took charge October 12, 1836, and remained until April 3, 1839. He was followed by Rev. Thomas W. Kerr, who built the brick residence above Glade Mills, and who served the congregation from January 5, 1841, until his death, October 29, 1847. Next came Rev. Ephraim Ogden, who was installed November 14, 1848, and who continued as pastor for nearly forty years. The present pastor, Rev. Willis S. McNeese took charge December 16, 1890. The congregation numbers 148 members.

October 3, 1855, during Mr. Ogden's pastorate, the church was incorporated, the following members being named as trustees: William Thompson, Alexander Hunter, James Welsh, Dr. Jacob Stewart and William Marshall. The present trustees are W. T. Martin, W. C. Anderson, Harris Puff, Samuel Ekas and Walter Phillips. Among those who have served the church as elders since its organization, in addition to those already named, are the following: James and William Critchlow, William Johnson, Jr., James Plummer, John Larrimore, John Brown, John Gilliland, Johnson White, Thomas Welsh, Samuel White, F. McElwain, Robert Patterson, Joel Kirk, W. S. Wible, Philip Miller, Robert Stewart, William Brown, Alexander Douthett, Alexander Hunter, M. B. Rowan, Robert A. Patterson and James Martin. The present session comprises George K. Graham, clerk, H. C. Miller, and James D. Anderson.

Glade Run United Presbyterian Church was organized about 1812, and in the same year erected a log cabin for the purpose of worship. Before its dedication it was burned, but the little society, undaunted by this calamity, proceeded to build another on its ruins. This was completed in 1815. The ground owned by this church was acquired by a deed made by Stephen Lowrey, of Maryland, March 25, 1820, conveying to the Associate Church of Glade Run, two acres, being part of a tract conveyed by William Guyer to Robert Morris, and by the latter to Lowrey, March 17, 1807. Prior to 1819, Revs. Bruce, Ramsey and Dunn visited the settlement at intervals. In 1820, Rev. John France was installed pastor and preached to 100 members. Under him a log house, twenty by twenty-four feet, was built. The members of session comprised Andrew Duncan, John Crawford, William Criswell, George Wallace, David Park, Barnet Gilliland, Joseph Logan, William Dixon, Samuel Galbreath, John Donaldson and Robert Duff. Mr. France remained until 1841, marrying his first wife here and burying her in the first cemetery in 1831. For over twenty years he worked for an annual salary of \$400, then moved to Ohio, where he died in the fifties, aged eighty years, leaving his second wife to survive him. Rev. W. Douthett was pastor from 1849 to 1854; Rev. J. G. Barnes from 1862 to 1870; Rev. I. T. Wright from 1872 to 1881, and Rev. R. E. Lackey from 1884 to 1888. Rev. David T. McCalmont, the present pastor, came May 18, 1890. The present church building was erected in 1854, and the society incorporated September 25, 1860, with Edward Sefton, George Wallace, George Greer, John Park and S. B. McNeil, trustees. The membership at present exceeds 150 and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The Belvidere Community of Practical Christians, of which William Hicks was leader, purchased what is known as the Westerman farm, in Clinton

township, in 1843. Hicks' religious philosophy was a taking and pleasing one, to all appearance, for many converts from other local churches flocked to his standard. When the people learned that Hicks' christianity did not provide for pleasure in the future life, the society was shattered and the lands reverted to Thomas Westerman.

The Middlesex Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to be contemporary in its membership with the Presbyterian society of this township, though not organized until 1870. Seventy years prior to organization, the gospel was preached according to Wesley's ideas and meetings held in Matthew Wigfield's house, which many attended. Those meetings were ultimately resolved into an unorganized Union Church, which was acknowledged as such until the Methodists were strong enough to establish a church of their own. Wendel Hickey, Absalom Monks, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Chantler, Levi Lefevre, and Alexander Leslie, were the local leaders in the movement, while Rev. C. Danks was the zealous prompter of and actual leader in the organization. In 1872 a frame building was erected at a cost of about \$1,200.

The Church of God, of which Rev. G. H. Richey is pastor, is one of the new divisions of modern christianity. The teachings of this new organization led the people to call its adherents Winnebrenarians, which title its followers repudiate.

CEMETERIES.

In the old cemetery lot on which the Middlesex Presbyterian church building stands are many nameless graves. Some, marked by common sandstone monuments, are made impressive by their simplicity. The greater number of graves, however, are designated by old-time marble headstones, and many of them by modern marble monuments. Among the dead who inhabit this silent city the following may be mentioned: Robert Linn, Sr., 1816; Edward Byrne, 1816; Benjamin Linn, 1817; John Reese, 1824; James Byrne, 1826; James Plummer and Sarah David, 1828; Fanny Park, 1829; Sarah Campbell, 1830; A. McCaslin and Margaret C. Thompson, 1830; Joseph Welsh and Jane Linn, 1831; John M. Brown, 1833; Sarah Linn, 1833; Catherine Harper, Jesse Sutton and James Critchlow, 1834; James Byrne and Elizabeth Flick, 1835; James Campbell, 1836; James Potts, 1837; Margaret Campbell and Martha White, 1838; David Burns, 1839; Henry Sefton, 1840; Margaret Campbell, 1841; Absalom Monks, 1842; James Harbison, 1843; Elizabeth Lyon, 1844; Mary Norton, 1845; Thomas Harper and Elizabeth David, 1846; William Kennedy, 1847; Hannah H. Brown, 1848; Catherine Brown, 1849; Sarah Welsh and Elizabeth Morrison, 1850; George Boyd, 1851; John Lyon, 1852; Elizabeth Boyd, John Brown and Margaret Campbell, 1853; Margaret Reese, Mary Thompson and Mary A. Luce, 1858; James Brown, 1859; Jane Sefton and William Hunter, 1861; Capt. Edwin Lyon, 1862; Mary Harbison, 1865; Rachel Brittain, 1866; Hannah Potts, 1867; Mary Brown, 1868; Ruth Lyon and John Dunbar, 1869; Ezekiel David, 1871; and Jane David, 1872.

The United Presbyterian Cemetery, below Cooperstown, was established about 1821. Within its inclosure rest many of the old settlers of the township,

their children and grandchildren. From the headstones and monuments marking their graves the following names have been taken: Thomas Denny, 1821; Anne, wife of Rev. John France, 1831; Elizabeth Flick, 1835; Abram M. Flick, 1836; Robert Thompson, Jr., 1843; Samuel Trimble, 1855; Esther Thompson and William List, 1856; Mary List and Joseph Flick, 1857; Robert List and Martha Kennedy, 1860; Margaret Ewing, 1862; Mary Denny, 1863; Rebecca Parks, 1864; Margaret Denny and Sarah Boyce, 1865, and Clotworthy Kennedy, 1868.

VILLAGES AND INDUSTRIES.

Glade Mills is an old hamlet in the valley of Glade run, and derives its name from the grist mill built there early in the century by John Woodcock, who added to it a saw mill, and for years monopolized trade in the two departments. In 1824, when the pioneers began to abandon their log huts in favor of frame dwellings, the Woodcock saw mill did an immense business. After the original owner retired, many operators came on the scene. In 1877 William Starr and Julius Baker purchased the property from William Campbell. In 1879 Baker sold his interests to his partner, who carried on the mill and store until he sold to his sons, J. H. and J. W. Starr, the present owners. In 1878 steam power was introduced. It is still a buhr mill, with a capacity of 250 bushels of feed a day. The store opposite the mill has been carried on successfully by W. J. Marks & Brother since 1883. The mill, Marks' general store, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen dwellings constitute the village of 1894.

The oil development of 1893-94 made this part of the county one of the busiest in the oil region. Many good wells were brought in, and the excitement around Glade Mills and Cooperstown in the fall of 1894 was a reminder of the palmy oil days of the seventies.

Among the old industries of this locality was Oliver David's tannery and distillery, in the vicinity of Middlesex Presbyterian church. Mr. David afterward removed to Butler and carried on merchandising many years.

In 1822 James Fulton established a carding mill. He invented a special machine to be worked by horse-power. Fulton was also the coffin manufacturer of this locality, which, coupled with his new industry, made for him a competence.

The old Hays mill, and the Parks grist and saw mills, southwest of Cooperstown, played an equally important part with the Glade mills in the development of the township.

Above Glade Mills, and not far from the toll-gate on the plank road, was Crooks' tavern, where thirsty travelers found stimulants and refreshments from 1880 to 1861. True, the liquor, it is alleged, was not so fine as that sold in "The Sign of the Buck," at Butler, but teamsters and other wayfarers said it was good enough after creeping up the hill from the Glade run valley. William Crooks purchased the place from Oliver David, and had little trouble in maintaining the reputation of the old tavern.

Glade Mills Mutual Fire Insurance Company signed articles of association April 15, 1873, and a charter was granted June 21, that year. The petition was

signed by Harvey Osborne, president; Jacob Hutchman, secretary; William Campbell, treasurer; Friend Buxton, T. H. Lyon, John D. Hill, John Wakeham, John Rennison, John W. Park, James Anderson, Joseph Logan and James Martin. John D. Anderson has served as president, Robert Trimble as secretary, and W. J. Burton as treasurer. The heaviest loss sustained was in the Callery fire of 1892, which reached the sum of about \$7,000.

Cooperstown, about one-half mile south of Glade Mills, on the plank road, was named in honor of George Cooper, who, in early days established a tavern there. In 1893 it was a quiet, but decidedly happy-looking village. Southeast about one and one-half miles is the old United Presbyterian church, known to old settlers as the Associate Reformed Church of Glade Run. Located on the plateau, high above Glade run, it is an agreeable and healthy center of population, and has always been one of the favorite stopping places on the Pittsburg and Butler road. The development of the Brownsdale oil field, which extended into Middlesex township in 1893-94, gave to Cooperstown a period of exceedingly rapid growth. Buildings sprang up as if by magic, and the little place took on all the activity of an old-time oil town. In August, 1894, it contained a store, hotel, blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop and a physician's office. A month later it had a livery stable, two cigar and confectionery stores, two barber shops, one hardware store, two oil well supply stores, a grocery, six boarding houses and three billiard rooms. It is still growing rapidly and gives every promise of equalling in all the phases of excitement and experience of the notable oil towns of other years in the Butler field.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL PRODUCTION—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

PENN township, named, doubtless, in honor of William Penn, the founder of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was organized in 1854, when the final re-subdivision of the county into thirty-three townships was effected. The territory comprised within its boundaries formed a part of the original townships of Middlesex and Connoquenessing. The natural scenery of the township is diversified and picturesque, its surface being well watered and well drained by the Connoquenessing creek, which passes through the northwestern corner, and by Thorn creek and its tributaries, which drain the central, eastern and northeastern portions. The feeders of the east branch of Glade run drain the southern portion. Although these streams break and render the surface of

the township uneven and, in places hilly and rugged, its soil, except close to the streams, is free from rocks, very fertile and easily cultivated. Penn is one of the purely apicultural townships of the county, and is peopled by thrifty, intelligent and progressive tillers of the soil, whose well cultivated fields and comfortable homes bespeak the industry that begets prosperity.

The coal deposits of the township, so far as developed, do not give evidence of being either as rich or extensive as those in other portions of the county, although coal mining has been carried on within its boundaries for many years. On the Alexander Welsh farm the Upper Freeport coal in its best form was found and mined for a long time, while on the Lavery farm an opening was made in the same vein in the early days of the township's history. Openings were also made on the Fisher and Kennedy farms. The latter, however, was opened while searching for the Lower Freeport coal, but the effort does not appear to have met with a rich reward. On the Renfrew lands, below the mouth of Thorn creek, the Coleman coal was found above the Buffalo sandstone; the Upper Freeport fifty-eight feet above the Connoquenessing creek, and the Lower Freeport two feet above that stream. Mr. Renfrew worked the three coal beds. He also burned the Freeport limestone at that point. In the northwest corner of the township the Buffalo sandstone makes an unusually massive showing in the "Town Rocks"—detached blocks, some as large as a cottage.

The development of the Brownsdale field and of the phenomenal Bald Ridge belongs to the chapter on the Butler Oil Field, where it is given in detail. In the Bald Ridge district the Third and Fourth sands are found approaching each other in the south west until they come together, each producing and giving the great Phillips and Armstrong wells.

In 1873 the late David Douthett discovered a native grape vine twenty-one inches in circumference on the lands of James McCandless. Its branches literally covered three great oak trees. On the lands of W. M. Brown, in the same neighborhood, a sassafras tree, measuring eight feet ten inches in circumference was in a healthy condition. In November, 1881, a golden eagle was captured here by Elijah T. Phillips, that measured seven feet from tip to tip.

PIONEERS.

Robert Brown, a native of New Jersey, was the first actual settler in this township, building a small log cabin in the wilderness in the northwestern part of the township, and tenancing it in 1797. He was the father of Methodism in this county, and a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century. He died in 1853. Clark Rathbun, who selected a location in 1796 and built a cabin, did not occupy it until after Mr. Brown had established his residence here. It is stated, however, that Rathbun left two of his children, Thomas and Ruth, here to hold possession of his improvement until he could return with his family. Ruth afterwards married Robert Brown. The other members of the family are said to have moved to Ohio before 1820.

James Boyd, a blacksmith, and George Boyd, a chairmaker, and unmarried, settled in the township shortly after Brown and Rathbun. George afterward purchased the Rathbun land, in addition to the 400 acres entered upon coming

here. James Boyd had 250 acres of land in 1803. Adam Brown, the founder of a large family, came into this township from Middlesex about 1803. Joseph Brown is the only one of the family named in the county records of 1803 as owning property in original Connoquenessing township. Thomas Dixon, a native of Ireland, came to this township in 1800 with his family. His son, William, accompanied him, but moved to Pittsburg, where he resided until 1819, when he returned, taught school and became one of the early justices of the peace.

John Rankin, a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution, settled here in 1804 or 1805. He came from Maryland, raised a large family and lived to a ripe old age. His son Simon died on the home place, in 1879, aged eighty-one years. Matthew Cunningham was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the township. He came prior to 1805, took up 300 acres of land, and passed through the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life. At his death his land was divided equally among his six children. John Maharg who located across the line in what is now Forward township, came in about the same time, making Penn township his home until his death in 1871, at the remarkable age of 102 years. Joseph Logan and family settled on a tract of 300 acres in 1807, which his father, Thomas Logan, bought three years before. He died here in 1839, and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1850.

John Dodds, better known as 'Squire Dodds, came from Ireland in 1800, and in 1808 settled near Brownsdale. He served in the War of 1812. John Reese, who died in 1824, located in the Maharg settlement. Daniel Harper, whose daughter married David Sutton, was a contemporary pioneer, and built his cabin here in 1807 or 1808. Thomas Bartley, Sr., a native of Ireland, settled here early in the century, about 1808, and Thomas Bartley, Jr., was born here in 1812. Robert Bartley, a brother, came from Ireland in 1809 or 1810, and located southeast of Brownsdale, where he had a distillery. Moses Crispin, who erected a saw mill on Thorn creek, in 1820, was here some years before. Jesse Sutton came in 1820, with his family.

James Marshall, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, came with his wife and eleven children to the United States in 1822. They came to Penn township in 1824. Adam Weber, a native of Germany, settled in this township in 1831. He was one of the original members of one of the first Lutheran churches in the county. Edward W. Hays located here the same year. Thomas Robinson, Sr., who died in 1863, purchased a part of the Dixon lands in 1835. Israel Seaman, a native of Washington county, settled in the township in 1833. A year later William Fisher came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. William C. Wallace, a native of Ireland, purchased 360 acres of land in this township in 1837, and began the improvement of the tract in the same year. David A. Renfrew, a native of Franklin county, settled in this township in 1840, and in 1844 erected a sawmill on his lands, to which he added a grist-mill in 1868. In June, 1882, both mills were destroyed by fire. These enterprises, preceded by Moses Crispin's saw mill, established in 1820, and the distilleries of Robert Bartley and Robert Eady, comprised the manufacturing industries of the township.

The population in 1860 was 914; in 1870, 837; in 1880, 1,131, and in 1890, 1,814. From June, 1882, to the fall of 1887, the number of inhabitants some-

times reached 5,000, the oil men and retinue rushing in and out according to the excitement in the several fields. In January, 1894, the assessed value of real and personal property was placed at \$335,114, on which a county tax of \$1,840.45 and a State tax of \$459.11 were levied.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

One of the earliest schools in the township was presided over, at different times, by Mr. Sterrett, John Boyle, Peter Funston, William Dixon and others, all itinerant teachers well known to the early settlers of the southern part of the county. The Renfrew Academy was presided over in June, 1885, by J. C. Tintzman, who conducted it with success for some years. The people of this township have always taken an interest in educational matters and their "Harvest Home," "Happy Day," and other meetings have generally been given an educational turn. The township has always been noted for its literary societies and the interest manifested in them by such active spirits as Simeon Nixon, now of Butler, and others, with a talent for oratory and for argument. In 1894 there were 273 male and 211 female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes, was \$3,414.90, including \$1,727.50, the State appropriation.

The justices of the peace for Penn township, from its organization, in 1854, to 1894, are as follows: John Dodds, 1854; John Bartley, 1856; William C. Wallace, 1859; John Q. A. Kennedy, 1860; Joel Kirk, 1861; Joseph Douthett, 1865, 1870, 1875; Samuel Rea, 1867; Felix W. Negley, 1873; Williamson Bartley, 1878; George K. Graham, 1879; R. M. Anderson, 1883; W. S. Dixon, 1884, 1889; John W. Kaltenbach, 1888, 1893, and W. T. Martin, 1891. The justices elected for Bald Ridge District were W. S. Dixon, 1889; W. V. Seaman, 1890, and J. W. Kaltenbach, 1893.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Brownsdale, the oldest in point of membership, is a branch of the old Union, Clinton and Butler churches. In September, 1858, the members residing in the Brownsdale neighborhood determined to have a church of their own, and, with this object in view, the following named persons joined the organization: David Douthett, John Dodds, John W. Martin and Joseph Douthett, Sr., members of the session; with Jane E. Douthett, Rebecca Douthett, Hannah Dodds, Margaret Martin, Elizabeth Dodds, James Maharg, Catherine Maharg, Mary Douthett, William Dodds, Martha J. Dodds, Josiah Dodds, Alexander Carnahan, Elizabeth Carnahan, Benjamin Douthett, Elizabeth Douthett, Robert Douthett, Esther Douthett, David Dixon, Agnes Dixon, Mary, wife of Joseph Brown, William M. Brown, James K. Brown, Margaret Brown, Adam Dodds, Margaret Dodds, Samuel Douthett and Mary Douthett. The first pastor was Rev. R. M. Patterson, of Kittanning, who served about four years, when Rev. R. G. Young came. Rev. R. P. McClester, who was here from 1880 to 1890, left in June, 1890, since which time the pulpit has been variously supplied. The church was erected in 1860 by Joseph Rodenbaugh, under the direction of the building committee, among whom were William M. Brown, Benjamin Douthett and John W. Martin. John

B. Dodds, D. B. Douthett, W. S. Wible, S. C. Douthett and James Maharg were elected members of the session in April, 1881, and now belong to that body. The number of members is seventy-five, while the same number is enrolled in the Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Thorn Creek was organized in 1837, as Kennedy's class, with the following named members: John Kennedy and wife, Thomas Robinson, Betsy Cunningham, Nancy Cunningham, Hamilton Cunningham, and Elijah and Rebecca Burkhart. Prior to 1840, a rude round-log house, 20 x 26 feet in size, which was afterward called "The Temple," was erected on Hamilton Cunningham's farm; but it was not roofed for a year or two after the walls were built. Visiting preachers of the Baptist and Presbyterian beliefs looked upon "The Temple" as a Union building, and invited their followers to worship there until the Methodists, believing their hospitality abused, refused its use to the preachers of other denominations. On the reorganization of the Methodist class, after the war, it was determined to build a new house, and, in 1865, one was completed at a cost of \$1,800. This church is in the Brownsdale charge, the pastors of which are given in the history of Forward township.

Zion Baptist Church was organized May 16, 1840, by the following members: Isaac Sutton, Jacob Sutton, Robert Phillips, William Nixon, Stephen Luce, John Luce, Salmon Snow, Martin Boyd and William McCandless, with their wives, and perhaps a few others. As they had no place of worship, services were held in the house of Isaac Sutton and others until the year 1850, when the present church building was erected. Rev. E. M. Miles was pastor from 1844 to 1846. In 1849 Rev. G. J. Dinsmore became pastor. He was a carpenter, as well as a preacher, and at once began collecting money with which to purchase materials for a church building. He did the carpenter work, and by 1850 the house was ready to hold services in, though without seats. Mr. Dinsmore remained until 1855, and his successor, Rev. Gideon Seymour, came in 1861 and served until 1863. He, too, was a carpenter and completed the building, working at the bench on week days and preaching on Sunday. During his pastorate quite a number of members were added to the church. His successors have been as follows: Revs. E. Woodruff, 1864-67; Gabriel Huston, 1868-69; E. Woodruff, 1870-73; John Temple, 1875-79; A. J. Adams, 1883-84, and John Owens, the present incumbent, who came in February, 1892.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Renfrew was organized in 1888. In November of that year, Rev. R. L. Hickman, then pastor at Prospect, preached to a gathering of Methodists, in a school-house at Renfrew, and added a number by conversions. A building committee was appointed composed of J. W. McAllister, James Hamel and William Scheidemantle. A sum of \$369 was subscribed, but the work rested until the fall of 1889, when \$400 were collected. In January, 1890, R. M. Bowser, Wilson Kennedy and J. Davidson were added to the committee, and in February David A. Renfrew sold the society a lot for sixty dollars. In March, 1890, a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated July 20, 1890.

Cemeteries.—On the William G. Douthett farm near Brownsdale is an old family cemetery, begun in 1801, when young Joseph Douthett bled to death and

was buried there. On the old Douthett homestead, near the same village, is another little cemetery. There are two headstones, one to Benjamin Douthett, who died in 1850, and one to Jane Douthett, who died in 1847. Across the line in Forward township, on the old 'Squire Brown farm, is an old burial ground, the two headstones telling of the deaths of Stephen Luce and Elizabeth Brown, in 1849.

The United Presbyterian cemetery has monuments to the following named old settlers: John and Hannah Dodds, who died in 1864, aged eighty-seven and eighty-nine years respectively; William Dodds, in 1872, aged fifty-nine years; Alexander Hamilton, in 1875, aged seventy-five; Margaret, wife of Capt. John Martin, in 1877, aged seventy; Captain Martin, in 1881, aged seventy-seven; Thomas Burton, in 1882, aged eighty-three; Patrick Hamilton, in 1883, aged seventy; Joseph Douthett, in 1884, aged seventy-seven, and Rebecca, his wife; Mary, wife of Thomas Burton, and David Douthett, died in 1885, and Joseph L. Bartley, in 1891. Many of the old settlers rest here; but no headstones tell of their coming or their going.

VILLAGES.

Brownsdale is in the center of the Brown-Douthett settlement, and derives its name from A. M. Brown, who established a store there in 1844. On petition of the people of that neighborhood a postoffice was established here in 1845-46, and Adam Brown was postmaster until he joined the California Argonauts in 1849. It is said that David Douthett succeeded him. In 1867 Michael Nicklass established a blacksmith and repair shop; in 1870 J. D. Martin a wagon shop; in 1877 William Nixon opened another blacksmith shop; in 1880 Isaac Blakeley started a marble cutting yard; in 1881 G. Shorts established himself as shoemaker, and the same year D. B. Douthett entered mercantile life in the village. The United Presbyterian building, the Methodist church, just west, the school-house, A. M. Douthett's store, and a dozen of dwellings and tradesmen's shops, constitute the village of 1894.

Maharg was the second postoffice village established in the township, John E. Maharg being the first postmaster.

Renfrew may be called the capital of the Bald Ridge district, at one time one of the famous oil fields, of the world, and to-day the possessor of many fair wells. The history of the locality begins in the thirties, when William Purviance, the old surveyor of Connoquenessing township, discovered an unpatented tract of thirty acres near or adjoining his entry of 212 acres. The Connoquenessing flowed through the tract, and it appeared to the surveyor as a property worth possessing. He applied at once for a patent, and the application was granted in 1838. Two years later David A. Renfrew purchased lands and settled here, and built a saw-mill in 1844 and a grist-mill in 1868. Seeing that this tract of thirty acres was unimproved, he and a man named Dodds took possession of it, paid the taxes, made sundry improvements, and considered themselves the owners of the land. In September, 1882, their ideas on this point were rudely shaken, for it was then known that the capital of Bald Ridge was certainly an oily land, with millions in it. The heirs of William Purviance appeared on the scene, and

a legal battle to decide the true ownership resulted. Another surveyor, N. M. Slater, of Butler, discovered an unpatented tract of six acres in 1881, and became the owner, but sold to J. D. McJunkin; so that between the Purviance heirs, the later patentee, the occupying owners, and the owners of oil leases, it was difficult to decide in whom the title rested at the close of 1882. The matter was carried into the Butler county courts, and thence to the board of property. Senator Herr, W. H. Lusk and Miss Dott Purviance represented the Purviance heirs; while J. M. Thompson, W. D. Brandon and Thomas Robinson appeared for D. A. Renfrew, Robert Dodds, Porter Phipps and Simcox & Meyers, the improvers and occupiers. The board decided the title to be in the heirs of William Purviance. The subject, however, was far from settlement, for physical and legal contests ensued until the courts finally sustained the claim of the occupiers. In April, 1883, D. A. Renfrew employed men to take possession of the house tenanted by the Purviances, and a pitched battle ensued. The sheriff came upon the scene and drove off the invaders; but on the 4th of April a second and successful attack was made, in which Miss Dott Purviance received serious injuries.

In January, 1882, Simeon Nixon established a restaurant, and was considered the pioneer of the village. Renfrew City was located in April, 1882, on part of the Renfrew farm, bordering on the creek. Phillips Brothers began drilling on the farm at that time; while the Simcox & Meyers wells close by, the McConnell well on the Miller farm, and the purchase of John Kaltenbach's farm at \$100 per acre and one-eighth royalty, attracted speculators and the oil world in general to the spot. By the close of August a town appeared in the wilderness. Three houses were hauled from Millerstown, Karns City and Petrolia, over the Narrow Gauge railroad, to Renfrew, and set up as a bakery, a machine shop and a livery stable. On August 23, about eighty lots were sold and twelve leased, the selling price ranging from eighty dollars to \$200 each. W. W. Patton erected the first building, for hotel or boarding house purposes; Simcox & Campbell the second, on lot 8, half of which was the grocery store of W. W. Wood (who came here from Bullion), until his own building would be completed, while the other half was given up to the hardware stock of the owners. John Glass, of Millerstown, erected the third building, for the purposes of a grocery store, in the middle of August, 1882. W. H. Edwards' blacksmith and machine shop; the grocery store of Wahl & Bishop; that of Fred Brown; the livery barn of Morehead & Lardin; a livery stable, built by Levi R. McFann; H. M. Shaw's bakery, east of Bridge street; Ireland & Hughes' machine shop, west side of Bridge street; Dick's barber shop; Miss Sadie King's restaurant, east of Nixon's "Ocean Dining Hall"; the railroad depot on the Renfrew donation; Jerry Williams' shanty, near the depot; J. E. Coulters' building, moved from St. Petersburg; D. W. Roberts' livery stable, opposite Wahl & Bishop's store, and John McGee's tent, were the buildings here in August and September, 1882.

F. H. Brown was appointed postmaster in August, 1885, *vice* H. W. Koonce, removed. David Stewart erected a hotel in 1884, which was burned soon after, and the present Renfrew House built. Price & Tillinghast's machine shop was opened in 1886, and carried on by the firm until 1891, when Allen C. Price became sole owner. R. M. Bowser established his lumber business in 1884. John

H. Walker, a carpenter, came in 1887. James Patrick, the present postmaster, established his store in 1888, and subsequently was appointed postmaster. John D. Barnhart established a boilermaker's shop in 1889. Henry J. Van Dyke came to the village the same year, and also opened a boilermaker's shop. Both of these are still in operation. The mercantile circle in 1894 comprised S. Markwell, James Patrick and A. D. Sutton, general merchants; Dr. H. S. McClymonds, druggist, and Bowser & Son, lumber merchants.

Phillips City was a part of the wilderness in August, 1884. Early in September two oil wells, a school building and two telegraph offices were in existence. In October it was a busy little town, with Thorn creek dividing it into two parts. William Gilliland's boarding house, Charles Roessing's eating house, Charles Ward's boarding house, Amos Smith's eating house and confectionery, and John Dufford's boarding house on the Bartley farm; James Stewart's dwelling, Hughes Brothers confectionery and cigar store, William T. Reddick's residence, George Pringle's residence, on the Dodd's farm; the houses of Thomas Jeffry, M. Hoagland, W. W. Kope, Richard Steele, W. G. Patterson, and M. Brushart, on the William R. Patterson farm, and sundry smaller buildings, completed or commenced, showed the progress of the place. The fire of December 19, 1884, originated in the accidental firing of five oil tanks, of 1,600 barrels each, and resulted in the destruction of property valued at over \$11,000.

McBride City, south of Renfrew, grew up like a mushroom in February, 1885. Within a few days fifty houses were erected and 200 lots leased for new buildings. The McBride City Oil Exchange Hotel was built for C. Willoughby, and many restaurants opened. Six grocery stores, two dry goods stores, three barber shops, two drug stores, two billiard halls, two livery stables, six telegraph offices, including "The Scout's Headquarters," a roller rink and other institutions known to oil towns only, were all in operation. A private one-cent mail for letters between the new city, Renfrew, and Butler, and two lines of stages were also established.

Critchlow City, which followed the Phillips 125-barrel well of August, 1886, boasted of five new houses on October 7, 1886, together with Mrs. Bryan's boarding house and Walter Dickey's store.

CHAPTER XXXV.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—GAS WELLS—GAME—
PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CONCORDIA ORPHANS HOME—VILLAGES.

JEFFERSON township was organized in 1854. It lies southeast of Butler township, and is one of the richest agricultural subdivisions in the county. The elevation at the Great Belt depot, track level, is 1,260 feet above sea level, being fifty-nine feet higher than at Saxon Station, or about the same elevation as Saxonburg. Beyond the old coal mines of Welsh and of Waggoner, on Thorn creek, this township was for years dependent on outside mines for coal. The first explorations were made and the first mines developed in the neighborhood of the Welsh farm. In an oil well drilled years ago by Thomas Welsh, to a depth of 292½ feet, a thick bed of coal was found at thirty-nine feet below the surface; another bed at eighty-eight feet; cannel coal at 102 feet; a heavy bed of Darlington coal at 136 feet, and Kittanning at 174 feet. In the boring for oil at Frazier's mill an equally extraordinary arrangement of coals was made evident. The Thorn Creek gas well, below Frazier's mill, was drilled to a depth of 1,825 feet, or within seventy-five feet of the depth of the gas well at Freeport, and within thirty-seven feet of the gas well at Saxon Station, in Winfield township. Its location, two miles west of Saxonburg, led the owners to search for oil, but it proved a dry hole. The water wells of Jefferson Centre present interesting phenomena, together with an abundance of good water. For nearly forty years after the first settlement of the township pigeon roosts were common, the birds gathering here in such great numbers that in their coming and going they formed a flying cloud that almost shut off the sunlight. Deer, bears and wolves also found a refuge in these glades. During the hard winter of 1834 they flocked here by thousands.

PIONEERS.

The first permanent settlement of this township was made in 1796, by Patrick Graham, of Westmoreland county, a native of Ireland. He visited the glades in 1795 and selected land, and the following year erected a log hut near the west line of the township, after which he returned to Westmoreland county for his wife—whose maiden name was Elizabeth McKee—a daughter and two sons. In 1798 his son, also named Patrick, was born, being the first white child born in the township. The old pioneer died in 1844, in his ninety-seventh year. S. Phipps came late in 1796, and began building a cabin on a part of the Graham tract, with the intention of remaining. Graham, however, objected and drove

him off. William Stanley built a cabin about a mile southwest of Jefferson Center; but abandoned the idea of settling in 1798. Further westward, on Guthrie run, William Guthrie located in 1797, but moved away with Stanley, leaving Patrick Graham and his family the only residents in 1798.

In that year, however, the Braceys, the Strawicks and Thomas Burbadge came into the township. The Braceys located on what is now known as the Samuel Caldwell farm. Andrew Strawick settled northwest of Jefferson Centre, where he carried on blacksmithing and farming. Burbadge built his cabin about four miles due north of Frazier's mill, resided there a few years, and, it is said, moved to Ohio. Benjamin Thomas, who set out the first peach orchard near Saxonburg, was a pioneer of 1798. Late in the following year, William Wright, one of the Irish pioneers of Allegheny county, came into the township, making his home here until his death in 1839. Two of his sons served in the War of 1812; while William, born in 1801, lived to see this division of the county fully developed. James Maxwell, a soldier of the Revolution, located here about the same time. Bernard Dougherty, another Irish settler, came in 1805, followed by Daniel Mularkey.

Nathan Skeer, to whom many references are made in the chapter dealing with the transactions of the county commissioners, made his home at Hannahs-town, and was the founder of the village in partnership with Abraham Maxwell.

Thomas Welsh, a native of Ireland, selected this township for his home in 1819, and purchased 4,500 acres of land near the southeast corner of the township, where he resided until his death in 1853. He was a prominent personage among the early settlers and one of the best citizens of the county. His son, George, a hale and hearty farmer of eight-five years, resides on the old place. John Welsh, a brother of Thomas, came in 1821. Michael Heckert located near Saxonburg in 1812, as did also the Walker brothers. The German settlers are mentioned in the history of Saxonburg, although many of them settled outside the borough limits.

The population of the township in 1860 was 1,457; in 1870, 1,234; in 1880, 1,533; and in 1890, 1,600. These figures include the population of Saxonburg, which was 295 in 1870; 319 in 1880, and 258 in 1890. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$339,132; the county tax, \$1,356.53, and the State tax, \$284.62.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Jefferson Centre saw mill, erected in 1825 by Thomas Welsh, was torn down in 1868, and on its site the Montague & Welsh agricultural implement factory was built. Alexander Martin, who came from Butler township into Jefferson in 1826, built the first grist mill on Thorn creek. Strawick afterward owned it and carried it on until it was swept away by the waters in 1858. The Widow McCurdy had a saw mill erected in 1827, on Thorn creek, due north of Jefferson Centre. Robert McNair was the architect, builder and wheelwright.

The saw mill built by George Welsh in 1845 occupied the site of Frazier's mill. Soon after he erected a grist mill, thirty by forty feet, which he operated until 1857. In that year, Thomas Frazier purchased the property, remodeled the

building and introduced new machinery. In 1876 Thomas W. Frazier, his son, became owner. In 1886 B. H. Bowser became a partner and in 1888 the greater part of the present mill was constructed and the roller system introduced. The capacity is fifty barrels of flour and 200 bushels of feed a day. A good water-power is derived from Thorn creek, while steam power is also used.

Bauer's mill was built in the forties, where Golden City afterward stood, and opposite the great Rock well. Time injured it, floods partly carried it off in 1858, and the waters washed away the dam.

The Pilgrim grist mill, erected by Andrew Pilgrim near the southeast corner of the township, in 1862, and subsequently operated by Charles Lederer, under the title, "Lederer's Mill," and later by Rhinehart & Smith, was purchased in 1875 and opened in 1876 by Francis Alwine. Mr. Alwine is a descendant of German pioneers of York county, Pennsylvania, from which county his father, John, moved to Jefferson township, in 1853. The mill possesses a fine water-power; but is not dependent on the water supply, as steam is also used.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

In 1806, "Slim John Kennedy," who extended from floor to rafter, opened a school almost a quarter mile east of the site of Hannahstown. The primitive log house varied somewhat from the conventional buildings of the period; for at each end was a chimney, leading up from the huge fire places. Six years after a better log house was erected at "The Corners," over which Isaac Lefevre presided. It is said that this house was built without nails or iron of any description. The chimney stood in the center of the room. Greased paper took the place of glass and in all respects it was a very humble affair, even for 1812. A third building, in which the chimney answered for one gable, stood on the present site of Hannahstown cemetery. Isaac Lefevre also taught there, and one of the Douthetts succeeded him, teaching until John Sweeney, who was blind of one eye, took charge. Ross Gately, a celebrated old-time pedagogue, failed to make a success of a school which he opened in the Graham settlement, just south of the point where the United Presbyterians erected a church in 1864. Early in the twenties a log house was erected at a point southeast of Gately's shanty, and there Isaac Sutton taught for a few winters. There are now seven schools in the township, including two in Saxonburg, and the Jefferson Centre Independent district. The male pupils in the township number 129, the female pupils 107. In Saxonburg there are forty-four male and thirty-eight female pupils, and in Jefferson Centre twenty-seven male and thirty-four female pupils. The school revenue for 1894 amounted to \$3,388.02, of which \$1,537.47 was appropriated by the State.

The justices of the peace for Jefferson township from 1855 to 1894 are named as follows, the date being that of election: David Logan, 1855 and 1860; Simon P. Walter, 1859; Charles A. Stimmel, 1863; Joseph Graham, 1865 and 1870; Daniel McFadden, 1867; James Gribben, 1874; Thomas McGucken, 1875; John Knock was elected but did not qualify; Thomas Martin, 1879; M. H. Byerly, 1880; Eli Graham, 1883 and 1888; John N. Pugh, 1885, 1890 and 1891; Frank Fruth, elected in 1893, never qualified, and M. H. Byerly, 1894.

CHURCHES.

St. Lucas' Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Buffalo township, so named because it was then in Buffalo township, dates back to about 1838, when it was organized by Rev. Mr. Schweitzerbarth, and a church built near Hannahstown. In 1847 Mr. Schweitzerbarth effected an organization of the English and German speaking Lutherans, who worshiped together until 1869, when the English Lutheran church at Saxonburg was erected. In 1848 a church was built on the cemetery lot west of Hannahstown, which was used until 1874, when the Saxonburg members surrendered their interest in the property, and the present church building was erected. On July 6, 1854, the society was incorporated, with John G. Grunert, president; Bernhard Konrumpf and George Doerr, elders; F. Seibert and Jacob Beck, deacons, and C. A. Grunert and Jacob Ader, trustees. One of the articles of association prohibited the interment of self-murderers and unbaptized children in the cemetery. In 1870 Rev. Frederick Wilhelm became pastor, and watched over the interests of this society for many years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. Engelder, the present pastor.

Shiloh United Presbyterian Church was organized April 12, 1864, by Revs. William Galbraith and William R. Hutchinson, with John Shrader John McElvain and David Logan as elders. The original members were Joseph, Hannah and Nancy Robinson; Samuel and Barbara Patterson; John, James, Martha and Robert Shrader; W. M. Caldwell and family; P. Snyder and family; S. Mechling and family; Thomas and Mary Armstrong; John and Robert McElvain; Abner and Lucinda Bartley; Priscilla, Jane, Margaret, William W., Sarah Belle and Joseph Harbison; William Fitzsimmons and William Graham. The following is a list of the pastors from the organization to the present time: Rev. W. R. Hutchison, 1864 to 1873; Rev. J. M. Imbrie, 1875 to 1877; Rev. S. B. Stewart, 1881 to 1887, and Rev. W. J. Cooper, the present pastor, who came in 1889. The church building is a neat frame, 33 x 40 feet, situated in the western part of the township, at the junction of the old Bull creek and Glade Mills roads. It was built and dedicated in 1865.

Jefferson Summit Presbyterian Church dates its organization back to April 24, 1864, when sixteen members of the old Middlesex church and four of the Butler church were dismissed to join the new society. Joseph Graham and Thomas Martin were elected elders, and later John Emerick, J. H. Graham and George Welsh were elected. On June 22, 1867, the church building was completed and dedicated. Revs. Boyd, Brugh and Hamilton, ministers and school teachers of Butler, and Rev. E. Ogden, served the church as stated supplies for years. On January 11, 1869, the society was incorporated, with John Martin and William Wright trustees, under the title "Jefferson Summit O. S. Presbyterian Church." In April, 1888, the membership of the church was 147, Rev. Ephriam Ogden, of Glade Mills, being then stated supply. John Emerick, George Welsh and James H. Graham are among the elders. In recent reports of the Butler Presbytery there is mention made of it as being in the appointment of Rev. Willis S. McNeese, of the Middlesex church, who became stated supply in December, 1890. There were eighty-six members reported in April, 1893, while the Sabbath school membership was placed at seventy-four.

Jefferson Centre Presbyterian Church was organized July 8, 1871, in response to a petition dated June 27 that year. Revs. E. Ogden, J. W. Hamilton and Carl Linn, with Elders James D. Anderson and Thomas Martin, the organizing committee, reported in October, 1871, that nine members formed the original society, while ten more were added prior to the date of their report. Rev. Carl Linn was stated supply for some time. In April, 1873, Rev. C. W. Seaman was called as pastor, and on the same day the name, "Jefferson Center Church," was adopted. It was incorporated October 31, 1873, with Edward Montag, Gottlieb Steinhäuser and Frank Fruth, trustees. The Presbyterian Home Mission and the Church Erection boards made liberal donations to this society; but, prior to 1888, withdrew financial support, owing to the poor prospects for increasing the membership. Rev. C. A. Limburg filled the pulpit in 1886, 1887 and 1888, the elders being William Montag, George C. Grabe and Frank Fruth. The number of communicants at the close of 1893 was twenty-eight, but the pulpit was vacant. A neat frame building south of the village speaks of efforts made in the seventies to build up Presbyterianism among the Germans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Great Belt was organized February 25, 1877, when a church building, begun in 1876, was completed. This building was almost overturned by the frost forcing up the foundations; but the defect was remedied under the direction of Samuel Caldwell, John Hendrickson, and Levi Heidrick, who were then trustees of the society. Within ten years the building was moved away, and the society disbanded.

Concordia Orphans' Home, near Delano, was dedicated July 29, 1888. It was practically founded by a Mr. Oertel, a German settler, who bequeathed a farm of fifty acres of land north of Hannahstown, to the German Lutheran society at Hannahstown, for the purposes of a home for orphans and aged persons. The first house was erected in 1883, in 1885 the present school was built, and in 1890, the third building. The first superintendent was Rev. Hengist, who cared for forty-eight children and two old persons. Rev. L. Detzer took charge in October, 1884; A. Braner in 1885; Rev. G. Rademacher in 1888; Rev. M. Krey in 1889, and Rev. F. Wilhelm, May 1, 1891. There are seventy-eight children and three old persons in the Home. The expenses, which are paid by the Mission Synod of the Lutheran church, range from \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually, in addition to the products of the farm.

VILLAGES.

Hannahstown was surveyed in May, 1829, by David Dougal for Nathan Skeer and Abraham Maxwell, and the plat recorded February 27, 1835. Lefever, Main and Maxwell streets are shown running generally east and west. The cross streets are named Cooper, Johnston, Mularkey, Duffy and Hazlett. In 1806 the place was a school center and, for a few years before the site was surveyed, "Blind Sweeney" taught there and sometimes would surprise the rustics with his Latin and Greek. Nathan Skeer kept the first tavern. In 1835 F. D. Schweitering established a store there, and John Dougherty built a store and hotel about 1842. Krause's Hannahstown Hotel followed, then Drollinger carried



John A. Lewis

on the Skeer tavern until it was burned, when he erected a new building. He was succeeded by E. F. Muder, who kept tavern there for some years. Nathan Skeer was a very exacting landlord. Unless he knew the exact capacity of a customer, that customer could only get one drink. In 1860 J. N. Pugh established the manufacture of agricultural implements at Hannahstown, and carried on a thriving business for over a quarter of a century.

Jefferson Centre may be said to have been founded in 1825, when Thomas Welsh established his saw mill there. In 1862 Thomas Martin opened a general store at that point and, in 1868, the Montag brothers and J. C. Welsh began the manufacture of threshing machines and other agricultural implements, carrying on at the same time a general store, now conducted by W. Montag & Company, and a large saw mill. In 1871 a blacksmith and wagon shop was opened by Frank Fruth and the center of the township was really a manufacturing point of some importance. The agricultural implement factory is not the industry it was twenty years ago, the shops being devoted to repair work rather than to new machinery. The feed mill is a department of the Montag industries. The artesian wells at this point furnish water for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Beyond the erection of two or three modern dwellings and the improvement of farm homes in the vicinity, the busy little village of the seventies does not appear to have made much progress.

Great Belt was platted in 1876, for Kirk and Dilworth, in and round Coyle's station, on the West Penn railroad, where a post-office was established in 1870, with Michael Sweeney, postmaster. Parts of the Gottlieb Wolf and "Black" Michel farms were laid out in town lots. This, with the fact that M. and P. Shields had previously built a hotel there, drew attention to the new town and several lots were sold to prospective builders. The idea that the location was in or near the oil belt, suggested the name. Postmaster Sweeney established a general store there in 1870 and carried it on until 1880, when L. Hartenstein became owner and has since conducted the business. The J. M. O'Neil store is also a busy establishment.

Golden City was founded in 1884 around the ruins of the old Bauer mill, by Golden and Wuller, of Butler borough, who were owners of the celebrated Rock well. The hunt for a name was finished when Mrs. Thomas W. Frazier suggested the title "Golden City," in honor of one of the owners. Like other oil towns, it was a transitory affair. Houses appeared in the valley as if by magic, and, when the production fell, disappeared in like manner; so that here as well as at Phillips City, the magician worked both ways. There are some fair producers in this part of the Thorn Creek field, the old Rock well still holding an honorable place.

Leota postoffice was established in July, 1888, with Eli Graham postmaster. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural district.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SAXONBURG BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE—THE SAXON COLONY—CHARLES F. AND JOHN A. ROEBLING—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY SCHOOLS—POSTMASTERS—POPULATION—MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS—ROEBLING'S WIRE FACTORY—HOTEL—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

IN 1830, two German-American citizens, who had spent several prosperous years in the United States, crossed the Atlantic on a visit to the "Fatherland." When they appeared among their relatives and old-time friends in their native town of Muehlhausen, Thuringen, formerly in Old Saxony, now in the Kingdom of Prussia, they found themselves fairly besieged for information concerning the young Republic of the New World. Being unable to reply to the increasing number of individual inquiries they held a public meeting, and in the form of addresses, conveyed the desired information to the large audience which had gathered to hear them. Their account of their new home and of the advantages and resources of the new nation was so well received that steps were immediately taken to organize a colony with a view to emigration.

In the following year, two brothers, Charles F. and John A. Roebling, of Muehlhausen, were selected to come to America as advance agents and purchase a tract of land suitable for the purposes of the proposed colony. In the execution of this trust, the brothers came to Pittsburg, where, after a thorough investigation, they purchased, for \$1.25 an acre, from Mrs. Sarah Collins, who had inherited it from her father, Stephen Lowrey, a tract of land embracing about 16,000 acres, situated in what is now Jefferson township. After sending word back to Germany, the Roeblings selected a site for a village, and, adjoining it, a farm for themselves. The latter they set about improving while waiting for the coming of the colony.

In the spring of 1832, 800 families from Muehlhausen and vicinity embarked at Bremen, in three vessels, for America. After a two months' voyage two of their vessels landed at Baltimore, and the third at Philadelphia. Owing to many having selected different locations before leaving their native land, and to the activity of colonization agents at Baltimore and Philadelphia, only a few families found their way to the lands selected for them by the Roeblings. They arrived August 24, 1832, at the site of Saxonburg. Their journey from Baltimore had been a long and tedious one, but they performed it with the quiet, enduring and uncomplaining patience characteristic of their race, and which supplemented by unremitting industry and the practice of frugality, enabled them, within a few years, to build up a prosperous community in the heart of the wilderness.

These first settlers of Saxonburg, for whose coming Charles F. and John A. Roebling had prepared the way, embraced the following: Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart, G. Kinne, Rev. William Fuhrmann, C. G. Lamb, August Kunz, A. Stuebgen, Christian Stuebgen, A. C. Bernigau, J. H. Muder, G. Franke and Charles Tolley. Of these Charles Tolley and Christian Stuebgen came from Philadelphia, where they had arrived six years before. August Kunz and C. G. Lamb were from Zwickau, Saxony. All of the others were from Muehlhausen. They all remained and became permanent settlers except Kinne, Fuhrmann and Kunz.

Charles F. Roebling, the older of the two brothers, married Wilhelmina Felber within a few years after the founding of the village. He died in Saxonburg in 1838. His widow and two children are still living. She resides in this township with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Knoch. Charles Roebling, the son, makes his home in Cincinnati.

John A. Roebling, the younger brother, who came here single, married Hannah Herting. He erected a residence of brick and wood, the walls being brick with wood outside and inside. He made the brick himself. This house is now the residence of Julius Riedel. Mr. Roebling, who was a native of Muehlhausen, where he was born June 6, 1806, had in his youth been educated in architecture and engineering, for which, at an early age, he displayed great talent. Before coming to America he had made a thorough study of bridge architecture and construction, and had submitted plans for a suspension bridge across Buhr river to some of the leading engineers of Prussia. Suspension bridges had been previously planned and constructed, but had proven failures. His plans looking to the substitution of wire rope or cable for the chain cable were regarded as chimerical and impracticable. His faith in the practicability of the wire cable did not desert him, and with the pertinacity of one believing in himself he kept turning the idea over in his mind until he evolved a scientific wire rope or cable, for which he secured a patent in 1842. These he began to manufacture at his home in Saxonburg, being assisted by Mr. John Riedel. His first cable stood the test of practical use in the Sharpsburg ferry. He next secured a contract from the state board of public work for their use on the canals and inclined planes. He then began the construction of those great works which stand today as monuments to his inventive genius and engineering skill, and which brought about a revolution in bridge building. Among these may be mentioned the suspension wire aqueduct across the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, constructed in 1844; the suspension bridge across Niagara river, begun in 1852, and completed in 1855; the suspension bridge across the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Covington, begun in 1856 and finished in 1857; the bridge across the Allegheny at Pittsburg, begun in 1858 and completed in 1860, and last—the greatest and grandest of all—the East River suspension bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn. This is the largest suspension bridge in the world, and is a marvel of modern engineering skill. It was completed in 1883. While personally superintending the work of laying out the towers for the bridge, Roebling's foot was crushed by a piece of timber. Lockjaw set in, resulting in his death July 22, 1869. His son, Washington A. Roebling, succeeded to the work of superintending the construction of the bridge, which was successfully carried on under his

direction. In 1855 Mr. Roebling erected a large factory at Trenton, New Jersey, for the manufacture of wire rope, which is still carried on under the name of John A. Roebling Sons Company.

John H. Muder and his family, consisting of Veronica, his wife, and Gottfried, John E. and Henry, his sons, were among the original colonists who arrived in 1832. They opened a farm, which extended north from Main street, west of the Pfabe House. John E. is the only survivor of the family, and of the pioneer colonists. E. Herting, a tailor by trade, with his wife and three daughters—Hannah, Eleanor and Mary—also came in 1832. Hannah afterward became the wife of John A. Roebling. August C. Bernigau was another of the colonists. He came with his wife, Martha, and established a cabinet shop and general store. He died in 1846. Ferd. Baehr and Rebecca, his wife, were also among the original colonists. Baehr and A. Eisenhart, another colonist,—a single man, who died in 1848,—formed a partnership and established a spinning and carding mill. George Graff came in 1832 and located on a farm where is now the Laube sub-division of the village. Theodore H. Tolley, Sr., a copper-smith by trade, his wife Virginia and son Theodore H. arrived in 1832. Herman Miller came in 1832 or 1833. His wife died in the latter year, her death being the first in the colony. He moved south in 1836 and died in the forties. He brought the first canary birds to the Northern States for sale, and made a business of selling birds until his death.

C. G. Lamb came from Zwickau, in company with the Kunz family in 1832. Lamb was accompanied by his wife, Wilhelmina and their infant daughter, bearing the mother's name. On December 17, 1832, their son Frederick Lamb was born. He was the first child born in Saxonburg. Lamb settled on a farm in the "Glades." Adolphus Stuebgen and Christopher Stuebgen, his son, came here in 1832. The father came from Saxony with the colonists. He died in 1846. Christopher, the son, came to America in 1826 and settled in Philadelphia, where for six years, he worked at the white-smith's trade. In 1832 he came to Saxonburg with his wife and two daughters—Amelia and Julia.

Rev. William Fuhrmann, of the Evangelical church, who came with the colonists, was the first minister of the settlement. He brought with him his wife and son Charles. He was the life of the little colony in its darker days. It was through his persuasion that the colonists were induced to remain. He left them himself, however, in 1834, on account of lack of support. Charles Goebel, a single man, came here early and established himself as a weaver. Fred. Koenig, a single man, who came in 1832 with the Baehrs, was a machinist. He remained until 1835. G. Franke, one of the original colonists, settled in Sarversville.

In 1833 Emil Maurhoff arrived, and later established a general store, in company with F. D. Schweitering, where is now the Muder residence. F. D. Schweitering, a settler of 1833, was well known as a successful merchant and trader. He married Hannah Walters and was one of the original members of the first church in Saxonburg. Rev. Joseph Sheeley, who was credited with being an able scholar and a master of the German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, was well known to the early settlers. He died in

1853 or 1854. H. F. Aderhold arrived in 1833, established a bakery and confectionery and subsequently opened the first hotel in the village. In the same year, also, came J. G. Helmbold, whose sons, E. A. and Theodore, were successful merchants in Saxonburg.

In 1837 came Francis Laube, the old innkeeper, and Frederick A. Hoffman, whose son Charles served in the Mexican and the late wars, filled the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner, and of postmaster of the village. F. A. Kunz and Adam Ohl came about the same time. Doctor Koch, one of the ablest and most popular physicians of his day, practiced here from 1848 to 1850, when he moved to Missouri, where he died.

The first school was established in the village in 1838, with Benjamin Douthett as teacher. His endeavors to instruct the German youth in English do not appear to have proven successful. Within a year the school was turned over to a German named Emminger, who conducted it until 1841, after which the teaching of English under the common school system seems to have met with more favor. The total revenue for school purposes in January, 1894, was \$1,368.79.

It is said that, in 1838, A. Bernigau was appointed postmaster, and that he carried on the office satisfactorily until Frederick Scheeley was commissioned, a few years later. In 1847, C. Stuebgen was appointed; then H. F. Aderhold, next; in 1861, Emil Maurhoff; then Charles Hoffman, who served from 1870 to 1885, when Emil Stuebgen was commissioned. On his death his widow was given the appointment and carried on the office until May 19, 1891, when G. W. Maurhoff was appointed.

The population in 1870 was 295; in 1880, 319; in 1890, 258, and in January, 1894, about 850. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1894 was \$91,819; county tax, \$367.28; State tax, \$966.46.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

The industrial life of the colony began with the establishment of a brickyard by John A. Roebling in 1832, the first product being the brick used in the erection of his dwelling. In the meantime Roebling's mind was busy with those great problems of bridge construction, the successful solution of which afterwards made his name famous throughout the world. It was here that he invented and, in 1840, made the first wire rope manufactured in the United States. This rope, says the *Iron and Steel Bulletin*, was three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about 500 feet long, and was used on a plane at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. It was made of parallel laid wires, served on the outside with annealed wire. This rope went to pieces as soon as the serving wore out. The next rope was made for use on one of the inclined planes of the old Portage railway, and was 1,500 feet long and one and one-half inches in diameter. It was constructed very much as wire rope is made now, and lasted a long time. Its success introduced wire rope on the nine remaining Portage planes. The next application of wire rope on a large scale was on the planes of the Morris canal in New Jersey, soon followed by its adoption by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Finding most of his

business in the East, Mr. Roebling removed his plant from Butler county to Trenton in 1848.

The Eisenhart & Baehr spinning and carding mill and the blacksmith shop of Jonas Tieter were also among the first industries. The Maurhoff & Schweitering store was opened in 1833 in a double log house, now the residence of J. E. Muder. They sold out in 1835 to Gosewitch & Graefe. Graefe sold his interest to A. Bernigau, who sold to Helmbold & Merkel in 1847. A few years later Mr. Merkel established a separate store, and Charles Stimmel became Helmbold's partner. Helmbold & Merkel did not occupy the old log house, but rented a new building erected by J. E. Muder, and now occupied by Pfeiffer's store and dwelling. Among the present business houses are the following: The two stores of Mrs. Theodore Helmbold & Sons, T. Krause and George W. Maurhoff, general merchants; Dr. E. B. Mershon's well-stocked drug store; Charles Pfeiffer's flour and feed store; Sachs & Wetzel's lumber yard, and a number of other lesser places of business. William Dresher has for many years successfully carried on the only wagon shop in the borough. The new opera house, erected in 1893 by Knoch & Roettig, is a spacious one-story frame building, and provides the people of the borough with a creditable place of amusement.

HOTELS.

Aderhold's Hotel was established in 1842 as the "Saxonburg Exchange," opposite the present school building. He retired in 1858 and went into the nursery business. The Vogeley House was opened next, on the site of the present Laube Hotel. The Union Hotel was erected in 1863, by E. F. Muder, and continued by him, except during the term of F. Laube's lease, down to 1887-88. Mr. Muder's heirs sold the property to Thielo Krause, who remodeled the building for store and residence purposes. In 1848 Christian Stuebgen established a hotel on the site of the Pfabe House. It had several landlords. In 1866 Henry Stuebgen sold the building and ground to Joseph Kohnfelder. The old house burned in 1868, and the same year Kohnfelder erected the present large brick hotel building, now owned by Fred Pfabe, and run by him as the Saxonburg Hotel. He purchased the property in December, 1891, and remodeled the west portion, known as the opera house, using the entire building for hotel purposes. The Laube House, originally the Vogeley House, was purchased and remodeled in 1875 by Francis Laube, who carried it on until December, 1891, when Christian J. Raabe became the owner.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The returns of the first election held in the borough of Saxonburg, September 5, 1846, when nine votes were cast, are as follows: Emil Maurhoff, burgess; William Bauer, William Sommer, Ernest Herting, George Vogeley, Adolph Eisenhart and William Koch, councilmen; Andrew Drescher and George Graff, overseers of the poor, and Rev. Joseph Scheeley constable. The first meeting of council was held September 14, 1846. T. H. Tolley was chosen clerk and A. Bernigau treasurer. The names of the burgesses and councilmen elected since 1846 are as follows:

1847—George Vogeley, burgess; E. Herting, William Sommer, George Graff, G. Lensner and Christ Vogeley.

1848—William Sommer, burgess; George Graff, G. Lensner, A. Drescher, T. H. Tolley and John Vogeley.

1849—Francis Laube, burgess; F. A. Hoffman, Joseph Reeth, John Weber.

1850—H. T. Merkel, burgess; Dr. William Koch, F. E. Saupe, Joseph Scheeley and William Fritsche.

1851—George Graff, burgess; J. E. Muder, E. Maurhoff, H. Aderhold.

1852—Christian Stuebgen, burgess; H. T. Merkel, E. Herting, A. Drescher, and E. A. Helmbold.

1853—F. E. Saupe, burgess; A. Schmertz, C. Hoffman, Valentine Hoch, E. A. Helmbold and E. Maurhoff.

1854—H. F. Aderhold, burgess; H. Wetzel, George Graff, C. Sippel and Jacob Neher.

1855—A. W. Schmertz, burgess; C. Stuebgen, F. Starke, Joseph Reeth and A. Drescher.

1856—Valentine Hoch, burgess; William Sommer, E. A. Helmbold and A. Ohl.

1857—A. Ohl, burgess; Jacob Neher, Henry Wetzel, Gottlieb Heller and Henry Pfabe.

1858—John Weber, burgess; C. Smith, Henry Graff, G. Wetzel, F. Schloesser and Chris. Schroth.

1859—E. F. Muder, burgess; C. I. Smith, E. Heller, I. M. Gerstner and Henry Drescher.

1860—E. A. Helmbold, burgess; Chris Stuebgen, Henry Aderhold, Paulus Raabe, Gottlieb Heller and Valentine Hoch.

1861—Paulus Raabe, burgess; A. Ohl, F. Krause, Jacob Neher, C. Raabe and Edward Michel.

1862—E. Heller, burgess; H. F. Aderhold, John Weber, G. Heller and Gottfried Wetzel.

1863—Christian Schroth, burgess; G. Lamb, F. Bauman, A. Ohl and B. Michel.

1864—E. Maurhoff, burgess; H. F. Aderhold, C. Stuebgen, T. H. Tolley, F. Starke and H. Drescher.

1865—H. F. Aderhold, burgess; C. G. Lamb, Jacob Neher, G. Wetzel and F. Laube.

1866—C. G. Lamb, burgess; E. Michel, A. W. Schmertz, C. Raabe, E. Heller and John Weber.

1867—F. Bauman, burgess; E. A. Helmbold, C. Schroth, Theodore Helmbold, William Drescher and Julius Riedel.

1868—E. F. Muder, burgess; C. A. Stimmel, J. Neher, A. Ohl, H. Drescher and G. Wetzel.

1869—A. W. Schmertz, burgess; E. Heller, A. Ohl, C. G. Lamb, John Lang and F. Laube.

1870—Jacob Neher, burgess; William Sommer, E. F. Muder, Christopher Raabe and Louis Gerstner.

1871—R. Sweet, burgess; E. A. Helmbold, Charles Stimmel, W. Fritsche, A. Ohl and E. Heller.

1872—Joseph Kohnfelder, burgess; A. Ohl, F. Bauman, H. Lippold, G. Wetzel and H. Drescher.

1873—Julius Riedel, burgess; T. H. Tolley, C. Raabe, Erdman Heller, William Rich, Louis Gerstner and Fred. Bauman.

1874—Louis Gerstner, burgess; C. Raabe, A. W. Schmertz, C. G. Lamb, Joseph Kohnfelder and E. F. Muder.

1875—Louis Gerstner, burgess; C. A. Stimmel, H. G. Muder, E. Heller, A. Ohl, Henry Horn and G. Wetzel.

1876—Henry Drescher, burgess; Louis Gerstner, H. G. Muder, C. Raabe, William Drescher and W. Warneck.

1877—F. Laube, burgess; E. F. Muder, Joseph Kohnfelder, H. Runge, C. Raabe, E. Heller and Charles A. Stimmel.

1878—E. Steubgen, burgess; Charles Wetzel, M. Schook, E. Heller, Francis Laube, Fred. Bauman and F. Meister.

1879—Seth Meade, burgess; John Sachs, Charles Wetzel, Joseph Hickman, Charles Raabe, V. B. Smith and Herman Seipel.

1880—H. G. Muder, burgess; T. Krause, John Sachs, C. G. Lamb, F. Schroth, F. Marterer and H. Drescher.

1881—Christian Raabe, burgess, L. Ruediger, Charles Wetzel, William Drescher, T. Krause and Theo. M. Bettinger.

1882—William Schroth, burgess; L. Ruediger, F. Laube, Sr., and F. Schroth.

1883—Joseph Kohnfelder, burgess; C. Wetzel, E. F. Muder, Christian Raabe, Charles Pfeiffer, John Sachs and William Schroth.

1884—Charles Pfeiffer, burgess; Philip Cooper, G. S. Gibson, T. Schroth, J. Weber, Charles Wetzel and J. Sachs.

1885—Theodore Helmbold, burgess; Henry Asche and F. Laube.

1886—Theodore Helmbold, burgess; John Weber and Fred. Schroth.

1887—Charles Wetzel, burgess; August Warneck and August Meister.

1888—J. H. King, burgess; W. Schroth, Sr., J. W. McKee and Henry Asche.

1889—H. G. Muder, burgess; William Sames and H. A. Muder.

1890—William Yeagle, burgess; J. W. McKee, Henry Asche, H. Muder, W. Sames, William Drescher and C. J. Raabe.

1891—C. Raabe and Theodore Helmbold, received each thirty-six votes for burgess, but Raabe was elected by lot; L. Ruediger and William Stuebgen.

1892—Theilo Krause, burgess; Louis Wetzel and Henry Lang.

1893—John Sachs, burgess; Charles Wetzel, William Drescher, H. G. Muder, Louis Ruediger, William Stuebgen and Henry Lang.

1894—William D. Hoffman, burgess; Herman G. Muder, Richard E. Neubert, Charles Wetzel, Louis Ruediger, William Drescher and Henry Lang.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for Saxonburg since 1847 are as follows: Rev. Joseph Scheeley, 1847; Emil Maurhoff, 1847; Frederick E. Saupe, 1851; Emil Maurhoff, 1852; Theodore H. Tolley, 1854; Francis Laube,

1857; Charles Hoffman, 1859; Francis Laube, 1862; Charles Hoffman, 1864; Theodore H. Tolley, 1865; H. Theodore Merkel, 1868; Theodore H. Tolley, 1870; H. Theodore Merkel, 1873; Theodore H. Tolley, 1875; H. Theodore Merkel, 1878; Theodore H. Tolley, 1880; H. Theodore Merkel, 1883; H. C. Clark, 1885; Mr. Clark moved away, and H. Aderhold was elected to fill vacancy; H. C. Lensner, 1889; V. B. Smith, 1892, and H. C. Lensner, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church of Saxonburg, while organized in 1837, really dates back to 1832, when Rev. William Fuhrmann began preaching here. The pastors who followed him were Revs. Joseph Scheeley, 1834 to 1841; Robert Clements, 1842; Bottcher, Frank, Balmson and Kaiser, 1842 to 1847; J. Riedel, 1847 to 1851; A. Rudolph, 1851 to 1854; P. Engel, 1854 to 1856; Reichman, 1857 to 1858; J. Kissel, 1858 to 1860; Helfer, 1861; A. Rudolph, 1862 to 1864; Ernst Serfling, 1865 to 1868; A. Herman, 1865 to 1869; Carl Linn, 1869 to 1871; Sylla, 1871 to 1872; Gustave Bochert, 1872 to 1876; T. Polster, 1876 to 1878; G. Wiche, 1878 to 1880; Ernst Weiss, 1880 to 1890, and Karl A. Horn, the present pastor. The members in October, 1837, were C. G. Lamb, John E. Muder, F. D. Schweitering, John A. Roebling, William Roebling, Fred Baehr, J. H. Muder, C. Goebel, C. Stuebgen, F. A. Kunz, Adam Ohl, J. G. Helmhold, H. Aderhold, E. Maurhoff, A. Eisenhart, and A. Bernigau. The society was incorporated November 15, 1851, when the articles of association were signed by Elder John Gersten and secretary H. Theodore Merkel, who with Gottfried Francke were the trustees. A frame building was erected between 1834 and 1837, to which a steeple was added in 1863. Frederick Starke, the first organist, died in 1886, when his son, August, succeeded him. Mrs. Charlotte Horn became organist in July, 1893.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Saxonburg, was founded in 1869, when several of the English speaking members of the older church near Hannahstown, withdrew to form a congregation at Saxonburg. A building committee was at once appointed, consisting of John E. Muder, Isaac Lefevre, William Burtner, Michael Stepp and Thomas Greer. Work was begun at once, and before the close of 1869, the brick building, west of the Pfabe House, was completed, the cost being about \$2,800. Rev. J. Melhorn, of Freeport, who organized this church, preached here until succeeded by Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, who remained eleven years. For some years the pulpit was supplied by various ministers until Rev. Mr. Shanor, of Freeport, was appointed pastor, he attending to his charges at Freeport and Sarversville at the same time. Rev. Mr. Shaffer was the next pastor, then came Rev. Mr. Fetzer, of Greenville, who was followed by Rev. J. L. Doerr. Rev. Mr. Martens, the present pastor, came in 1892.

The burial ground of the German Evangelical congregation dates back to April 1, 1836, when F. C. Roebling, his wife, Wilhelmina, and John A. Roebling conveyed to the German inhabitants one acre of land for a school building and cemetery. The agreement relating to this cemetery was signed in 1845, by John A. Roebling, J. E. Muder, John Gerstner, O. Stuebgen, Joseph Reith,

George Graff, J. G. Lensner, William Bauer, F. H. Muder, C. Vogeley, F. E. Saupe, Fred Baehr, A. Eisenhart, George Vogeley, E. Maurhoff, E. Herting, A. Bernigau, F. G. C. Laszigar, John Hauser, H. Aderhold, William Sommer and Andrew Drescher. Under the donors' agreement with the people, this old burial ground is free. It adjoins the borough cemetery; but the borough continues to elect two trustees and the church one trustee to manage it.

The New Saxonburg Cemetery is a creation of the seventies. It comprises two and a half acres, the unsold lots in which belong to the Helmbold heirs. H. Aderhold founded this cemetery, and his heirs sold it to Theodore Helmbold.

SOCIETIES.

Saxonia Lodge, Number 496, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 20, 1853. The first officers were Emil Maurhoff, N. G.; Valentine Hoch, T.; H. T. Merkel, S., and E. A. Helmbold, V. G. The present noble grand is Albert Krause, and the present secretary Charles Hoffman. The hall of this lodge room was dedicated in October, 1861. It is well furnished, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition, the present membership numbering 165.

Saxonia Encampment, Number 237, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 9, 1873, the officers being Jacob Summa, C. P.; Philip Drollinger, H. P.; Joseph Elliott, S. W.; John W. Welsh, J. W.; August Stuebgen, S., and Calvin Logan, T. The charter was surrendered at the close of the third year, but was restored July 29, 1890, when Dr. E. P. Logan was chosen C. P.; J. E. Muder, Jr., S., and T. Krause, T. Mr. Muder and Mr. Krause have filled the positions of secretary and treasurer since the restoration of the charter. Twenty-nine members have been admitted since July, 1890, the present membership being about fifty.

Lady Montgomery Rebekah Degree Lodge, Number 248, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 5, 1892. The officers were Thielo Krause, N. G.; C. Montgomery, V. G.; Charles Hoffman, S.; Mrs. E. E. Chesney, A. S., and Mrs. M. C. Krause, T. The present noble grand is Mrs. E. E. Chesney, and the present secretary Mrs. Emma Muder.

Herder Lodge, Number 279, K. of P., was instituted December 29, 1870. The charter members were Rev. Carl Linn, of Jefferson Centre Presbyterian church, P. C.; E. A. Helmbold, C.; Richard Sweet, V. C.; T. H. Tolley, K. R. S.; Joseph Kohnfelder, A. W. Schmertz, Francis Laube, Henry Drescher, William Drescher, H. Aderhold, Adolph Richter, E. Heller, W. Wachsmuth, Henry Hesse, Christian Raabe, Henry Horn, F. Ruediger, Christian Rudert, H. Lippold, William Schroth, John Flohr, G. Wetzel, C. Lederer, Gottfried Reinhold and Christian Schroth.

Excelsior Tent, Number 115, K. O. T. M., was organized February 21, 1890, with fifteen members, namely: J. C. DeHart, Elmer E. Graham, T. V. Smith, J. W. McKee, William J. Redick, A. H. Asche, Dr. E. P. Logan, R. E. Neubert, Emil Neubert, M. L. Smyers, J. R. Smith, L. A. Helmbold, E. H. Ellenberger, William Beck and James Gallagher. From June, 1891, to June 1892, Elmer E. Graham filled the office of State Commander of the order. The Tent comprises ninety members.

Saxonia Council, Number 496, Fr. O. U. A. M., was instituted December 23, 1890, with the following officers: Elmer E. Graham, P. C.; Dr. A. Foster,

C. ; J. W. McKee, V. C. ; William Krause, R. ; Albert Krause, A. R. ; H. W. Love, F. S. ; Emil Bechman, T. ; William Richie, C. ; J. R. Smith, W. ; Daniel Overheim, I. S. ; A. T. McKee, O. S. ; E. E. Graham, D. Overheim and A. Foster, trustees, and E. E. Graham, representative to State Council. In February, 1894, the lodge had fifty-four members.

Saxonburg has had its musicians and festival days since the beginning of its history. Der Schuetzenfest, observed from 1844 to 1876, was made an occasion for mirth, music, games and amusement, in which 5,000 persons often participated. The programme usually embraced target practice, dancing, singing, and those games and amusements learned in earlier days in the Fatherland. As conducted by the German residents, it was an occasion of innocent pleasure and amusement in which they took pride. Its annual return generally brought the German singing clubs from Pittsburg, as well as many visitors from different parts of the State. The oil excitement brought hither a new element not calculated to maintain the purity and innocence of its festivities, and it was regretfully discontinued after an uninterrupted annual observance extending over thirty years.

Contemporary with the Schuetzenfest was the Thespian society, a dramatic organization, and a number of singing clubs. The Thespian society was organized in 1835, by E. A. Helmbold, E. Maurhoff and Charles Mosher. In 1846 it was known as the "Thespian Dramatical Association." Its members, composed of local talent, gave occasional dramatic entertainments in both German and English until 1880.

Saxonburg has been a local musical center, and has at different times maintained one or more good brass bands. The people are lovers of good music, and in nearly every home may be found some one who excels either as a vocalist or as a performer on some musical instrument.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS
—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THIS township was organized in 1854, out of parts of the original Middlesex and Buffalo townships. It is situated on the Allegheny county line, just west of Buffalo, the southeastern township of Butler county. In the central and southern parts it is watered by the tributaries of Bull creek, which cut it up into valleys, and give its surface a broken and rolling appearance. It is not so rugged and picturesque as many of the other townships in the county, its scenic beauty being of a quieter but no less pleasing character. Its soils, varying from heavy clay to sandy loam, are fertile and productive, and the township is one of the best cultivated portions of the county. Its coal deposits have never been fully developed, although coal for local consumption has been mined for many years. The Upper Freeport coal, below the mill, was mined for many years by John Lardin, while above the mill was the Halstead bank in the same coal, lying under the Buffalo sandstone. Near the old Montgomery farm, on a branch of Bull creek,—at a point seventy feet above its bed,—as well as on the McGregor and Wood farms, the same coal was mined for years, while at other places outcrops and openings occur. The Buffalo and Mahoning sandstones are massive rocks in this section of the county, while the hard, brown Butler sandstone and the huge Freeport limestone are visible in several localities.

PIONEERS.

The first actual settlement was made by Patrick Harvey, a native of Down county, Ireland. Locating a farm here in 1792, while the scouts were still on duty along the Allegheny river, he came again into the wilderness in 1794, constructed a log hut, cleared a tract of ten acres and, in May of the following year, brought his family from Westmoreland county. The brave mother of this family resided on the homestead for thirty-six years, or, until her death, in 1831, while the pioneer, himself, survived until 1849. James McKee made a nominal improvement, on what afterward became the Cunningham homestead, in March, 1794. In March, 1797, Samuel Copeland purchased the tract, built a cabin and, in May of that year, tenanted it with his family. George Plants made an improvement on what was known, in later days, as the Krumpe farm, though its material improvement is credited to John Burtner, who succeeded Plants as owner.

George Stinchcomb, a native of Ireland, located here towards the close of

1796, but soon after sold his improvements to Barnett Stepp. Henry Sefton came from Ireland the same year, and founded a home in this township, which he occupied until his death in 1840. Thomas Stewart, who built a cabin on a tract adjoining Copeland's; Robert McGinnis, who made the first improvements on the Francis Anderson farm in 1799; Thomas Watson, a native of Down county, Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolution; Hugh Riddle, who died in 1851, and Robert Riddle, who died in 1853; Samuel A. Rippey, who came in 1799, and John Burtner, who arrived about the same time and improved the Krumpe farm, were all here before 1800. James and Edward Byrne, brothers, natives of Ireland, the former a soldier of the Revolution, settled here in 1800. Daniel Pugh, the father of John, Michael and Peter Pugh, came about 1801. He called the lands upon which he settled "Pughtown." Francis Anderson, who was commissioned justice of the peace for District Number 4 in 1804, came in 1802, purchased the McGinnis improvements in 1809 for a trifle, was elected commissioner in 1807, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1839.

At the close of 1802, or early in 1803, Thomas Lardin arrived from Ireland, bringing with him his wife and three children. He was an enterprising farmer, and owner of one of the first iron plows used in Butler county. He died in 1833 in his eighty-sixth year. James Hay purchased land from Philip Mowry in 1803. John Cunningham, a native of Ireland, who had made his home for some years in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, came to Clinton township in 1805, purchased the Copeland improvements and resided here until his death. William Love, Sr., the pioneer of the Love family, immigrated from Ireland early in the century, lived for a while in Delaware, and in 1806 came to what is now Clinton township, where he died in 1843 in his eighty-third year. James Love, who died in 1857, came from Ireland in 1816 to this township. His wife and father, Samuel Love and family, came in 1818. Thomas, Jonathan and William Walker purchased 1,800 acres of land here in 1822, and in 1823 Thomas and Jonathan came to improve the tract. William arrived within a few years and made his home here until his death in 1855. Thomas died here in 1839, and Jonathan in 1879, aged eighty-three years.

In the chapter on The Pioneers, the names of all who owned property here when the county was organized in November, 1803, are given, together with the amount of their real and personal property. In a list of that date many names of old and honored settlers do not appear, for the simple reason that they were enacting the drama of settlement in some other district or county. Such names as those of Garrett Moore and Stephen Brewer; Robert Thompson, who moved here from Middlesex township; the Gibson family, who came in from Allegheny county; James Criswell, who removed here from Washington county in 1830; Thomas Westerman, who came from England to Allegheny City in 1832, and bought one hundred acres of land in Clinton township in 1839; Matthew Bickett and James Hemphill, who came from Ireland in 1823 and settled in Clinton township in 1835; James Norris, a native of Ireland, and William Norris, who came into Clinton township from Allegheny county in 1837, must undoubtedly be ranked with the old residents.

In 1860 the population was 1,021; in 1870, 1,132; in 1880, 1,048, and in 1890, 918. The assessed value on January 1, 1894, was \$351,099; the county tax, \$1,404.40, and the State tax \$117.36.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schoolhouses of this township were located on the Davis and Riddle farms, and were presided over by such well-known pioneer educators as Robert Cunningham, Michael Herron, James Jack, James Love, Edward McCorkle, William McGarry, Thomas Watson and Cyrus E. Anderson. The re-subdivision of the county in 1854 was the indirect result of a meeting held in a log schoolhouse in this township in 1852 or 1853. Cyrus E. Anderson, now of Butler, was then teaching there, and in responding to his request to have the log building made habitable the fathers of the district assembled. Their resolution to erect a new building was tempered by the reflection that a new district was necessary, and from that meeting to a directors' meeting, and thence to a convention of the school directors of Buffalo, Middlesex and Cranberry townships, the question of redistricting the three townships was carried. The school statistics of 1894 show six schoolhouses, six teachers, 116 male and 124 female pupils, an average attendance of 163, and a total revenue for school purposes of \$3,021.12.

The Clinton Normal and Classical Academy was chartered September 8, 1890, with thirty-seven stock-holders: A board of fifteen trustees was elected to manage the affairs of the Academy, comprised of J. C. Norris, William Heckert, William Thompson, John Hepler, Dr. William McCafferty, Rev. P. E. Simpson, J. S. Love, James Watson, George P. Harvey, James M. Riddle, John B. Cunningham, John Halstead, John P. Kirkpatrick, T. A. Bartley and Thomas Hays. The Academy gives promise of becoming an important addition to the educational institutions of the county.

The justices of the peace elected since the township was established, are as follows: Cyrus E. Anderson, 1854; William Harvey, 1855-60-75-80-85; Samuel B. McNeal, 1860; Samuel Anderson, 1865-70; James Criswell, 1865-70; W. A. Walker, 1875; John B. Davis, 1880-85; J. B. Cunningham, 1886; Frederick Ebert, 1889; John B. Cunningham, 1891, and Frederick Ebert, 1894. William Harvey served at least five terms as justice of the peace in this township, and during that long period never had an appeal from his decision to the higher courts.

CHURCHES.

Westminster Presbyterian Church of Clinton township was organized June 12, 1835, with nineteen members, by Rev. Newton Bracken. The first elders were James Boyd and William McGarry. Rev. Abraham Boyd was pastor until 1845, in which year a small log church was erected. Rev. James M. Smith was stated supply in 1847; Rev. Ephraim Ogden pastor from 1848 to 1858; Rev. John V. Miller from 1859 to 1863; Rev. Josiah McPherrin from 1865 to 1873; Rev. James T. Patterson from 1874 to 1879, and Rev. John S. Atkinson from 1881 to April 24, 1888. Rev. L. E. Keith was installed pastor in 1889 and remained until October, 1890. On February 8, 1894, Rev. W. J. Hazlett was installed as pastor, the pulpit having been previously supplied for over

three years. The elders in 1888 were William Norris, Robert Brewer, Jacob B. Flick, John S. Love and James McCafferty. A new church building was begun in 1852, completed in February, 1853, and was dedicated, March 6, 1853. On December 15, 1857, the church recorded articles of association, Adam Reed, James Hemphill, James McCafferty, William Woods and George Gibson being then trustees. In 1894 there were about seventy-five members in this church.

The United Presbyterian Church of Clinton was organized April 20, 1845, as the Associated Reformed church, and incorporated December 7, 1863, under its present name. The elders were Matthew Bickett, Joseph Logan and William Harvey; the original members being William Logan and wife, Jane Sefton, Mary A. Cox, John McGahey and wife, Daniel Beery, Minnamy Quinn and wife, John Brownlow and wife, Joseph Bartley, John Davis and wife, Joseph Harper and wife, Matilda Davis, Margaret Davis, Levi Logan and wife, Joseph Quigg and wife, James Carson and wife, William Harvey and wife. The signers to the petition asking that the society be incorporated were David Logan, Henry Sefton, John Anderson, Stephen Brewer, James Hay, Robert Trimble, J. W. Monks, W. M. Hay, J. H. Love, D. S. McElwain, Joseph Davis, John Brown, Obed Sefton, W. H. Bickett, Thompson Love, B. Logan, Thomas Frazier, David Hay, C. J. Anderson, S. H. Matheson, S. M. Love and J. C. Norris. The trustees were Joseph Logan, Sr., John Brown, Robert Trimble, John Anderson and Thomas Frazier.

The following pastors have served the church since its organization: Rev. Isaiah Niblock from April, 1845, to June, 1854; Rev. John Jamison, October, 1855, to October, 1859; Rev. W. R. Hutchinson, 1861 to 1873; Rev. J. M. Imbrie, 1875 to 1877; Rev. S. B. Stewart, 1881 to 1887, and Rev. W. J. Cooper, the present pastor, who came in 1888. In 1845 a log house, twenty-two by twenty-five feet in size, was erected on land donated by James M. Hay. It was first furnished with split log seats, but within a few years the pew was introduced. In 1854 a large frame building was erected at a cost of \$1,600. It is the present house of worship of the congregation, which numbers 120 members. The members of the session are Matthew Bickett, Archibald Montgomery, Robert Trimble, Richard Smalley, Thomas A. Hay and J. B. Mahan. The trustees are William Logan, Ross Mahan, Thompson Love, William Monks and Harvey Bickett.

Oak Grove United Presbyterian Church was organized August 27, 1878, with James Hemphill and Stephen Brewer, elders; J. B. Cunningham, J. C. Morris and Thompson Love, trustees. Under the supervision of the trustees, and Edward Sefton, J. B. Sefton and Stephen Brewer, a frame building was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$1,300, which was dedicated March 28, 1879. The formal meeting to organize was held June 1, 1878. On June 11, the Presbytery met at West Union church and granted permission to organize, and by August 27, that year, the following names were enrolled: James, Sarah and Susannah Hemphill, Samuel and Ella Hemphill, John C. Norris, and Jane, his wife, Stephen and Jane Brewer, James and Margaret Harvey, Samuel and Melissa E. Marshall, John B. and Catherine Cunningham, Jane Cunningham, Margaret

and Jeannette Cunningham, Elizabeth Cunningham, James and Sarah T. Love, Thompson and Margaret E. Love, Rachel Love, and Mary A. Smith. In 1894 there were 107 members enrolled. Eight deaths were reported from August, 1878, to February, 1894. The elders elected since the organization are J. B. Sefton, who organized the Sabbath school in April, 1879; James B. Cunningham and John C. Norris, 1880, and William H. Sefton, the new member of the session. Robert Sefton is superintendent of the Sabbath school. The pulpit was supplied from 1878 to April, 1885, when Rev. J. M. Duncan was called as pastor. In May, 1890, Rev. P. E. Simpson took charge, the pulpit being vacant from the summer of 1888 to that period.

CEMETERIES.

Oak Grove Cemetery is a donation from J. B. Cunningham, made in May, 1880. Robert Clendenning, who was killed accidentally, was the first person buried therein. One of the rules for the government of this little burial ground provides, that all who are able to pay for a lot must buy one, while those not blessed with means shall be entitled to a free lot for the burial of their dead.

Clinton Cemetery adjoins the Presbyterian church. In its graves many of the old members have found a resting place, among whom may be mentioned the following: James Bartley, Sr., who died in 1852; Nancy Hay, in 1853; Lydia Hay, in 1855; Margaret Bartley, in 1856; Elizabeth Logan, in 1856; Catherine Gold, in 1858; Wilson Wigfield, in 1863; Susan Yeakel, in 1866; Elizabeth Wareham, in 1867; Levi Logan, in 1871; John Griner, in 1871; Nancy Griner, in 1872; Joseph Harper, in 1873; John Wareham, in 1874; Samuel Griner, Sr., in 1876; David Logan, in 1878; James Hay, in 1883; James Bartley, in 1884; Betty Ann Harvey, in 1886, and Jane Harper, in 1887.

Westminster Cemetery.—The first grave in the Westminster Cemetery is said to be that of one Anderson, who was buried about 1832. One or more of the Riddle family were interred there at an early date. The oldest headstone is that which commemorates Sarah Ann, a daughter of Daniel Lardin, who died in 1834. Among others, whose names appear on the monuments, may be mentioned:—Henry Flick, who died in 1853; Joseph Brewer, in 1846; Thomas Watson in 1845; R. M. Carson, in 1844; Sarah Gibson, in 1847; Thomas Calender, in 1852; Rebecca Kirkpatrick, in 1852; Susanna Norris, in 1859, and James Wood, in 1863.

VILLAGES.

Lardintown, about one-half mile east of Riddle's Cross Roads was not founded by the pioneer Thomas Lardin, but rather by his son, Daniel. The latter erected the first grist mill in the township, during the winter of 1849–50, where the head waters of Bull creek meet. After operating it as a water mill for some years, he introduced steam power and did a large milling business. William Lardin, son of Thomas, also owned the mill for some years, until fire destroyed it. James Kier and Adam Ekas purchased the property and built the present mill. It was operated by them and by Renough until the seventies when Christian Heller became owner. After his death, John and William Heller acquired it by inheri-

tance. It is the only industry of the kind in the township, and to the old settlers is a precious reminder of "going to mill" forty years ago.

Long prior to 1849-50, the Francis Anderson saw mill on the Riddle farm was an industry which played an important part in the development of the township, although the first frame house was not erected until 1840.

The Kirk carding and woolen mill was established in 1848 and was carried on successfully until the days of the Civil War. The mercantile interests of the township are represented by R. J. Anderson at Flick; Daniel Ekas at Ekastown, and S. S. Snyder at Riddle's Cross Roads.

Flick and Riddle's Cross Roads, are the post-offices of the township. The old hamlet of Pughtown is unrecognized by the post-office department.

Harvey Post, Number 514. G. A. R., was organized March 25, 1886, at school house Number 2, with the following named charter members: William Harvey, John S. Love, J. B. Cunningham, J. P. Kirkpatrick, William Thompson, M. Thompson, G. P. Harvey, John Halstead, Martin Gibson, H. H. Halstead, E. Sefton, Adam Ekas, D. Huey, J. Jones, John E. Burtner and H. J. Burns. The following commanders have been elected since the organization: Adam Ekas, John S. Love, two terms, John B. Cunningham, William Carson, A. B. Katz, Joseph Jones and W. J. Gillespie. The adjutants are as follows: John Halstead, 1886; H. H. Halstead, 1887-91; John S. Love, 1892-04. In the fall of 1887 John S. Love donated ground for an armory building and the present hall was erected.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS—A GAME STORY—
FIRST ELECTION—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—
VILLAGES.

BUFFALO township is one of the four townships into which Butler county was divided prior to 1803. Up to 1854, when the last re-subdivision of the county took place, it was one of the largest townships in the county. In that year its area was reduced to its present limits. It is the southeast township in the county, and is the dividing line between the oak and pine hills, the latter beginning near Sarversville and predominating toward the south and east lines of the township. Big Buffalo creek enters the Allegheny river at the southeast corner of this township. About two miles north of this confluence it receives the waters of the Little Buffalo and Sarver's run, and all drain the north half and

southeast quarter; while Little Bull creek and the feeders of the center head of Bull creek drain the southwest quarter of the township. The elevations are 766.4 feet above ocean level at Buffalo station; 801.6 at Harbison; 840 at Monroe, and 1,026.8 at Sarvers, the railroad track being the point of measurement.

In the southeast corner, the Upper Freeport coal is 140 feet above the mean water in the Allegheny river, while above Monroeville, on Sarver's run, it disappears under the bed of that stream, and does not reappear until the Clinton line is approached, where Miller's drift occurs, and the old Walker banks of Reeth, Wilson and Krumpe, now operated by Yaehnig, Fredley and Joseph Reeth. The Buffalo sandstone is seen at 120 feet above the coal. Along Bull creek the cliffs form an interesting feature. At Monroeville, a knob rises 450 feet above the line of the coal bed opposite Monroe station, where Michael Stepp's coal bank is located. Freeport limestone and the green crinoidal limestone appear down the creek from Monroeville and west of that village, some distance above the W. H. Sarver coal banks. On the Fleming farm, on little Bull creek, the Elk Lick coal is found thirty-five feet above the crinoidal rock, and the latter on the Richard's farm north of the south line.

PIONEERS.

The honors of being the first settler have been given to George Bell, a native of Ireland, who located here in 1795, and after whom a hill and creek are named; but they were shared by Robert Elliott, another Irishman, who came from Westmoreland county the same year. Elliott revisited his first American home that fall, and early in 1796 brought hither his large family and a quantity of young fruit trees. His wife died here in 1844 and himself in 1845. Benjamin Sarver, who came up from Tarentum every Monday and worked on the pioneer mill until noon every Saturday, located at Sarversville about 1796, and later established the mill, the remains of which may yet be seen near the bridge at the village. Mary Steele and her children, John and Mary, came from Westmoreland county the same year, and located on the site of an old Indian camp ground. John Harbison and his wife Massy, the heroine of the Indian story related in a previous chapter, had been residents of the district, opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek, since 1792, but were pioneers of this township as early as 1807. One of the Smith family, referred to in the history of Winfield township; John Brooks, who moved away within a few years; William Kiskaddon, an Irish veteran of the Revolution, and Joseph Simmers, who married Mary Steele, were all located within the present boundaries of the township prior to the close of 1796. In 1797-98 the Carson family, of whom Robert was the head; John Barker's family, and the Fleming family, of whom Thomas, a native of Scotland, was the founder in this township, arrived. In 1798 Andrew Easley settled not far from the county line, but ultimately the Easley family located in this township, and also the Kirkpatricks.

The broken character of the township deterred the immigrants who came to the county from the close of 1797 to the close of the War of 1812 from locating here. Of course many men, such as Hugh McKee, came in, remained some time, and then sought other neighborhoods for a home. The settlement at Ekastown

in 1818 by John Ekas, and the opening of "Disappointment Farm" by John Weir the same year, were the beginnings of a new era in this township. The Weir and Roney families ventured into the wilderness in 1819; Jacob Byerly and wife came in 1823, Thomas Harbison in 1824, the DoYLES in 1832, Henry Halstead in 1838, while the Blacks, Sedwicks, McKees, Wilsons, Walkers, Mortons, Walters and a few others made their homes in the forest over sixty years ago. William Painter, who was a tailor in Freeport in 1817, was a farmer here in 1839; James McCafferty came in 1841, David L. Hoover in 1842, and George Gardner in 1843. Other families, representatives of the pioneers of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, came in subsequently, and laid the foundations on which the society of Buffalo is built.

As the township was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians prior to 1792, so it continued to be for the Caucasians for fully forty years after. Large game abounded and droves of deer offered themselves as easy prey to the hunters. A story is related by J. E. Muder of Saxonburg, which bears out this statement. The Rev. Schweitzerbarth sent Mr. Sarver a message, saying he would be on hand the next Sabbath to preach. Sarver knew that there was little in the house to entertain his old friend, and announced to his wife, Betsy, that he would go out and kill a deer. He went forth, shot a deer and returned jubilant. Next, he told his wife that he would go to Jacob Staley's for a quart of whisky, which he did; and returning, exclaimed in jubilant tones, "Now, Schweitzerbarth, you can come; Betsy has got the meat and I have got the whisky." Wild honey, corn-whisky and venison made very good fare, which no one enjoyed better than some of the visiting evangelists of early days.

The first election held in Buffalo township, October 8, 1805, after the organization of the original thirteen divisions of the county, resulted in nine votes for Simon Snyder, and seven for Thomas McKean, for Governor; James O'Hara five, Samuel Smith seven, and N. Irish, four for Congress; James Martin and Samuel Ewalt, eight each for Senator; Jacob Mechling, Abner Lacock and Francis McLure nine each, James Corothers seven, Jacob Ferree three, John McBride six and George Robison five for Assembly; William B. Young seven, William Brown eight, and Abner Coats one for county commissioner.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The early industries were Benjamin Sarver's grist mill, the stone foundations, the log dam and wheel of which may yet be seen in the bed of the creek at Sarversville; Thomas Fleming's distillery of 1799, a very primitive concern compared with the present big Guckenheimer distillery in the southeast corner of the township; and John Harbison's saw mill, of 1807, on the Buffalo, carried on by him until his death, in 1822. About the same time, or a little later, one of Jeremiah Smith's sons, with Caleb Jones, established a mill at Sarver's station, the same which Alexander Douthett operated in 1834. There David Kelly erected a large mill in 1806, which, two years later, became the property of Jacob Ehrman and is now known as "Ehrman's mill." Water and steam power are used, but the old process machinery has been retained. William Colmer, who settled on the old Brook's farm, and Jacob Weaver, erected the mill

afterward known as "Cratty's mill," and which, with Hill's mill on Big Buffalo, were great aids to the pioneers.

In the extreme southeastern corner of Buffalo township, adjoining Freeport, is the Guckenheimer & Company, or rather the Pennsylvania Company's distillery, comprising three large brick buildings, including the two bonded warehouses. The property is assessed at \$27,000. The buildings were erected in 1869 for P. McGonigle & Son, and the industry inaugurated in 1870, the capacity then being eighteen barrels a day. In 1875 the present company, composed of A. Guckenheimer, Samuel Wertheimer, Emil Wertheimer and Isaac Wertheimer, purchased the plant and carried on the industry until the fire of July, 1889, wiped it out. On the ruins, it may be said, of the old buildings was raised the present large concern, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early school teachers included Robert Cunningham, Michael Herron, Robert Hamilton, William McGarry, Thomas Watson and others, who would leave Clinton township occasionally to "keep school" in Buffalo. In 1836 the first common school was established in District Number 2, with George C. Sedwick teacher. J. C. Watt and John A. Watson were also well known teachers in the common schools. The schools of the township will compare favorably with those of adjoining townships, and every child has the opportunity of obtaining an education.

The justices of the peace, elected since 1840, are named as follows:—William Walker, 1840, 1845 and 1850; Emil Maurhoff, 1840; George C. Sedwick, 1845-50-59 and 64; William Barker, 1854-83-88; David Kelly, 1855-60-69-74; Jonathan Hazlett appears to have been elected in 1865; A. H. Morse, 1870; George W. Cramer, 1875-80 (for short term), 1881; Thomas Douglass, 1877-82; G. F. Easley, 1886; M. C. Sarver, 1890; J. C. Redick, 1890; John Thomas and A. A. Kohlmeier appear to have been elected the same year; J. F. Martin, 1891, elected county treasurer in 1893, and resigned office of justice of the peace; J. S. Glenn, 1892; J. W. Smith, 1893, and George W. Cramer, 1894.

CHURCHES.

Buffalo Presbyterian Church, one and one-half miles east of Sarversville, was organized August 3, 1843, by Revs. Abraham Boyd, Thomas W. Kerr and Elder Hill. Mr. Boyd preached there for some time before he could gather the original thirteen members, and continued as pastor until 1846. Rev. David D. McKee came in 1847; Rev. Newton Bracken in 1849; Rev. George Cairns in 1851; Rev. Newton Bracken, as stated supply, in 1858; Rev. John V. Miller in 1859; Rev. Josiah McPherrin in 1865; Rev. James T. Patterson in 1874, and Rev. John S. Atkinson, June 14, 1881. Mr. Atkinson was released in April, 1888. Rev. L. E. Keith succeeded him and remained one year. The pulpit was supplied from 1889 to February, 1894. Rev. J. W. Hazlett was ordained pastor in February, 1894. The membership in 1894 was 120. The first elders were Andrew McCaskey and William Cruikshank. Among the latter day elders may be named Thomas Beckett, W. H. McCafferty, William Galbreath, Wilson Todd,

James Bricker, Thomas Elliott and J. P. Hepler. In 1843-44 a very primitive house of worship was erected, which was used until after the war, when a new frame edifice was built, and dedicated in 1867. It was repaired about two years ago. The church stands in the two-acre cemetery lot.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Buffalo township was incorporated June 25, 1868. The articles of association were adopted February 28, 1868, and signed by Rev. J. K. Melhorn, pastor, R. M. Harbison and M. S. Heckert, elders, and H. Smith and H. Kelly, deacons, the whole number of members being fifty-seven. Rev. J. H. Fritz seems to have organized this society in December, 1867, in the old Covenanter church near Sarversville, with Henry Smith, Jonathan Hazlett and R. M. Harbison, elders. In 1870 the Lutherans purchased three acres from the Covenanters and thereon built a church, at a cost of about \$3,000. In 1873 four acres were added to the church lot for cemetery purposes. Revs. Fritz and Melhorn remained but a short time. At the close of 1870 or early in 1871, Rev. J. A. H. Kitzmiller took charge and was pastor until early in 1882, when a long vacancy begun. Rev. H. K. Shanor was pastor for a year or two; then Rev. Mr. Sheffer, now of Prospect, came. Rev. Doerr followed Mr. Sheffer. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Martens of Saxonburg, who is the present pastor.

Emery Chapel, at Ekastown, is the modern name given to the building owned by the Methodist Episcopal church in this township. The society here is a continuation of the old class which was organized at Lardin's mill, in Clinton township, early in the thirties, by Revs. Henderson and Jackson, two of John Wesley's disciples from the Emerald Isle. Out of it grew the class, organized in 1839, by Rev. W. Carl, comprising David Walter, John Morton, and their wives, James Hunter, Henry Halstead, Polly Montgomery, Thomas Roney, Conrad Upperman, John and Adam Ekas, Catherine Lardin, G. C. Sedwick, and Henry Walter. A frame building was erected in Clinton township, in 1841, to which the present name was given, in honor of Bishop Emery. In 1868 the present brick church was built in Buffalo township at a cost of over \$7,000. It is now a circuit church, presided over by Rev. J. J. Davis, with Adam Ekas, steward and trustee.

A Covenanter church existed near Ekastown long before the churches named were organized, but the society disbanded.

The Lutherans were represented in Mr. Schweitzerbarth's time, for it was his custom to visit Sarver's at intervals and preach the Lutheran doctrine to all who would assemble.

VILLAGES.

Sarversville was surveyed by Henry Halstead in 1840, and named Walley in recognition of its muddy main street. The postal department, however, changed its name to Sarversville in January, 1858, and appointed David Kelly postmaster. The first gristmill in the township was built here by Benjamin Sarver. Thirty-five years later F. D. Schweitering established the first store. David Kelly followed him as merchant, and on his removal to Sarver's station in 1870, J. M. Fleming opened a store in a new building, which he carried on

until 1889, when M. C. Sarver purchased the store and residence. Jacob J. Smith, born here in 1831, became the next miller and merchant of the district. Two of the old houses are still standing—one just south of the Sarver store, a long, double frame house, is owned by Jacob Kennedy; the second, a similar building, in which was the first postoffice, is occupied by William Stanfat. The new house of the Junior Order United American Mechanics is occupied above by this society, while the first floor is devoted to common school purposes.

The Sarversville Farmers' Club selected the following named officers for 1879: Thomas Douglass, president; James McCafferty, vice-president; G. H. Doerr, secretary; M. N. Greer, correspondent, and John Doerr, treasurer. It ceased to exist several years ago, and has not been revived.

Sarversville Council, Number 401, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized January 25, 1890, with Thomas Douglass, councilor; J. E. Wickline, vice-councilor; M. C. Sarver, recorder; William McCafferty, assistant secretary; L. C. Ehrman, financier, and G. B. Fredley, treasurer. The past councilors are Thomas Douglass, M. C. Sarver, Samuel Petsinger, W. E. Barker, William McCafferty and William McGinnis. The recorder in March, 1894, was F. W. Ekas. There were 135 members enrolled. The society's hall is a new building, the first floor of which is rented by the school district.

Monroeville was surveyed by James Dunlap in 1839, for Emil Maurhoff. J. M. Elliott led in the building up of this village on parts of the Daniel Duffy, Matthias Cypher and William McLaughlin lands. In 1840 George Weaver's tavern was erected, and Peter Koon built a little store. George Fry, Gustave Speck, Charles Schweitering, George W. Cramer, who succeeded Schweitering in 1871, and A. W. Leasure, who succeeded Cramer in October, 1893, have been the merchants of the hamlet. The postoffice is named Silverville, and was established in 1894, with A. W. Leasure as postmaster.

Sarver's Station is an old settlement under a new name. It is said that at the beginning of the century Smith and Jones moved down from Rough run to this place and built a mill. The first store was opened in 1870 by David Kelly. George Love succeeded him in 1873 or 1874; then William Watson, C. F. Marshall, J. S. Adams, and Watson and Powell carried on business successively—J. W. Powell, the present merchant being the successor of all. About seven years ago James McCafferty established his grocery store here. In February, 1894, he was appointed postmaster, *vice* William Watson. Ehrman's mill stands just south of the village, in the valley of Smith's branch, while in the village is the railroad station and a dozen of neat dwellings. W. H. Witte's hardware store, W. Watson's lumber yard and G. Wilkewitz's general store are carried on in this busy little hamlet, with the general stores of McCafferty and Powell.

Monroe Station, northeast of Monroeville, is simply a shipping point for that section of the township.

Ekastown is the name of a district rather than of a village, though Emery Methodist chapel, the H. K. Sarver store and the postoffice render the cross roads the central point of the district.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY AND MODERN INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES AND CHURCH HISTORY—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—VILLAGE GROWTH—THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROUGH and Cornplanter runs, with their numerous branches, give to this township a notable picturesqueness of natural scenery. This ruggedness, though adding to its beauty, and contributing to its mineral wealth, limits its tillable area. The township is, however, wealthy and prosperous. It is one of the townships organized in 1854, and was carved out of territory previously included in Clearfield and Buffalo townships. The population in 1860 was 1,184; in 1870, 1,121; in 1880, 1,092, and, in 1890, 1,037. In June, 1893, there were ninety-seven male and 109 female children of school age enumerated. The total revenue for the year ending that month was \$2,249.58, of which the State appropriated \$1,261.08. The assessed value of property was \$277,264; the county tax, \$1,108.81 and the State tax, \$278.63.

The justices of the peace for Winfield township, from 1854 to 1894, are as follows: Benjamin Douthett, 1854; James B. Kennedy, 1858; John L. Hazlett, 1861 and 1865; John P. Bricker, 1864-69-74-80; Jonathan Hazlett, 1865; Phillip Cypher, 1867-72; N. M. Kirkland, 1874-82-88-93; Lewis Hazlett, 1885; A. Krause, 1887 (did not qualify—N. M. Kirkland appointed); B. Douthett, 1890.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers of this township were Jeremiah Smith, Sr., his sons, Jeremiah, a carpenter, Hugh, a cooper, Arthur and Robert, and his daughters, Nancy and Sarah, who located here in 1796, four years after their departure from Ireland. In 1797, came David Moorhead, the weaver, with his family, from Franklin county, where they made a temporary settlement on their arrival from Ireland. In 1797-98 another Irish family appeared in the forest, in the persons of Andrew Cruikshank, his wife, two sons, John and Andrew, and one daughter, Sarah. Andrew, Sr., was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, in which he served seven years. He died in 1824. Matthias Cypher, Sr., also a soldier of the Revolution, and a Catholic, came from Virginia in 1798, and took up a tract of land where his grandson William Cypher resides. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. He left numerous descendants. In 1799 came John and Michael Fair, each of whom entered 400 acres of land, which they sold early in this century and moved to territory which they deemed more desirable. Caleb Jones, of whom mention is made in the page devoted to early industries, came about 1799.

In the year 1800 a few important additions were made. John and William Clugston, natives of Ireland, with other members of the family, located near the present village of Leasureville; but John left his wife in charge and sought peace in some newer place in the wilderness. Robert Cooper, born here in 1815, was the son of Samuel Cooper, who came with his step-father, Robert Johnston, at an early day. William and James Hazlett, with William, John, Reuben and David Hazlett, sons of William, were contemporary settlers. John Kennedy, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, a Revolutionary soldier and a teacher, settled here in 1801 and died in 1835. Jacob Harshman, the weaver, owned 400 acres in 1803, and John Cooper 400 acres.

Among others who settled here early in the century were Arthur Hill and Robert Galbreath, both Irishmen, and William Hesselgesser and family, who came in 1815. In 1817 another Revolutionary veteran arrived in the person of Abraham Leasure, and the year after, came Thomas Bickett. James, William and David Ralston and Robert Graham were then residents. Francis Jackman and his wife arrived from France in 1832 and took possession of a tract of land near the present village of Denny or Delano station.

In 1836, the German immigrants began to pour in. Their industry soon changed the wilderness into fruitful farms. Following the example of other pioneers of their nationality, they lost no time in reducing the forest to ashes and converting the virgin soil into grain and grass producing fields.

EARLY AND MODERN INDUSTRIES.

The saw-pit of Jeremiah Smith, the hand mill for grinding wheat and corn, also constructed by him and his sons, the cooperage of Hugh Smith, and the plow and harrow shops of these pioneers, were the first manufacturing industries of this township. Thomas Horton, who located on the Little Buffalo creek late in 1805—having moved from Middlesex township—erected a saw mill in 1806 on or near the site of the carbon works at Saxon station. His son, William, aided the pioneer in running the little mill, when not engaged in exhorting the neighbors to join the Methodist church.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and his sister's husband, Caleb Jones, built a grist mill at Melissadale—named after Mrs. William Stewart—in 1809. Eight years after, Peter McLaughlin, of Slippery Rock township, purchased the mill and 500 acres of land for 1,000 pounds of powder, valued at one dollar a pound. About the same time Peter and Hugh or Robert McLaughlin established a powder factory near the site of the ruins of the Denny saw mill, and both industries were conducted by them until the death of Peter McLaughlin in 1828. John McMackin, who had charge of the powder mill as superintendent, was also a partner, and after the McLaughlins passed away, James Denny, Jr., of Clearfield township, became a partner, having purchased the McLaughlin interests in the powder factory in 1834. Later William Denny purchased McMackin's interests. In 1853 the grist mill was torn down, when William, Daniel and John Denny built the present mill, using the water power of Rough run, as well as steam. It had three run of buhrs until 1888, when it was converted into a modern roller mill with four sets of rolls and a capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day. In 1871

the Denny brothers and William Stewart drilled a well east of the mill to a depth of 1,250, which proved a great gas well. The gas was used for fuel in the mill and the houses. In 1874 the Denny well was drilled to a depth of 1,442 feet. It is now as good as when first opened.

The William Hazlett Mill, below the Smith and Jones mill, was erected about the time the pioneer industry on Rough run was sold by Smith to Peter McLaughlin. The location was nearer the spot where the furnace was erected in later days than that of the Smith concern. The saw-mill addition was made in 1821 or 1822, and for a number of years Hazlett and his sons were known as the "Millers of Rough Run." The frame is still standing, but the owners and machinery are gone.

Winfield Furnace was established in 1847 by William Spear, near the mouth of Rough run, to develop the rich ore deposits of that section. In 1856 this industry passed into the hands of the Winfield Coal and Iron Company, from whom it was purchased by William Stewart, of Hickory Furnace fame, under whom it ceased work in 1864. The stone stack, part of which is standing, thirty-three feet in height, rested on a base twenty feet square. Charcoal was used as fuel, the blast being at first driven by water-power, but later by steam. Its capacity was about forty tons of iron per day, the transportation of which to Pittsburg cost about \$4.10 a ton. It was hauled to Freeport, and thence shipped to Pittsburg.

The Rough Run Manufacturing Company purchased a tract of land near the old Winfield furnace property and established a salt works in 1891-92. The company was composed of the following citizens: James and Joseph Bredin, Albert Ruff, Stephen Cummings, H. Schneideman, John Weber and Daniel Markel. The manufacture of salt was carried on about a year, but proving unprofitable, the works were closed and the land leased in 1893 to the lime company.

The Acme Lime Company, Limited, had its inception in 1893, when Webster Keasey and J. A. Ransom leased the lime quarries in Winfield township from the Rough Run Manufacturing Company. The following year they organized the company, with J. A. Ransom president, J. J. Haas secretary and treasurer, and Webster Keasey superintendent. The works are located on Rough run, and consist of 177 acres of land, containing one quarry, from which 600 bushels of lime are manufactured daily. Three kilns and one patent steel jacket kiln are in use, one steam drill, one stone crusher, with a capacity of 200 tons per day for railroad ballast, and one pulverizer, with a capacity of fifty tons per day for use in the manufacture of glass. They also operate a coal mine on the same farm, turning out 150 tons per day. A twenty horse power engine furnishes the power, and seventy-five men find employment in these works.

CHURCHES.

Knox Methodist Episcopal Church, near the eastern line of Jefferson township, is a re-organization of the old society of 1823-24, of which Samuel Cooper, and Henry Karshner, were members. Jacob Sarver, Robert Cooper, Peter Kennedy, John Knox and Samuel Duff are named among the senior members of the

present church, which was partially reorganized before the war, and organized in 1864 when the present brick house of worship was erected. Rev. John D. Knox was then pastor. The church is in the Ekastown charge. Among the preachers who were here prior to 1880, were those named in the history of Fisk's chapel. In 1880, Rev. J. C. High was the preacher in charge; in 1882, Rev. R. Hamilton; in 1884, Rev. J. T. Stiffy; in 1887, Rev. R. S. Ross, and in 1890, Rev. N. B. Tannehill of Freeport, who had charge of Ekastown, Knox, Emery, Fisk's and Centre churches, at the close of 1893. The number of members belonging to the Knox chapel class is fifty.

Fisk's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in August, 1855, with the following named members:—Robert Lardin, William Barker, Isaac Pierce, George Todd,—the first class leader—all trustees, and Asa Dike, with their wives, Mrs. Messick, Barechia, Cynthia, Lydia, Sophia, Caroline and Malinda Pierce. The preachers who have had charge of this circuit, have been David Hess and Isaac Aiken, 1855; William Cooper, 1856; A. G. Williams, 1858; Edward Wilkinson, 1859; Daniel Rhodes, 1860; W. H. Tibbles, 1862; Z. S. Weller, 1863; F. D. Fast, 1866; Richard Jordan, 1867; Washington Darby, 1868; J. R. Roller, 1871; B. T. Thomas, 1874; G. W. Cranage, 1876; S. G. Miller, 1878; J. C. High, 1880, and the pastors named in the sketch of Knox chapel. In 1857 a brick house forty by thirty was erected by Samuel Weaver, of Freeport, at a cost of \$850, which was dedicated in December of that year, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, who suggested the name, in honor of Rev. Wilbur Fisk. Prior to the completion of this house, the society worshiped in an old building, near their present edifice, which was the church of a defunct society of Cumberland Presbyterians. The membership at the close of 1893, was eighty-eight.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Henry Issense, who had, practically, a congregation here prior to that date, to whom he preached occasionally. During the same year in which this society was organized, Simon and Adam Schrupp, Henry Bluroch and Henry Mintzel, the trustees, had a farm building erected and there, Sunday after Sunday, the members assembled for prayer. The house stood in the old cemetery east of the road. In 1886-87 the present church was erected, Rev. Mr. Umsler being then pastor. Rev. F. Wilhelm preached here for many years, from 1870 to 1891. The present pastor is Rev. Conrad Engelder of the Hannahstown charge. North of the church is the little frame school house erected in 1858.

In the old and new cemetery many of the old German settlers of southern Winfield and northern Buffalo rest, such as Conrad Schmidt, who died in 1870; J. Boltz, the same year; Anna G. Smith, in 1871; Casper Hartung, in 1874, and Barbara Wineberg, in 1881. A number of headstones tell of the scarlet fever plague of 1858.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (German) of Winfield township, was incorporated November 12, 1888, with thirty-two members, including Rev. J. George Amsöhler, on petition of himself, John Falkner, G. Wilkervitz, Conrad Gundlach, Will Durr, Ed. Frank, August Asa and Michael Mochel.

The Evangelical Zion Church of Winfield and Buffalo townships, signed articles of association January 6, 1873, the names being H. H. Becker, George

Fruhling, F. Shultz, Jacob Ehrman, H. H. Fruhling, Casper Fruhling and Joseph Westerman. This church was organized in 1852 by Revs. Zirkel and Long. John Hirst and Joseph Westerman, the trustees, superintended the construction of a small frame building, which was used until 1872-73, when a new brick building was dedicated by Presiding Elder Rev. S. Kring, and the pastor, Rev. Jacob Honeker. The cost of the new building exceeded \$3,400. In the gable is inscribed "Zion's Kirche, 1872." The old lot was sold to the Ford City Gas Company, but no wells were drilled. It is in the Tarentum charge. In the cemetery west of the church yard, headstones speak of the death of Henry Fox's wife, in 1872, aged sixty-five years; Margaret Fruhling, in 1876, aged sixty years; Casper Kauffman, in 1878, aged sixty-five years, and Henry Fox in 1881, aged eighty-three years.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Saxon station was erected in 1878 by the trustees representing the society. Rev. James Robinson was the pastor who organized the society, with J. C. and Nancy Maxwell, Daniel S. Spires and Sarah Douthett members. On November 13, 1878, Maxwell and Spires, William Douthett, E. S. Hale and George H. Love were chosen trustees. The building was completed July 6, 1879. In September, 1879, Rev. J. J. Waggoner was appointed preacher. From that period to 1887 little was done, but on August 16, 1887, the society was reorganized. In March, 1889, Benjamin Douthett was elected president. Alexander Douthett, John Kaufhold, J. S. Edwards, S. Fair and P. F. McCaskey were elected trustees later, and they are now the officers. No regular services have been held for over a year, but prayer meetings are continued. The frame building is a fair one, furnished with seats and reading desk.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The old schools of Clearfield township were, in fact, the schools for northern Winfield children until 1815, when Isaac Lefevre, of Jefferson township, agreed to teach in the neighborhood of Smith's mill. A very primitive log building was erected, and there Lefevre taught at intervals until the erection of the powder mill caused parents to select another location. The Hesselgesser neighborhood was then selected, while in the northwestern quarter John Kennedy opened school in a log cabin on the Matthias Cypher farm. The teachers of the five schools in the township for the school year of 1898-99 were F. W. Halstead, Emma Krise, H. J. Lensner—of the Hesselgesser school, whose seventy-four pupils represent three counties—Mary Caldwell and Sadie Campbell. The directors for the same period were A. Krause, J. C. Logan, August Fruhling, Charles Fleming, Harvey Cruikshank, Conrad Sell and H. H. Fruhling.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

Leasureville, platted as Unionville in 1832, for Abraham Leasure, a soldier of the Revolution and a settler of 1827, is a modest hamlet near the southeastern corner of the township. Old settlers may remember the celebrated land case of 1880 of *William Wilson vs. Abraham Leasure and John Sherber*, and with it Judge Shaler's explanation of the relation of the actual settler toward all other claimants. Leasure's claims were declared valid and, in 1832, he began to

improve his cabin home and establish a town. In 1840 Hugh Kirkland opened the first store. It was located east of the present village. John Hemminger was employed as manager. John Hesselgesser established the first tavern. In 1860 Robert Stewart was authorized to open a postoffice. John Hesselgesser opened a store in connection with his tavern, in the old log frame house which was torn down to make way for the present Lawall dwelling. Norman Kirkland opened a store in November, 1858, in the old log house moved from his father's property, still standing near his residence, and continued until 1872. John Douthett kept store for some years, until his death in 1862, when his widow carried it on until she sold to Foster, who went to the war, was wounded and never afterward heard from. His widow and son are now owners of the store. The two Hesselgessers, who have each a gas well on his farm, and the Fosters were the only consumers of gas for fuel and light in February, 1894. There are eight residences in the hamlet. Norman Kirkland thinks that Judge Shaler's decision never effected the site of Leasureville. Leasure made some arrangement at the time, by which he transferred the property in dispute to the claimants, taking in exchange the site of the village.

Melissadale was a postal hamlet from 1862, when William Stewart was postmaster. Early in the seventies Daniel Denny was appointed and held the office until 1879, when the attempt made by S. D. Hazlett to establish carbon works there failed. He erected large buildings, but did not succeed in bringing the works into operation. There has not been an office from 1879 to the present time. Daniel Denny kept store here from 1864 to 1872, a year after his establishment at Delano station was opened. The Denny mills and residence with a few farm houses constitute the hamlet.

Winfield Furnace is described under the heading, "Early and Modern Industries." The postoffice at Winfield Furnace was established in 1885, with Mrs. Lew Hazlett in charge, but it was abandoned long ago.

Carbon Black, or Saxon Station, dates back to 1871, when W. S. Boyd erected a building for hotel purposes. In 1872, E. A. Helmbold established a store here. When J. W. Maxwell came to Saxon Station in 1877, he found the Krause & Helmbold store, of which he became a partner in 1889, the dwelling houses of Alexander Douthett, J. H. Clark, John Howarth, superintendent of the Carbon Black Works, and Henry Hoffman. Thiolo Krause lived in the store building. There were also George Miller's hotel—now the residence of George Houchley—the homes of Samuel Cooper and J. H. Muder, the cabinet-maker. Theodore Bedinger was the acting agent for the railroad, express and telegraph companies, T. Helmbold being the agent. The present school was erected in 1888 in place of the old brick, erected before the war. C. A. Smith taught in the old brick house in 1874 and 1875, John Roney having previously been the teacher, he residing there as early as 1867. Since 1877 three or four houses have been erected, Dr. J. M. Scott's modern brick residence being the principal one. In March, 1894, L. H. Falkner's blacksmith shop was erected near the railroad crossing on the southern limits of the village. Sachs & Wetzel's lumber yard dates back only a few years.

The carbon works were established in 1876 by Nolan & Boardman, when one

brick and one frame building were erected. In the winter of 1879-80 the works were burned, and in 1881 the present brick structures were erected, the ground area being 250 x 120 feet. The capacity is about 2,500 pounds a week. The superintendent is Frank Douthett, who has held that position for about four years.

Delano Station may be said to date back to 1870, when E. G. Leithold opened a store at that point. In 1871 a postoffice was established here, in Daniel Denny's new store building, with L. Heidrick postmaster; but the same year the store was sold to Krause Brothers of Hannahstown, one of whom, Robert, became postmaster. Their store is now the leading mercantile establishment of the district. Rummel Brothers opened a store here in 1873; Murtland & Gordon subsequently kept a store, now vacant, and the property of Krause Brothers. Louis Weidhos established a hardware store here in the "Eighties," which he still carries on in the old Leithold building. He also owns a lumber yard at this point. Mr. Leithold kept hotel after retiring from mercantile life, and when Weidhos succeeded him he also kept the house until 1885, when license was denied. The principal buildings of the place are the stores of Krause Brothers and Louis Weidhos, and the residences of Robert Krause, Alphonse Krause, E. G. Humes, oil contractor; Peter Rummel's, occupied by William Greenwood, oil well contractor; Mrs. Jane Dugan's, occupied by John L. Bassett, superintendent of the Standard Plate Glass Company's gas wells; August Laudenschleger, Martin Kirk and Mrs. C. Weidhos.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized August 27, 1859, by Lewis A. Krause, who served as president from that date until October 1, 1871, when Jacob Beck succeeded him. On December 15, 1884, Daniel Wallet was elected and served until January 15, 1888. A. Krause is the present presiding officer. The secretaries have been A. Stuebgen, elected in 1859, and Henry Heck, elected October 1, 1868, to succeed him. Mr. Heck has served in that position ever since. Theo. H. Tolley was the first treasurer. E. Maurhoff succeeded him April 1, 1878; Theo. H. Tolley was re-appointed in 1881; Charles Hoffman in 1885; Louis Weidhos, in 1889, and Robert Krause, the present treasurer, in 1892. The company was incorporated March 23, 1860, the charter members being William Wiskeman, C. G. Lamb, C. Krumpe, Jacob Beck, G. E. Leithold, Henry Schafer, J. G. Lensner, G. G. Grabe, A. Koegler, B. Berninger, J. C. Bauman and George Keck.

CHAPTER XL.

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—CREEKS—COAL DEPOSITS—PHYSICAL CONFORMATIONS—PIONEERS—
POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES
—VILLAGES.

CLEARFIELD township derives its name from an Indian field discovered by the pioneers of 1798 near the Milligan settlement on Buffalo creek. Evidences of its recent cultivation by the Indians were present, and thus the name seemed appropriate upon the organization of the original township in 1804. The West branch of the Big Buffalo, the main creek, Long run, the feeders of Rough run, and the head waters of Bonny Brook, a branch of the Connoquenessing, rise in this township.

The Upper Freeport, the Darlington and the Kittanning coals are found here in abundance, the first being developed on the Humes lands, near the oil wells, and on the Kramer lands, and throughout that neighborhood. On the McDevitt farm, 7,600 feet up the West branch, a deep bed of the Darlington, resting below the Freeport sandstone and seventy feet below the Upper Kittanning coal, was developed in three two-foot layers of Middle and Lower Kittanning, while farther down the stream the Deener banks offered a good coal. On a rivulet near the confluence of the West branch and Big Buffalo, three layers of Kittanning were found—the first four feet and the second and third two and a half feet each. The section showed fifteen feet of Butler sandstone, a vein of Lower Freeport coal, a body of iron ore, a layer of Butler limestone, eighty feet of sundry strata, three feet of Darlington, seventy feet of sundry strata, eleven feet of Kittanning, with shallow slate and shale divisions, and last, seventy feet of sundry strata. The bastard limestone of this township carried iron ore, which was hauled to the Winfield and Big Buffalo furnaces. On the McClelland farm, near the east line, Kittanning coal was found high above the creek, and ninety feet below it a two-foot bed of Clarion coal. The first coal was mined on the Morrow farm, where the vein was eleven feet. In the southeastern corner, Mr. Kerr worked in the old drift of the Winfield Furnace Company. The ferriferous limestone outcrops in many places in massive form, as the Freeport sandstone does in other localities.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers of this township were Patrick McBride, Arthur, Connell and Dennis O'Donnell, Eleanor Coyle, John Coyle, John Slator, James and Samuel Milligan, Dennis, Andrew and Michael Dugan, James Denny, John McGinley, Hugh Gallagher, Charles and Michael McCue, and Patrick and Marcus McLaughlin. Others came in during the first decade of the century, so that by

1810 there were 288 persons constituting the pioneer circle. With the exception of the Milligan family, who settled south of the present township, all selected lands within the present limits of Clearfield, and with extraordinary rapidity, reduced the wilderness to fruitful farms and made the region one of happy homes.

Patrick McBride, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, led the way into the forest, in 1798, built his cabin on a 400 acre entry, 100 acres of which was donated to him by Archie McCall, agent for the land owners, in recognition of his first and successful settlement. This pioneer died in 1848, leaving a large family. Arthur O'Donnell, mentioned in the history of Donegal township, came from the same Irish county, in 1798, with his wife and four children. Connel O'Donnell, who is spoken of in the biographical sketches of Donegal township, arrived from Ireland shortly after, accompanied by his brother Dennis. Connell died in 1813, leaving his widow Mary to carry on the farm and raise a large family. His brother also spent his life in this county, and died in 1852. Dennis Dugan, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, located on 200 acres of land in this township in 1798, upon which he died at an advanced age. He reared a family of several children. The Dugans were one of the first Catholic families to settle in this part of the county. John Slator, a soldier in the French army that assisted the American patriots in winning independence, was one of the first settlers of this township. He was also one of the pioneer Catholics of the county.

John Coyle, who came to the United States from Ireland in 1791, with his family, located here in 1800, and, thirty years later, founded the village of Coyleville. Coyle's station, in Jefferson, now known as Great Belt, was named by the West Penn Railroad Company in honor of this pioneer. During his long life he was known as a sterling, progressive citizen. Like many of the immigrants from Ireland, he was a linen weaver, and manufactured linen for the local demand, as well as for the exchange trade,—selling the product of the loom in Fayette county and bringing home salt, iron and other staple goods.

James Denny accompanied his parents to the United States in 1794, and in 1799 came with them to this township to carve out a home for himself. He was a good shoemaker, and built up a large custom as well as a small manufacturing trade. He died here February 25, 1872, having survived his wife, Mary (O'Donnell) Denny, almost thirty-seven years. John McGinley and Hugh Gallagher, natives of Ireland, came in between 1800 and 1803: for we find the former assessed in the latter year with 300 acres of land, one cow and a yoke of oxen, while Gallagher is assessed with 400 acres of land.

Many others might be mentioned here who assisted in the early development of Clearfield, such as the McLaughlins, Doughertys, McFaddens, Duffys, McGees and Cyphers. In the thirties, and down to the beginning of the Civil war, several new men came to share in the fortunes of the original settlers, such as the Sipes, McDevitts, Fennells, Riellys, Martins, Greens, Thompsons, Sheridans, McCreas, McShanes, Logues and Duffs. This fertile township, of good farms and fine homes, tells of family successes, won by persevering toil and honesty.

The population of the original township in 1810, was 288; in 1820,—515:

in 1830,—617; in 1840,—1,103 and in 1850,—1,924. After being reduced to its present limits, the population in 1860, was 869; in 1870,—847; in 1880,—999, exclusive of Coylestown's fifty-seven inhabitants, and in 1890,—841, including Coylestown. The assessed value of property, January 1, 1894, was \$233,445, on which a county tax of \$833.82 and a State tax of ninety dollars and seventy-six cents were levied.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school-house in Clearfield township was built near the Winfield line, in 1798 or 1799, by Arthur O'Donnell, Andrew and Michael Dugan, James and John McLaughlin, Michael McCue and James Denny. Among the first teachers were John Smith, who came in 1807, John Washington and J. Harrison Cook, together with other teachers named in the histories of Buffalo and Clinton townships. The second school building was erected above Coylestown, by Peter Henry, Hugh Gallagher, William Recher and the O'Donnell family. John Kennedy was installed as teacher. The common school system was adopted in 1825, but instead of the pioneer teachers many of their pupils aspired to wield the birch. Among them were Neil McBride and William Dougherty. There were six teachers employed in January, 1894. In June, 1893, there were 103 male and eighty-three female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes was \$1,935.13, including a State appropriation of \$991.58.

The justices of the peace elected in this township from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Joseph Henry, 1840 and 1845; John Gallagher, 1840 and 1850; James McCafferty, 1845; James Johnston, 1850; James B. Kennedy, 1853; John McLaughlin, 1854, 1859 and 1861; Arthur O'Donnell, 1855 and 1870; Bernard Sheridan, 1860; John B. Gallagher, 1865 and 1870; W. S. Sipe, 1875 and 1880; Patrick Donohue, 1875; F. P. McBride, 1880, 1885 and 1890; Thomas McGucken, 1890, and George McGucken, 1894.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Catholic Church, in its personnel, dates back to 1798, when the first Catholics of the township located in the wilderness. Prior to the building of the present church edifice, in 1853, the people attended St. Patrick's church on Sugar creek, Armstrong county, founded in 1806, St. Peter's at Butler, founded in 1821, or the church of St. Mary's Monastery, in Summit, erected in 1841. There were also missions or stations held here, when mass would be celebrated at stated times in the homes of the people. Mrs. Mary Green, who came here in 1840, relates that mass was often said in the homes of Manus Dugan, John Sheridan, William McGee, Denis Duff, Patrick McBride, Squire Gallagher, and in the houses of two or more of the O'Donnells and Dennys. The old dwelling of John Green, west of Coylestown, was a favorite place with visiting priests, and often a temporary altar would be raised there.

The priests of St. John's parish since 1852 are named as follows: Father Lar-kin, 1852-53; Father William Pollard, 1853-55; Rev. R. C. Christy, February, 1855-1861; Rev. Thomas Quinn, 1861-62; Rev. P. M. Doyle, 1862-73. Father Aylward, appears to have been assistant priest, early in 1870, and Rev. John

Hickey was a regular visitor, his name often appearing on the baptismal register from 1870 to 1873. Father Patrick Brown was appointed pastor in January, 1873, and remained until his death in July, 1888. During the last years of his administration, Rev. J. B. O'Connor was assistant priest. Rev. Thomas Walsh succeeded to the pastorate in 1888, and in 1889. Rev. Thomas McEnrue came. He had charge of the parish for about two years, when Rev. Henry McEvoy, the present pastor, was appointed. In the cemetery lie the remains of Father John N. Denny, a native of this township, who died at Altoona, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1888. He was ordained at Rome in 1887, and though a young priest, was one of the noted scholars of this State. Father Patrick Brown is also buried there. Father Pollard, who became a celebrated preacher, died at St. Mary's, Pittsburg, a few years ago.

The church building was erected in 1853, under the administration of Father Larkin. The brick building was then a most pretentious one, being ninety feet long by forty-two wide, furnished with modern pews and good altars. In 1877 the Norman-Gothic tower was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. This tower with spire, is 156 feet in height, well proportioned and worthy of a city rather than of a country parish. The main building never did present a proper skyline, so that its removal or remodelling is now proposed.

The location of the cemetery grounds is one of the most beautiful in all Clearfield. The cemetery is surveyed into regular lots and blocks, with an artistic stone cross in the center. Many old headstones and numerous modern monuments are found here, commemorating the names of members of the McBride, Rivers, Green, McCrea, Callahan, Laux, Dugan, O'Donnell, Brady, McLafferty, Nugent, Benson, McDonnell, Gallagher, O'Neill, McFadden and hundreds of other families.

St. Mary's of the Woods is the appropriate name bestowed on the private chapel at the old Hickey homestead, near the northern line of Clearfield township. It is a family place of worship, but when Father Hickey visits his old home, the doors are open and it becomes for all purposes a mission chapel of St. John's parish.

The English Lutheran Society, organized near Fennelton in 1857, shared in the erection of a Union church that year with the Methodists, and continued to worship there until 1861, when the two societies disbanded and lost their church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fennelton was organized in October, 1857, in a building on the Peter Graff farm, erected by the English Lutherans and Methodists that year as a Union church. The members were Peter Fennell, Sr., Peter Fennell, Jr., Margaret Fennell, Lydia Fennell, John Sipe, Sr., John Sipe, Jr., Margaret Sipe, Helena Sipe, Ann Sipe, John Cupp, Joseph Milligan, and their wives, and Elizabeth Reagart. The pastors, in the order of service, were Revs. Venable, Wilkinson, Rhodes, Tibbles, Scott, Hughes, D. Cupps, Z. McKee, Altman and J. P. Douglass, the pastor in 1894. During the Civil war the society dwindled to a few members, and the Union building was sold as private property. In 1880 Peter Fennell erected a building at Fennelton, and in the

fall of that year a revival meeting resulted in the addition of thirty-five members. In 1881 the church was reorganized by J. W. McKee, of Butler; the old church site, then on the T. Dissner farm, was purchased, the building reconstructed and dedicated October 9, 1881, and the society placed on a working basis. In all this labor of reorganizing a church, Mr. Fennell was a zealous worker.

The United Presbyterian Church of Carbon Centre was organized July 15, 1878, with Henry Gumpfer, James Martin and Louis Kreor elders. It was incorporated March 4, 1881, the petitioners being Thomas Humes, John Moore, Robert Martin, Robert McMillan and Thomas S. Thompson. A frame house of worship was erected, which was used for meetings while the organization existed. In the records of 1891 there is no mention made of it, for some time before it went the way of other institutions of the little oil town.

VILLAGES.

Coyleville, in old Clearfield township, was brought prominently before the public in May, 1880, when John Coyle, Sr., the proprietor, advertised lots for sale as surveyed by David Dougal. The location, on the turnpike, half way between Butler and Kittanning, and the fact that the mail stage passed that way tri-weekly, were set forth as advantages. Good land, fresh and salt water springs, coal banks and limestone outcrops, grist and saw mills and an industrious people in the vicinity were all pictured for the investor. The plat as recorded, July 14, 1888, shows the Butler and Kittanning road intersected by Plum, Cherry, Chestnut, Diamond, Strawberry, Jackson and Crab streets. The first store was opened there in the fifties, by John O'Donnell, in the old building next to the present Gormley store. John Shrum built a log house farther east and carried on a store for some years after O'Donnell retired. Michael McBride erected the present Gormley building after the war, and after John Nolan built the first blacksmith shop. James Slick succeeded Nolan and, about six years ago, John Kress established himself here as a blacksmith. There are now seven houses in the village, together with F. P. Gormley & Company's store. The first public celebration of St. Patrick's day in Butler county, was that at Coyleville in 1856, when L. S. Cantwell delivered the oration.

Carbon Centre was the name of an oil village which sprung up, as if by magic, in 1875, when the oil development of that section begun. As early as August, 1860, John Gallagher reported the existence of petroleum in Clearfield, but for over fifteen years little or no attention was paid to the discovery. The oil men came at last, and in 1875, Robert Thompson caused two acres to be surveyed into town lots, which he named Carbon Centre. Houses were erected in a hurry. William McCrea established a general store and many other business enterprises were inaugurated. The United Presbyterians erected a church, the Methodists held meetings there and the little town was a busy place as long as the sands were producing oil. In April, 1883, the production fell to 150 barrels a day, the Showalter & Hardman well, on the Heck farm, yielding ninety barrels of the total.

Fennellton may be said to date back to 1856, when Peter Fennell with his

son Peter, and nephews Daniel and Abram, moved into Clearfield township from Armstrong county. It is a country hamlet, boasting of a Methodist church, the general store of P. Fennell & Son, and a post-office.

Jeffersonville, near the line of Summit township, was at one time a post-office station, but was long ago discontinued.

CHAPTER XLI.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—NEYMAN'S MILL—STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—ST. MARY'S MONASTERY—CHURCH HISTORY—VILLAGE GROWTH.

SUMMIT township was organized in 1854, its territory being taken principally from Butler and Clearfield townships, but including also portions of Donegal and Centre townships. The names of the first cabin builders within the limits of the township are unknown. Early in 1796, when the Ray family located on what is now known as the Robert Gilliland farm, there were two or three untenanted log cabins, evidencing an earlier occupation on the Allegheny slope, and two or three tenanted ones between that and the Beaver slope. William Ray was undoubtedly here in April or May, 1796. Following an Indian trail which led from the river at Freeport into the wilderness, he selected his lands and built his cabin. When the county was organized, in 1803, he owned 150 acres. William Scott and James Mitchell arrived shortly after. Mitchell was then a young man. Scott, who was a man of family, was accompanied by his son, Robert, who became one of the first settlers in Butler borough. George, another son, cleared a farm for himself in the Mitchell, or Bonny Brook, neighborhood.

Thomas Smith came from Allegheny county in the fall of 1796, and located in the township. Seventeen years later Abraham Brinker purchased Smith's 200 acres, and the family removed to Indiana, where the pioneer died in 1835. Adam, his son, returned in 1830 and settled in Centre township. James McCurdy, a native of Cumberland county, came with Smith. The immigrants entered the present county at Freeport and arrived at the site of what is now known as Carbon Black the same night. After a heavy rain storm, the bright moon invited them to travel rather than to sleep, and taking up their packs, the journey to some dreamy spot was resumed. An abandoned cabin, near where the Widow Henry resided in modern days, or another, near the Pistorius farm, did not stop their march. When the morning sun peeped into the forest, the travelers were at the cabin of William Ray. That day they decided to locate and, having selected lands, the companions, assisted by Ray, built their cabins in the Bonny

Brook country. In 1803 James McCurdy, still a single man, with John McCurdy, were here. Late in that year James married Peggy Thorn, and twenty-seven years after erected a brick house which subsequently became the property of S. P. Young.

Peter Henry, who with his sister, was rescued from the Indians in 1778, by Captain Brady and scouts, as related in a previous chapter, settled in that portion of Summit township formerly included in Clearfield, in 1798, and in 1800 brought his family hither. Until the divisions of the townships, elections were held at his house. His wife, Margaret, died in 1832. He died in 1852, aged eighty-eight years.

William Neyman and family came here from Westmoreland county in 1799, and erected a grist-mill on the east bank of the Connoquenessing, near the mouth of Bonny Brook, in 1800. In the assessment of 1803 we find him the owner of 500 acres of land, with grist mill, four horses and two cows; while William Jr., John and Elizabeth Neyman are assessed with 800 acres. Soon after he added a saw mill and a carding and fulling mill, important industries in those days. Neyman's mill was a leading manufacturing center for several years. The grist mill was a log structure, with crude water wheel and buhrs, but it met the requirements of the settlement during pioneer days. The Neymans moved to Oakland at an early date and erected another grist mill, and the old mills passed into the hands of the Collins family, who operated them for a long period. One of the buhrs is still doing duty in the Reiber mill.

Hugh Gibbs, Jacob Sumney, Joseph Gold, John Wonderly, Francis Warmcastle, John Green, James McLaughlin and one or two of the Martins were land owners here before the county was organized. Abraham Brinker, an early settler of Butler, moved into the Bonny Brook settlement in 1812, built a carding mill, saw mill and distillery, and in 1814 erected a stone grist mill. He placed John Moser in charge, and he was succeeded by John Warmcastle, who carried on the industry until James McLaughlin purchased the property. E. K. Marshall and John Burford were successive owners prior to the Civil war. James Stephenson purchased the concern in 1861, and altogether it has been an industry of many owners.

The Bavarians, Alsatians, Brandenburgers, Saxons and people of other nationalities began to flock hither in 1830, and within the succeeding decade the territory now constituting Summit township was well improved, and evidenced the fact that the men and women who had cast their fortunes with the older settlers were admirably endowed by nature to advance the material and moral growth of the district. In February, 1894, the then oldest resident of the township, Nicholas Bleichner, passed away in the ninety-third year of his age. He was the last of the German pioneers.

In 1860, six years after the township was organized, the population was 939; in 1870, 1,304; in 1880, 1,266, and in 1890, 1,287. The wonderful oil developments in the township since June of the latter year have resulted in a material increase of population, the number in April, 1894, being estimated at 1,500.

The revenue of the common schools of the six districts of the township for the year ending April, 1894, was \$2,229.55, of which sum \$1,071.05 was appro-

priated by the State. The assessed valuation January 1, 1894, was \$297,155; the county tax, \$1,188.62, and the State tax, \$213.50.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for the township from 1854 to 1894 are as follows: Francis Riott, 1854; re-elected in 1859, 1864, 1869 and 1874; Andrew W. Johnston, 1856; John Kennedy, 1859; Robert Gilliland, 1861; re-elected in 1866, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892, and died in office April 25, 1894; David Leech, 1879; re-elected in 1884, 1889 and 1894.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The children of the pioneers of Summit township attended, in 1818, at a log school-house near Brinker's mill. It was presided over by a teacher named O'Malley or Maley, later by George Greer, who abandoned the Oakland school, and next by George Townley. The last named opened the frame building, which Brinker, the Gillilands and Martins erected, about 1818, and carried the school on until the days of John Watt and Caleb Russell. The common school law was in force here as early as 1835, since which time the pioneer subscription school has been only a memory. The Lutheran school at the center of the township was established in 1876. In May, 1894, a convent and school for the instruction and education of young ladies and the female children of that district, was founded in the vicinity of Herman.

St. Fidelis' College, a part of St. Mary's Monastery, dates the beginning of its history back to the spring of 1877, when the buildings forming the nucleus of the present Monastery were completed. The changes, architectural and otherwise, which have been effected since then, are noticed in the history of the Monastery. The faculty of St. Fidelis' College comprises Rev. Bonifacius Rosenberger, director; Rev. Pancratius Dockler, religion, Latin, Greek and shorthand; Rev. Godhardus Friedman, German, Latin and history; Rev. Lucas Belke, German, Latin and Greek, with history and phonography; Rev. Paulus Werr, mathematics, botany, physiology and vocal music; Rev. Chilian Lutz, English and French; Ambrosius Metz, English language and United States history, and Cassean Hartl, religion and English language. In 1877, the old parochial residence was converted into a school, and a number of young men entered as students. In 1878 it was enlarged, and in 1879 a new building was erected. The present college building is 141 feet in length, forty-five in width and forty-nine feet in height, to the eaves.

In 1880 four students came from the Capuchin college in Bavaria to pursue their studies here. They were the first to complete their education and the first graduates to be ordained here as priests of the church. There are now seventy students enrolled. Outside of the Catholic people of the county, mention is seldom made of this College, though the chairs are filled by scholars of a very high order, and the curriculum is equal to that presented by the leading colleges of the country.

St. Mary's Monastery.—Few travelers over the Western Pennsylvania railroad have failed to notice the Monastic-Gothic pile with which the Capuchin fathers have crowned the heights above Herman station. The buildings form the church, monastery and college of St. Mary's. They have been brought into

existence within the last quarter of a century. The foundation stone of the Monastery was laid July 21, 1876, and the corner stone August 15, of that year, by Father Hyacinth, as the representative of the bishop of Pittsburg. Father Hyacinth outlined the plan, the lay brother, Eleutherius made the drawings, and T. Wolf, of Pittsburg, performed the duties of builder. The original edifice was ninety-one feet in length by thirty-two feet in width, with walls twenty-nine feet in height, above the sub-story. The addition, erected in 1887, is seventy-one by twenty-four feet, with walls twenty-nine feet high. The structure, comprising the study and recreation rooms, situated between this addition and the college, is eighty by twenty-four feet and twenty-five feet in height. It was commenced in 1886 and completed in 1893. The college building shows walls forty-nine feet high. Its length is 141 feet and width forty-five feet. The Monastic-Gothic style was observed in the first buildings and followed subsequently by the architect, Father Anthony Schuerman, who died July 20, 1887, and was buried in the cemetery close by.

Butler county owes the establishment of this Monastery to the Bismarckian persecution of the Catholic orders. The Capuchins were ready to obey the cruel edicts of the new empire and its "Iron Chancellor," and, in 1873, sent Fathers Hyacinth and Matthew Hau, and Brother Eleutherius, draughtsman and architect, to prepare a home for the order in the United States. In 1874 the bishop of Pittsburg placed the two priests in charge of St. Augustine's church in that city, and there, the same year, Fathers Joseph Calasancius Mayershofer, and Mauritius Greck, with Brother Leovigild Brucker, were received on their arrival from Bavaria. In June, 1876, Father Matthew Hau was sent to St. Mary's as prior of the new Monastery, and held that position until January 26, 1878, when he moved to Kansas. He died at Victoria, in that state, June 25, 1878. Father Mauritius Greck succeeded him, and was prior until September 9, 1881, when Father Franciscus Wolff was appointed. From 1884 to 1888, Father Calasancius Mayershofer was superior, followed by Father Joseph Anthony Ziegel-mayer from 1888 to 1891, when Father Felix M. Lex was placed in charge. He was succeeded in August, 1894, by Father Charles Speckert, the present prior.

Brother Leovigild Brucker, who died at Herman September 10, 1893, served in the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. For seventeen years he was the chief cook, physician, gardener and baker of the Monastery. Father Schuerman, the architect, was chaplain of a Prussian regiment in 1870-71, and won the "Iron Cross."

CHURCH HISTORY.

St. Mary's Catholic church may be said to have a history contemporary with the settlement of Catholic pioneers in Summit township. Before they were numerous enough to maintain a church, they were visited by priests from surrounding parishes, and had religious services in their homes. The first baptism in the township was that of Catherine Weiland, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Weiland, the rite being administered June 7, 1846. From that date down to the present there have been over 1,200 baptisms registered. The marriages solemnized here in 1840 were those of John Sander and Margaret Krunes; Bernard Gallagher and Susanna Weiland; Joseph Eberle and Ursuline

Flick; John Wolfgang and Maria Hoepfel, and Lucas Schuler and Maria Altmeica.

In 1841 a chapel was erected, but it was not until 1846 that the bishop appointed a resident priest. In 1863 the building was enlarged. At various times since it has been remodeled, and is now one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the diocese. In 1889 the old windows were replaced with beautiful stained glass, and the spire, 170 feet in height, completed. The interior of the building reminds one of the chapels of mediæval days. Its altars, statuary, paintings and frescoes, as well as its stained glass windows, all combine in producing a singularly beautiful effect, and the beholder is impressed with the artistic harmony existing between the interior architecture and the decorations. The church is practically one of the buildings of the Monastery, and completes the Gothic group. For nearly half a century the priests and people of St. Mary's church have labored to produce an institution worthy of their faith, and they have succeeded.

The names of the older members of this parish are as follows: Andrew Becker, Nicholas Bleichner, J. Berninger, P. Burkbichler, Nicholas Baer, M. Bleichner, N. Bleichner, L. Bleichner, Joseph Diebold, Jacob Dausch, Francis and Michael Eichenlaub, W. Eichenlaub, P. Eisenminger, J. Frankle, Andrew Fleck, Bartholomew Ganter, J. Gallagher, P. Gallagher, P. Greilich, D. Holler, John Heim, M. and Jacob Hoffman, W. Krebs, M. Kobel, Philip Klus, Christopher Krecher, Joseph Knittel, B. Litsch, M. A. Maischein, Valentine Muller, Wendelin Nebel, J. and Wendelin Ott, Martin Ober, Joseph Reymann, Francis and Nicholas Riott, Sr., Jacob and Nicholas Riott, Joseph Rohm, Michael Rheinhard, Michael and John Spohn, Joseph Schehl, B. Schehl, Charles Seibert, J. Schuh, D. and A. Schwebel, G. Schwebel, P. Schmidt, J. Schneider, A. Spohn, Herman Schmidt, Albinus Vogel, Charles Wernert and L. and J. Weiland. Other names have been added to the list of members since 1846, but these show very fully who were the founders of St. Mary's. The congregation now embraces thirty English and Irish families, and 100 German and French families, making an aggregate of 670 persons.

The following pastors have presided over the church: Father Robert Kleinadam, 1846; Father Schmaltzbauer, 1847; Father Hespelin, C. S. R., 1849; Father Neuber, 1850; Father Gostencnik, 1851-52; Father Tamchina, 1851-52; Father Gezowsky, 1853; Father Grimmer, 1853-59; Father Christy, 1859; Father Geyerstanger, O. S. B., 1859-60; Father Langenfelder, O. S. B., 1860-61; Father Lambert, O. S. B., 1861-66; Father Raphael, O. S. B., 1866-70; Father Neimann, O. S. B., 1870-73; Father Hoch, O. S. B., 1873-75; Father Lingel, 1875-76; Father Matthew Hau, O. M. Cap., 1876-78; Father Mauritius Greck, O. M. Cap., 1878-81; Father Franciscus Wolff, O. M. Cap., 1881-84; Father Joseph Calasancius Mayershofer, 1884-88; Father Joseph Anthony Geigel-mayer, O. M. Cap., 1888-91; Father Felix M. Lex, O. M. Cap., and the present pastor, Father Charles Speckert, who has been in charge since August, 1894.

Branch Number 130, C. M. B. A., instituted in February, 1894, is one of the societies connected with the church at Herman station. It was organized by District Deputy Bernard Kemper, with P. G. Nash, chancellor; J. W. Sullivan,

president; P. H. Dugan and John Wall, vice-presidents; M. J. Clark, secretary; J. M. Molanphy, treasurer; T. McCoster, marshal, and J. A. Jacobs, guard.

St. Mary's Cemetery was established in March, 1845, Elizabeth Eichenlaub, who was buried on the 11th of that month, being the first person to be interred therein. Martin Knittel, a boy, was also buried that year. In 1846 Margaretta Knittel, and in 1847 Joannes Schug, Francis Schneider, William Eichenlaub, George Koebel, Jacob Schmidt, Barbara Riott and Joannes Bergbichler were buried here. The church was then attended by secular priests, but the records of the church and cemetery are now in possession of the prior of St. Mary's, who is rector of the parish.

Zion German Lutheran Church was organized May 3, 1877, with the following members of the Lutheran society of Butler: Ludwig Risch, Jacob, George, A. J. and A. M. Frederick, Johann and August Felges, Heinrich Gruenert, H. and Johann Binsack, C. F. Oertel, J. A. and Andrew Knaus, Adam Rettig, Sr., Adam and Louis Rettig, John Hensmel and Charles F. Smith. Rev. F. Wilhelm was the pastor from the organization until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Concordia Orphans' Home, as related in the history of Jefferson township. Rev. H. G. Schwagmeyer, the present pastor, assumed charge in June, 1892. The congregation is made up of sixty communicants, eighteen of whom are voting members. Services were first held in the German school-house, erected under the communal agreement of April 14, 1876. In 1880 a new building, thirty-two by sixty feet in floor area, was erected at a cost of \$1,800. It is now the place of worship of the congregation.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

Bonny Brook is the pretty and poetical name that was given to the oldest village settlement in the township. It was here, around what was afterwards known as Brinker's Mills, that the Rays, Scotts, Mitchells, McCurdys, Smiths and others of the early pioneers built their cabins, before a mail carrier knew of the existence of Butler county. A postoffice was established here a few years after Abraham Brinker moved out from the town of Butler and named Brinker's Mills. How often it was disestablished and re-established is not known. In 1868, however, it became Bonny Brook, with Henry Gumpper, the general merchant, as postmaster. Gumpper's store was afterwards burned, and the people were again without a postoffice until 1876, when Charles Smith was appointed postmaster at Herman.

Herman Station, the successor of Bonny Brook, is now the principal village of the township. In 1880 Albert Smith, who, in 1877, purchased the hotel, built in 1875, by Charles Garlach, succeeded Charles Smith as postmaster at Herman. The great wells of the Herman field, noticed in the chapter on the "Butler Oil Field," have not, thus far, tended to increase the population or mercantile interests of the village. In February, 1894, the Dittmer store and railroad depot, and the old Herman House, with a few other buildings, constituted the town; while the new village of Great Belt, a short distance southeast, in Jefferson township, boasted of two stores, a railroad depot, a creamery, a hotel and a number of private residences. Between Herman and Great Belt there is a city of

derricks, where the walking beams move day in and day out. The celebrated Eichenlaub and Wolff farms, as well as other oil producing tracts, are here, so that there is no reason why the two villages should not take on the airs of little oil towns. The Monastery buildings on the hill, above Herman, now equal in extent all the trade and dwelling houses of the several railroad villages between Butler and Freeport, with Colesville, Hannahstown, Leasureville and Sarversville added.

CHAPTER XLII.

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS AND PIONEER INDUSTRIES—STATISTICS AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—ST. PATRICK'S PARISH—THE OLD LOG CHURCH—ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY—LUTHERAN AND PRIVATE CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THE original township of Donegal was erected in 1804, out of the original Buffalo township. On November 11, 1846, Matthew Dugan, William McCafferty and James Dunlap were appointed to change the lines of this and the new township of Fairview. In the general re-subdivision of 1854, Donegal township was reduced to its present area. It is one of the oldest settled townships of the county, and was a banner farming district until it became part of the famous oil field of this locality. With the exception of the valley of the Big Buffalo and its feeders, its conformation belongs to that known as the Lower Barren Measures. The elevation at or near St. Joe is 1,430 feet above ocean level, or 857 above the level of Lake Erie, and all lands not in the valleys approach the 1,400 feet level. A good quality of fire clay is found in several places, with kaolin and other commercial clays and rocks. In the neighborhood of Millerstown, west and south, outcrops tell of the presence of Brush Creek coal, particularly in the Forquer and Conway mines, where the dip is northerly. The Upper Freeport coal, though generally poor, laminated stuff, was found to be valuable in the George Rogers bank, while unprofitable in the O'Brien bank. In other places it is a mere slaty coal, not as good as that mined on the Dugan farm early in the century. On the eastern border, a well owned by H. L. Westermann produced a natural refined oil, which he used for illuminating purposes in his Millerstown store. Donegal as an oil field is fully described in a preceding chapter, where the history of her great oil and gas wells is given.

PIONEERS.

The first settlement within the limits of the township was made by James Hemphill, who came in 1794 and selected the tract of land on which the village of Millerstown was afterwards laid out. In 1795 Jacob Barnhart, Sr., settled on the tract now known as the Reep farm, three miles east of Millerstown, and in 1797 his sons Andrew and Peter joined the settlement. The White Oak church cemetery is on this tract, and the first burial was William Barnhart, a son of Jacob, Sr. In the same year (1795) Adam Hemphill settled on 400 acres of land adjoining his brother James Hemphill's tract on the west. This little band was soon followed by others, among whom were John Forquer and Patrick McElroy, who were cousins, and who settled southwest of Millerstown; Charles Duffy who came in 1796, from Westmoreland county; John Gillespie, a native of Ireland, and Moses Hanlen, the grandson of an Irishman, who came in the same year. John Slator was also among the early settlers.

Most of the pioneers, as the names given indicate, were either natives of Ireland, or the descendants of Irishmen, the majority of them coming from Donegal county, Ireland. They embraced, besides those already named, such well-known families as the Dugans, McCues, O'Donnells, Boyles, McFaddens, Blacks, Haggertys, Stewarts, Maloneys, McClungs, Breadens and Hunters. They, with the Barnharts, Wolfords, Pontius, Slators, Sandersons and Hartmans are to be credited with pioneer honors. In the biographical sketches and the sketches of the churches outside of Millerstown the names of nearly all of the first settlers appear. Many of them are also mentioned in connection with the Millerstown churches and industries. The greater number arrived here before a clearing was made in the forest, and assisted in the work of transforming the wilderness into fruitful and productive fields, and in giving the township high rank as the home of an industrious, enterprising and progressive people. Many of the early settlers were great hunters and many stories are told of their extraordinary prowess and hair-breadth escapes.

The distillery established by James Hemphill prior to 1803, and the Lasher mill, built in 1805, were the first industries; but as they were located on the site of Millerstown, they are referred to more fully in the history of the borough. Gabriel Pontius, who came here about 1803, established a pottery on his farm in 1805, which was carried on by him for many years, his son, Solomon, assisting in the work in later days. Dishes, bowls, pitchers, smoking pipes, etc., were manufactured. A large barn is built on the site of the old pottery. In 1805 a little grist-mill was established at Millerstown, but there was no saw-mill nearer than Butler.

It is related that during the building of the old St. Patrick's church, in the Sugar creek neighborhood, in 1806, Patrick and Charles Duffy hauled boards from the saw mill at Butler to that point. There was not a road by which they could travel, and hence they were compelled to arrange the load, just as the Crees and Esquamayans of the far Northwest do to-day. Lashing the ends of a few boards at each side of their pack horse and leaving the other ends to trail on the ground, they built up a load of lumber and started on their ten mile trip

along the trail to Sugar creek. To the modern man, who has not experienced the trouble and disappointments of freighting lumber after this crude fashion, the sacrifices of those pioneers are an unknown quantity. The pack saddle and horse, troublesome at their best, are almost ungovernable when converted into a motor for trailing boards from mill; so that the adventures of that day's journey, in 1806, speak in themselves of the physical character of the pioneers and their overmastering faith in good works.

STATISTICS AND JUSTICES.

The population of the original township in 1810 was 671; in 1820, 960; in 1830, 1,085, and in 1840, 1,615. Late in 1840 its territory was considerably reduced, so that when the census enumerators appeared in 1850 they found a population of 1,174. The re-subdivision of 1854 placed Donegal within its present limits. In 1860 the number of inhabitants was 999; in 1870, 852; in 1880 (including Millerstown's 1,108 inhabitants), 2,264, and in 1890 1,617, exclusive of Millerstown's population. The number of children of school age enumerated in 1893 was 429, made up of 228 males and 201 females. The total revenue for school purposes in 1893 was \$5,259.52, of which the sum of \$1,699.86 was appropriated by the State. The assessed valuation in January, 1894, was \$262,226; the county tax \$1,049.06, and the State tax \$272.45.

The justices of the peace for Donegal township from 1840 to 1894 are named as follows: John F. Wiles, 1840; William T. Jamison, 1840; James A. Gibson, 1845; Matthew Dugan, 1845; William Hanlen, 1846; John Byers, 1849 and 1854; Denis Boyle, 1851; Hugh McKeever, 1857 and 1862; Solomon Pontius, 1857, 1862, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892; Michael McGinley, 1867 and 1872; Solomon Fleeger, 1868; Peter H. Gillespie, 1877; F. C. Flannigan, 1880; Hugh McFadden, 1885 and 1890, and David Kellerman, 1894.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In the history of Clearfield township, a reference is made to a school-house near the present south line of Donegal, and again, in the general chapter on Schools, something is said on the question showing that it was the first care of the pioneers to provide instruction for their children. In the history of Millerstown, the efforts of the villagers of the "Forties," to have a school-house for their children are noticed. To-day, there are nine district schools, exclusive of Millerstown, the teachers, in January, 1894, being Katie Coyle, Ella Smith, Maggie Miller, Katie McMahon, Clara Barkley, Annie Farnen, H. T. Young, Lottie Taylor and Katie Black. The directors for the year ending February, 1894, were George Frederick, Joseph O'Donnell, S. I. Pontius, Francis Slator, C. H. McGuire and D. Goldinger.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

In June, 1864, a short historical sketch of the Church in Butler county was contributed to the pages of *The Catholic*, of Pittsburg, by the late Peter Duffy, a son of one of the leading pioneers of the county and himself a pioneer. In be-

ginning his subject he says: "I shall state some facts in relation to an old church and an old congregation in this vicinity, which, if they do not settle the question of its being the first church west of the Alleghenies, may end in the solution of it." Then casting aside the great missionaries of the French Colonial period, he begins with the victory of a man of his own race—Anthony Wayne—over the Indians in 1794, and the crossing of the Allegheny by the pioneers in 1796. In 1801 the Rev. Father Langan, the first English speaking priest known to have crossed the Allegheny, held a station on Buffalo creek, in Butler county, within a few miles of where St. Patrick's church now stands. Thither the pious settlers of the wilderness hastened with their children, and there large numbers were baptized in the old faith, and among them was he who lived to write the sketch of the church in 1864. After Father Langan had stamped his name on the history of the location, a Father Helbrun visited the mission, and as he was rector of the older church in Westmoreland county—near where the great monastery now stands—he repeated the visit, and again came among the faithful people on the new frontier.

In 1806 Rev. Father Whelan, who had known some of the pioneers before their removal from former homes, arrived, and meeting his old friends, all joined in the purchase of land on Sugar creek, in Armstrong county, adjoining the line of Butler, and in building a church and residence thereon near the present building dedicated to St. Patrick. In 1810 the first resident priest bade farewell to the congregation. In 1811 Rt. Rev. Dr. Egan, bishop of Philadelphia, accompanied by Father O'Brien, visited the mission and confirmed many. From that date to 1820 Father O'Brien, Father Maguire and Father McGirr visited St. Patrick's at intervals; but the resolution to send a resident priest there was not carried into effect until 1821, when Rev. Charles Ferry arrived. He made an enumeration of his flock, and found 140 Catholic families in a territory thirty miles square, all of whom claimed to belong to the old congregation of St. Patrick. Reverend P. O'Neill succeeded Father Ferry in 1826, and he was succeeded by Father P. Rafferty, who resided at Freeport. Father Kenrick, later archbishop of St. Louis, visited the church in 1837, and the same year Rev. J. Cody came to Sugar creek as resident pastor. In 1864, when Mr. Duffy's chronicle closes, he was pastor of the parent parish, and his people the owners of a substantial church building and parochial residence erected under his superintendence.

Old St. Patrick's was then the mother church of the ten parishes since created inside the old limit of thirty miles square. At Kittanning, Freeport, Butler, Oakland and Murrinsville, church buildings marked the progress of the Catholic religion, while in Clearfield were two churches and at Brady's Bend two, making ten parishes, each having a resident pastor. In June, 1864, the total Catholic population was placed at about 7,000. Mr. Duffy's injunction in the matter of the old log church: "Preserve that venerable old church; permit no vandal hand to take a chip or a block from it; place a slab over the door and on it inscribe, 'Erected in 1806 by Rev. Father Whelan,'" is not yet carried into effect. The resident priests since 1864 are named as follows: Revs. J. B. O'Connor, 1864; John O'G. Scanlan, 1865; James P. Tahaney, 1866; P. S. Herman, 1872; Thomas Fitzgerald, 1872; P. M. Doyle, 1873; Jeremiah Calla-

han, 1876; P. J. Quilter, 1876; John T. Burns, 1889, and John O'Callahan, the present pastor, who came in 1889.

The following roll shows the heads of families belonging to St. Patrick's congregation, all residents of Butler county in 1803: Patrick Boyle, Archibald Black, Eleanor Coyle, John Coyle, Matthias Cypher, Mary Ann Cypher, Michael Carvan, Peter Croosiks, James Denny, Hugh Dugan, Michael Dugan, Thomas Dugan, Denis Dugan, Neil Dugan, Andrew Dugan, John Durneigh or Durney, George Dougherty, John Duffy, John Empich, Edward Ferry, John Forquer, John Gillespie, Hugh Gillespie, John Gallagher, Peter Gallagher, Hugh Gallagher, Robert Hanlen, William Hanlen, Sr., Moses Hanlen (buried in the old city cemetery at Butler), Robert Harkins, William Hanlen, Jr., Charles Hunter, Jacob Harshman, Thomas Hagerty, Noble Hunter, Patrick Lafferty, John McGinley, Patrick McBride, Charles McCue, Patrick McLaughlin, Neil Murray, Daniel McCue, Hugh McElroy (a friend of Washington), Neil McLafferty, Manus McFadden, John McGee, Dominick O'Cull, Patrick O'Farren, Connell and Dennis O'Donnell, Arthur O'Donnell, Connell Rogers, Charles Sweeney, Jeremiah Callahan, Patrick Fitzsimmons, John O'Hara, David Boyle, Francis Boyle, Edward Burns, James Burns, Charles Duffy (who lived on the Donegal-Clearfield line), Daniel Dougherty, John Green, Philip Hartman (a soldier of the Revolution), Bernard Hagen, Bernard McGee, Hugh McGee, Jr., Edward Quinn, John Quinn, Joseph Bleakney, William Collins, John Conley, James Hagerty, Patrick McAnally, Daniel McDade, Hugh Murrin, James Murrin, William McLaughlin, and, it is said, John Slator, a soldier of the Revolution. The great majority of these pioneers resided within the original township of Donegal; but, as its territory was reduced by the establishment of new townships, so was the number of the resident Catholics in Donegal—the two churches of Butler, the three of Oakland, St. John's of Clearfield, St. Mary's of Summit, the church at Millerstown, that at Petrolia and that at Murrinsville, with other churches in adjoining counties, claiming many of the grand-children of the pioneers.

The log church of 1806 stands in the cemetery, below the present building. The logs are dovetailed at each corner and the interstices, between them, are filled with short pieces of oak set in mortar made of clay and straw. The open roof is constructed of rafters made of eight-inch oak trees, each set rudely matched and fastened with a wooden pin, instead of resting against a ridge-pole, as in modern buildings. On these rafters wide boards were nailed and to the boards the shingles are fastened. The gables above the top of the walls are sheathed with narrow oak boards, as often seen now in the pediments of the modern Queen Ann cottage. Within, the walls are heavily plastered with yellow clay, held together with straw. The interior of roof and gables are washed with lime, and the wall, above and in the rear of the little wooden altar, was papered with a small pattern of gilt wall paper, a remnant of which remains. The windows are long rather than high, so as to obviate cutting the logs, four lighting each side. The entrance is wide but low. From the left of this entrance there is a fairly built stairway leading to the floorless gallery. The rude, hewn oak joists of the nave are now exposed, the puncheon floor having long since dis-

appeared. The confessional which stood on the right of the altar down to a few years ago, has disappeared, as well as the little vestry which occupied the space on the opposite side. The altar remains, a reminder of the days when the English speaking Catholics first gathered to worship God west of the Allegheny.

The church just described was superseded in 1841 by a large building erected under the supervision of Father Cody on the summit of Church Hill. It was burned in 1872. Pending the erection of the present building, mass was celebrated in the old log church.

The present church was erected in 1876 by Father Quilter. It is a Norman-Gothic structure in brick, with Norman tower. The high altar, the stained glass windows, the fine pipe organ, the stations of the cross, and the frescoes speak of the generosity of St. Patrick's congregation in preparing a temple worthy of the Master.

CEMETERIES.

St. Patrick's Cemetery.—The broken headstone over James Denny's grave tells of his burial here in March, 1811. The same year, Rody McCue was interred, and the cemetery was really established. The list of early interments here includes the following named old settlers: Hannah McCue, 1815; Michael Redd, 1817; Miles McCue, 1820; George Dougherty, 1822; John Meehan, 1825; M. McSweeney, 1827; Michael Maloney, 1827; Thomas Dugan, 1827; Patrick Maloney, 1828; John Gillespie, 1832; Mark McLafferty, 1829; Peter McLaughlin, 1834; Anna, wife of M. McLaughlin, 1834; Mrs. James Denny, 1835; Patrick McLaughlin, 1835; Marcus McLaughlin, 1836, aged ninety-two; Nancy Dougherty, 1836; John McLaughlin, 1836; Sophia Redd, 1836, aged eighty-two; Margaret Brady, 1837; Margaret McCue, 1839; Mary McBride, 1841, and Patrick Boyle, 1841. They were interred in front of the log church, prior to the completion of the second building. Hundreds of monuments tell of the birth and death of pioneers and old settlers. The beautiful new granite in front of the church speaks of Father Cody's birth, at Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1791, and of his death here, August 7, 1871. The fine pillar in the cemetery, erected to Patrick Dorsey and his children, the Brownfield monument and the Hartman monument are creditable works in granite and marble.

The Lutheran Cemetery, on the old Andrew Barnhart farm, near the Pontius settlement, and close to the Fairview line, speaks of many of the pioneers and old settlers of the Millerstown district. There a church stood at one time, and for fully fifty years it was the Mecca of local Lutheran worshippers. A sketch of it will be found in the chapter on Fairview township.

A private cemetery is situated on the hill-top, above Maloney's Corners. There Bernard Boyle was interred in 1847; Michael Maloney, in 1856, aged eighty-seven years; Nancy Johnston, in 1853, and others whose graves are not marked by monuments. A mausoleum was built here, by one of the Duffys, which is now crumbled. In 1894 the trees were removed and an ornamental iron fence constructed.

VILLAGES.

St. Joe may be said to date its beginning to July 8, 1874, when a 200-barrel well answered the enterprise of the drillers, on the Joseph Graham farm, near where Joseph H. Graham settled in 1837. A few days after the first house was erected on the town site, and by the middle of September, 1874, no less than 250 houses, of all kinds, were huddled together in the new village, including Reiber's opera house, while in and round it stood oil derricks, like the towers of some ancient walled town. In November, following, fire swept away the greater number of houses, including the telegraph office just established there; but before the close of the year, the ground was again covered with frame dwellings, business concerns and shanties. Sundry small fires and time have blotted out the old buildings, with few exceptions. The hotel, erected by Christian Orr, and conducted for some time by Mr. Graham, and the opera house close by, are stern reminders of the days when men were glad to pay high prices for food and shelter at St. Joe. The old Durham store was burned July 31, 1890, and immediately after Joseph H. Graham erected the present mercantile house. A post-office was established at St. Joe in June, 1877, with W. M. Durham postmaster. On December 10, 1890, Mr. Graham was appointed postmaster. He built his residence, in 1881, on the site of the old J. W. Miller store and is to-day the successor of the old merchants—J. W. Miller, Risner Brothers and Myers & Company. There were forty-five wells in the St. Joe district in July, 1885, yielding 1,075 barrels per month. To-day there are several producers in the vicinity, though small compared with the old wells of 1874-79, but yet yielding enough to bring profit to their owners.

Plummer, three miles from Millerstown, was founded in September, 1874, and without ceremony introduced itself as a little center of oil production, commerce, oilmen and derricks.

Danville, a mile distant from St. Joe, dates back to the summer of 1874. Smaller and less business like than its neighbor, it was a place where the oil man could play hide-and-go-seek among the derricks and indulge in less healthy exercise at will.

Greer is the name of the North Oakland station on the narrow guage railroad, which runs through Donegal township. It contains a post-office established in April, 1880, with C. D. Wilbur, who opened a store there in 1879 with H. S. Cate, as postmaster. Mr. Cate, who is running a general store in the place at present, succeeded Mr. Wilbur as postmaster in 1883.

Rattigan, four miles southeast of Millerstown, was the name conferred on a new village in June, 1886, when Humphrey Friel was appointed postmaster. In October of that year, Friel summarily closed the office and ordered the mail to be delivered at Millerstown; so that for some time the district was without post-office privileges. F. A. Griffin was then appointed postmaster, and has since transacted the Federal business within his general store.

CHAPTER XLIII.

MILLERSTOWN BOROUGH.

DERIVATION OF NAME—FIRST SETTLERS—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—POPULATION—
EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—LATER GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—HOTELS—BUSI-
NESS COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS—FIRES AND FIRE COMPANIES—POSTMASTERS
AND JUSTICES—BOROUGH COUNCILS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—
SECRET SOCIETIES—CONCLUSION.

MILLERSTOWN derives its name from the fact that a little grist-mill was erected on its site in 1805 by Abraham Lasher. This mill changed owners a number of times before 1836, in which year it and about 150 acres of adjacent land, located in 1794 by James Hemphill, was purchased by Philip Barnhart, who had the tract surveyed into town lots under the name of Millers-town. The location was then virtually a part of the wilderness. In order to avoid a conflict with the rules of the postoffice department, which prohibited two offices of the same name in any one State, the postoffice was named Barnhart's Mills, in honor of the Barnhart family. In the sale of lots Manassas Gillespie acted as auctioneer, announcing at the beginning of the sale that to him who would build the first house the price of his lot would be remitted. Daniel Barnhart accepted this offer, and building on the lot where the Westermann store now stands, was given a deed for the property. Philip Barnhart exhibited his enterprise and faith in the new town by tearing down the old mill and erecting near its site a new and improved one.

The history of the site before the laying out of the town is as follows: James Hemphill, a surveyor, and in after years known far and wide as a fearless hunter, came in 1794, in company with Rudolph Barnhart, from Westmoreland county to Butler county in search of homes. After visiting the vicinity of Butler and failing to find suitable locations, they took their way into what is now Donegal township. Here Hemphill finally selected a tract of 489 acres of land, on which the village of Millerstown was afterwards laid out. Barnhart selected a tract near the site of Karns City, now known as the Kinkaid farm, on which he made a small clearing. In the fall they both went back to Westmoreland county for the winter. In the spring of 1795 they again returned to Butler county, accompanied by Jacob Barnhart, Sr., Jacob Barnhart, Jr., and Adam and John Hemphill, brothers of James Hemphill. Rudolph Barnhart then abandoned his first tract and settled on one directly northwest of the James Hemphill tract, located the year before. John Hemphill settled north and Adam Hemphill west of the James Hemphill location. The other settlers in the immediate neighborhood were Jacob Barnhart, Jr., who settled west of Rudolph Barnhart, John Forquer, who settled south of James Hemphill, the Dugans, south and west of Adam



J. B. Showalter.

Hemphill, and Jacob Barnhart, Sr., some three miles east of the Hemphills. In 1797 Philip and Daniel Barnhart, and Peter and Andrew Barnhart, joined the settlement. In 1803 James Hemphill established a distillery on his land. This is accredited with being the first manufacturing enterprise, the Lasher mill being the second. They were the only manufacturing enterprises established until after the town was laid out.

The little town prospered from the beginning, and the public spirit and enterprise of the Barnhart family soon became apparent. The new addition, or Bole's extension, as well as that portion of the town located on the hill above the original town, and known as the "Grove," is on the tract originally owned by John Hemphill, while that portion across the creek and west of the town—but not in the borough—and known as the "West End," or, more generally, as "Goosetown," is on the tract originally owned by Adam Hemphill. The Hemphill cemetery, just south of town, is on the tract owned by James Hemphill and was either donated by himself or one of his descendants as a public burying ground.

The town is situated on the Pittsburg and Western Narrow Gauge railroad, near the northern boundary line of Donegal township. The elevations above the sea, range from 1,195 feet, railroad level, to 1,800 feet, the Third sand of the oil field being 245 feet and the Fourth sand 320 feet below ocean level. On the heights, above the town, a copious supply of fine water is found, while the surrounding coal beds offer fuel in abundance. The gas for heating and lighting purposes is piped from local wells, leaving the occupation of the coal miner a precarious one. The streams forming the Buffalo creek drain the town, and over their deep ravines, north and south, are the great wooden trestles of the narrow gauge railroad. The population in 1870 was 207; in 1880, 1,108, and in 1890, 1,102.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first manufacturing industry in the Millerstown neighborhood was James Hemphill's distillery, already alluded to, which was a very small institution in 1803. The location has not been ascertained; but the fact that a son of James Hemphill established a distillery here in 1838, leads to the conclusion that the original still was in the Barnhart settlement or near it. The distillery of 1838 was erected on the brow of the hill, near Mr. Hoch's dwelling and the Hoch planing mill, and continued to manufacture whisky until 1846.

The Lasher mill was erected on Buffalo creek, near the site of the present mill, in 1805. Very primitive in its log walls, wheel and buhrs, it entered into lively competition with the Neyman mill at the mouth of Bonny Brook, the Sarver mill on Sarver's run, and the Cunningham mill at Butler, placing at the doors of the pioneer of Donegal and Fairview an industry for which they waited almost a decade. John Wick bought the little mill from Lasher; but sold it to the pioneer distiller, James Hemphill, who carried it on until his death, when Benjamin Fletcher became owner. Philip Barnhart purchased the property in 1836, razed the log building, and erected a much better mill. Henry Barnhart next became owner, and he it was who introduced steam power. Mr. Buford

carried on the industry for some time and then sold to Fetzer & Myers, who built a new mill in 1869, remodeled the concern in 1884, introduced the roller process later, and made it a modern flouring mill in every respect.

The brewery of 1849 was established by Martin Hoch and Martin Reiber, in a building erected for them by J. D. Aldinger. The business was carried on by them and afterwards by Martin and Gottlieb Hoch until 1853, when the latter became sole proprietor. For twenty-six years Gottlieb Hoch carried on this industry, erecting a new brewery where the Henry Sheffield dwelling now stands, the old building being in fact a part of that dwelling house. Mrs. Catherine Hoch, the executrix, sold the property to W. P. Turner, who sold it to Sheffield.

In the unpretentious cabin erected by Daniel Barnhart—the purchaser of the first town lot—John F. Wiles, soon after the laying out of the town, exposed a small stock of goods for sale, and inaugurated its mercantile life. Wiles afterwards built for himself on the opposite corner, and Andrew Barnhart opened a bakery in the first building about the year 1843, and occupied it until his new store was finished in 1848, when Martin Reiber established his business in the abandoned building. John Smith preceded Reiber in trade, opening a stock of goods in a building in the rear of Daniel Barnhart's pioneer store. In 1856 Henry L. Westermann purchased the Reiber stock, building and ground, extended the house and continued in business there until 1879, when he was succeeded by his sons, the present merchants. In 1847 John Jacob Frederick opened a blacksmith's shop here, as successor of Peter Baker, and in 1849 the Hoch & Reiber brewery was established. In 1857 or 1858 Barnhart Frederick returned from St. Louis, Missouri, to Butler county, established a wagon shop, and subsequently a small stock of notions and confectionery near where Titley's stable stands. Michael Dieter established his tailor shop in 1859 and Seibert & Craig their wagon shop in 1861. The hotels, mill and brewery, with the merchants and tradesmen named, made up the business houses of the hamlet, when the alarm of Civil war was sounded throughout the country.

From 1861 to 1873 Millerstown was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the surrounding country for the success of its limited mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. In that year the discovery of oil in the Shreve well on the Stewart farm, and the Lambing well on the Barnhart farm, introduced radical changes and, within a short time, the little borough was transformed into a bustling camp, filled with the festive warriors of oildom. To add to the excitement of the times, Dr. Hunter established the first mystery in this field on the McGinley farm; then came Divener Number 1, with its 1,000 barrels a day. The telegraph office rose from zero to be the third, in order of receipts, within Pennsylvania; the wires carried extraordinary oily stories throughout the world and Millerstown was filled with a population of 3,000, sometimes increased to 7,000 or 8,000 individuals, with all the institutions of a great oil field center. Much of the story of this period is related in the chapter on the Butler Oil Field, where many of the wells and many of the operators find mention. The Millerstown Eastern Belt was opened in 1876 by "Centennial Number 1," the property of H. L. Westermann, G. F. Fetzer and B. Frederick,

and particularly by Redd & McBride's 350 barrel "Great Leather," struck in July, 1877, and Westermann's "Centennial Number 4."

After the discovery of oil, in 1873, a new race of merchants appeared upon the scene. A. H. Simpson built a store in June at the corner of Slippery Rock and Depot streets, which he filled with hardware, stoves, sheet-iron and oil-well supplies. Seymour & Little established at the same time a store at Iron City and one where the Hays store now stands. They sold the Millerstown house in 1875 or 1876 to Mr. Simpson and moved the house from Iron City. The Lupher and the Norton hardware stores were also started in 1873, as well as the Lockwood store at Iron City. Reed & Durant established a large hardware house where Johnson's store now is. The Brenneman Brothers carried on a large lumber business; Peirce & Conant had the leading grocery, and R. P. Hoskins was also in that business. H. L. Westermann carried on the principal general store, while the Barnharts and Fredericks were also engaged in trade. Hirsh & O'Brien, David Dale, William Larkin, Campbell & Murphy and H. L. Taylor & Company were owners of large machine shops; Siegel, now of Siegel & Cooper, of Chicago, had the first exclusive dry goods store; while S. F. Moestd established a gent's furnishing and tailoring store in a large house near the present home of Mr. Hoch, the upper floor being the office of the Producers' Protective Association.

The first attempt at journalism here was made by O. P. Jackson, who launched the little *Sand Pump* in 1874, and carried it on for a short period. Rev. A. S. Thorn established *The Review* in 1875, which was subsequently carried on by Mrs. Thorn, in opposition to *The Herald*, founded by S. J. Small in 1876. In 1877 Peter A. Rattigan purchased the office and at once brought the paper into prominence as a compendium of oil notes and county news. In this office, such printers as W. C. Plummer worked at the case, while others, successful in the trade, were also connected with it, including P. C. Boyle, manager of the Oil City *Derrick*; J. W. Hopkins, foreman of the Pittsburg *Post*, and Harry T. Rattigan, the present postmaster, who may be said to have been raised in the *Herald* office.

Dr. Marks was the pioneer physician of the borough. Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Geddes followed, and in 1858 came Josiah McMichael. The physicians who came in since the beginning of the Civil war are named as follows: Drs. S. D. Bell, Gathers, Towler, T. W. Hopkins, T. D. McCaskey, Beatty, Patterson, Peck J. B. Showalter, W. L. DeWolfe, J. L. Campbell, J. L. Axtell and G. D. Thomas. All are named in the general chapter on the Medical Profession.

The first druggists were Samuel McBride, Harry Sanderson, of the Palace store, Aldinger & Bole and Dr. Beatty. It is said that there were eighty saloons in Millerstown in 1873. The notorious Ben Hogan had an opera house here; restaurants were numerous and on hill and in valley all kinds of business was carried on with extraordinary industry. During the ensuing years, W. P. Braden's refinery of 1877, and other industries, were founded.

The merchants and manufacturers in 1894 are as follows: P. A. Bell & Company, druggists; W. W. Bowen, grocery; Mrs. Brady, millinery; Campbell & Murphy, machinists; Dr. W. L. DeWolfe, druggist; Michael Dieter, grocery.

S. Frankle, clothier; P. G. Frederick & Company, lumber; J. T. T. Frazier, variety store; George Glass, grocery; Frank Grieff, market; Mrs. Harris, millinery; Hoch Brothers, hardware, etc.; E. F. Hays, hardware, etc.; E. M. Jenkins, flour and feed; C. H. Johnson, hardware, harness, boots and shoes; H. C. Litzinger, grocery; W. J. Logan, grocery; J. L. McKee, druggist, successor of C. D. Aldinger; J. C. Murtland, groceries; F. W. Purucker, market; W. E. Redd, dry goods store; F. Schweiger, boots and shoes; Stone & Vandemark and W. H. Westerman, machinists; H. Stahl, tailoring; C. Scharbach, jewelry; Seibert, Hoch & Company, planing mill; Catherine Teske, grocery; Westermann Brothers, general merchants, and R. F. Westermann, gents' furnishings.

HOTELS.

The Wiles House was the first tavern here. John F. Wiles, who removed from the first building, on the site of the Westermann store, to a new one which he erected on the site of the Central House prior to 1838, carried on a tavern in connection with his grocery store. John McKisson leased the premises from him in the forties, but shortly after Simon R. Barnhart became owner and converted the building into a grain warehouse and tenement, renting a few rooms to Mr. Steck, a Lutheran minister. Later John Barnhart purchased the concern and returned it to its original uses, keeping store and tavern there, until Martin Hoch became owner in 1853. During the twenty succeeding years Mr. Hoch continued the hotel business. In 1873 he leased the lots to Dr. W. P. Book for ten years at \$1,200 per annum. In the same year Dr. Book erected a two-story frame building, and commanded an immense trade until April 1, 1874, when a fire originated therein and destroyed the structure, as well as the lives of four human beings, including Captain Oliver and the head porter. Dr. Book rebuilt at once, making the new house a three-story one, which was burned in the great fire of December 6, 1877, when the property reverted to Martin Hoch.

The Gumpfer tavern, opened by Gottlieb Gumpfer in 1838, on the site of the present Schreiber or Dolan House, may be considered the beginning of the hotel system in Millerstown, though its contemporary, the Wiles tavern, was fairly good. The house was a double log one, very crude without, and very plainly furnished within. Notwithstanding these defects, the table was generally loaded down with substantial food, and plenty of whisky from James Hemphill's new distillery could be had for a trifle. Even then, forty-three years after the first settlers located in the neighborhood, deer and other game were plenty, so that Gumpfer had little difficulty in providing his guests with rich meats which to-day are looked upon as luxuries, and are seldom offered by the best houses. The hotel was carried on by William Reiber in later days, escaped the fires of 1874 and 1875, but went up in smoke in 1877. Zachariah Double built a frame in 1877-78 on the site of the log house, which he rented to Adam Schreiber; Campbell & Johnson were the next landlords, and then John Dolan became owner. In 1884 the house was burned, and he built the present hotel.

The Campbell, or Glass House, was built for John Glass in 1874, opposite Depot street. Dean Campbell, formerly proprietor of the Schreiber House, became landlord in 1882 and called it the Campbell House. When John Harding

bought the property, he carried it on under the same name, until Perry Smith became owner. He rented the concern to Mrs. Pisor, who converted it into a temperance house. Henry Shakeley was a tenant for a short time, and Mrs. Rodgers carried it on subsequently to the close of its hotel career.

The Central House was erected in 1877-78 on the site of the burned Book Hotel, and by April, 1878, two stores on Main street front were opened, one as a tailoring house by B. Forst and the other as a wholesale liquor store by A. Mayer & Company. In May the hotel was opened by Henry Lockhart, who carried it on until the fall of 1888, when the Hoch Brothers took possession of the entire building and continued the hotel therein, as well as established their hardware business. The house is well furnished and admirably conducted. Exclusive of the hardware and furniture stocks, there is a sum of over \$20,000 invested in building and furnishings.

The Forquer House, formerly the Goodwin House, was built by M. Goodwin, on Slippery Rock street. Benjamin J. Forquer is the present owner of ground and building. The fire of June 15, 1892, entailed heavy losses on the owner, but he at once restored the building, improving it in every particular and furnishing it anew. It is rated as a first-class house, and is undoubtedly well managed.

The Hanlon House, built in April, 1873, by Joseph Hanlon, was burned, April 1, 1874, when the business center of the town was destroyed. Two persons lost their lives in that fire. On its site the building owned by John Dolan, and occupied by C. H. Johnson as a boot and shoe store, was erected.

Among other hotels established in the seventies the Galena House was probably the best known. It stood on the present site of the Evans residence, where *The Review* was published for a time. Mr. Core was the landlord. The Belvidere, on Mill street, where George Callahan's house stands, was carried on by John Krohmer. The Leopold House, where E. M. Jenkins' store is, was carried on by C. Leopold. The Sink House, where C. H. Johnson's hardware store is, was built by Mr. Sink and afterward sold to Henry Lockhart, who carried it on for a time, next to the old Reed & Durant hardware store. The O'Brien House stood where the Hays hardware store is. Mrs. McCabe had a large boarding house on the corner of Slippery Rock and Depot streets. Peter Heaton had the Heaton House where Purucker's market is; Thomas Goodwin ran a restaurant where the Titley barn is, and Billy Reeves kept where Westermann's shoe department stands.

BUSINESS COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS.

The Millerstown Oil Exchange was organized in October, 1882, with Thomas Dorsey, president; Dr. S. D. Bell, vice-president; Henry Lockhart, secretary; Alexander H. Simpson, treasurer; A. E. Barnhart and C. D. Aldinger, auditors. The exchange room was in the Central Hotel. About this time oil speculation was rampant, and this exchange influenced occasionally the oil market of the world. Of course, this extreme of business life could not last, and what made fortunes for the members at one time wrecked many of them financially in the end.

The United Pipe Lines' Station was established in 1873, and for years ran day and night. The capacity is about 250 barrels an hour. Two engines of sixty horse-power each drive the suction and discharge pump. The receiving tank has a capacity of 22,000 barrels, and in every particular the station is thoroughly equipped. O. S. June is the district superintendent; P. P. Shetler, foreman of the station, and J. M. Bell, engineer and operator. A. D. Sutton is agent of the National Transit Company, with office in Central Hotel.

The Millerstown Savings Bank Association was organized June 6, 1873, with Charles Duffy, president; G. W. Stoughton, vice-president; J. C. Scott, cashier; Andrew Barnhart, Martin Hoch, Henry L. Westermann, Charles McCandless, John M. Thompson and W. G. Stoughton, directors. The stockholders were the foregoing officers, and Andrew Barnhart, Jacob and Henry Frederick, W. H. H. Riddle, John G. Myers, B. B. Seibert and G. F. Fetzner. During the year 1874 John Walker was appointed cashier, and he held that position until the German National Bank was established.

The German National Bank was simply the reorganized Savings Bank, established under a charter, dated May 1, 1875. In the busy oil days weekly deposits averaged \$300,000, and this institution was famous throughout the State and well known in American banking circles. Charles J. Westermann was the first teller, holding the position until 1880, when Henry J. Myers succeeded him. He was promoted to cashier, and, when the bank went into voluntary liquidation, in 1885, he was appointed liquidating officer by the National Bank Commission, an office he still holds.

The Millerstown Deposit Bank was organized in 1887 by John G. and Henry J. Myers, with the latter as cashier, and Charles L. Myers, teller. It is the successor of the old Savings Bank, is the only banking institution in northern Butler, and does a good and safe business.

The Butler County Bank was organized in 1873, with John Satterfield, who died in Paris, France, in April, 1894, president; George G. Stiles, cashier, and H. J. Hoyt, teller, under the firm name of H. L. Taylor & Company. Six years later, H. J. Hoyt took the place of Stiles, and E. C. Evans, who died in April, 1894, was appointed teller. In 1880 Patrick and Thomas Dorsey, H. J. Hoyt and others purchased the interests of H. L. Taylor & Company, and, on August 1, of that year, assumed control, with Thomas Dorsey, president; H. J. Hoyt, cashier, and C. A. Bailey, teller. With the stockholders named, were Joseph Hartman, who succeeded to the presidency, A. H. Simpson and Owen Brady. The bank was quite prosperous for several years, and finally H. J. Hoyt purchased all the stock and became sole proprietor. He conducted it until January 29, 1892, when he assigned to Francis Murphy, and business was suspended.

The National Building, Loan and Protective Association was organized in November, 1890.

The Life, Protective Savings and Loan Association was organized in February, 1894, with H. C. Litzinger, president, and Henry J. Myers, secretary and treasurer. There are at least eighteen local stockholders and the association gives every promise of being a valuable addition to the business interests of the borough.

The Citizens Light and Fuel Company was organized October 1, 1887, with A. E. Barnhart, president; C. F. Peirce, vice-president; J. C. Gaisford, secretary; H. J. Myers, treasurer; C. F. Peirce, H. C. Litzinger, C. J. Westermann, W. A. Dennison, A. Fleeger, C. H. Johnson, J. W. Titley, A. A. Hoch and D. B. Campbell, directors. The rates agreed upon were one dollar and a half for the first stove, and one dollar for each additional stove. Though the company at first suggested even lower prices, by October 1, 1888, it became evident that the rates were too low to be profitable and the present schedule was agreed upon. In February, 1888, the company's new well in Oakland township, 7,000 feet north by west of North Oakland, proved an enormous gas reservoir, at 1,105 feet in the regular gas sand. The original well, the property of Dennison, Fleeger, Litzinger and others was also located in Oakland township. The company now own five wells. The Keystone Gas Company, said to have been a Standard Oil Company plant, supplied the borough, prior to 1887, or until its interests were purchased by the new company. Mr. Barnhart was succeeded as president by A. Fleeger in 1888; W. A. Dennison served in 1889-1890-1891 and A. Fleeger from 1892 to 1894. J. C. Gaisford has served as secretary from the beginning. The company operates twelve miles of three-inch main outside of the borough limits, and five miles of two and three-inch main in the borough. There are 475 stoves and grates supplied and 350 lights. The company is composed of seventeen stockholders.

The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, which now occupies the fair grounds, was established in 1890, when the Titley Brothers erected a large stable or barn near the entrance, and introduced such famous Tennessee horses, as Hal Braden, Star Pointer and Grandview. In the spring of 1894 they had quartered there, Star Pointer and Grandview, stallions; Belle Brooks, Lottie, Mollie Amis, Lady Brooks, Bulah T. and Bulah, brood mares; Brooklet, a two-year old and a number of promising colts. On the Titley farm are thirteen head of registered Jersey cattle, including Michael Angelo Pogus, from the Sibley farm, and Jim Kifer, from the McBride farm.

FIRES AND FIRE COMPANIES.

The great fire of April 1, 1874, resulted in the loss of six human lives and the destruction of property valued at \$200,000, on which there was but \$64,000 insurance. The fire originated in the Book House, which occupied the site of the present Central Hotel—or rather in the jewelry store beneath, carried on by Fred. Schaup. It extended to the Reiber Hotel, on the north, and to the creek, on the south. In May the rebuilding of the burned district—Slippery Rock and Main streets—was rapidly carried forward. By the middle of September the town boasted of 2,500 inhabitants, while 150 derricks could be seen from the reservoir.

The fire of April 11, 1875, swept down the west side of Main street, destroying, among other buildings, the McKinney Brothers, the Galey and S. McBride stores and the German National Bank, with Talmo's paint and oil store, and Ben Hogan's Opera House, which stood where A. E. Barnhart's dwelling now stands.

The fire of December 6, 1877, originated in C. F. Aldinger's tobacco store,

and destroyed twenty-eight buildings, entailing a loss of about \$120,000. The east side of Main street, to which the fire was confined, may be said to have been wiped out. The Book House, erected after the fire of 1874, at a cost of \$20,000, the Schrieber House, erected in the summer of 1877, the Barnhart-Frederick building, and all the houses between the two hotels named, were swept away. On Kittanning street and Mill street, a few houses were torn down to prevent the spread of the fire, but the embers from the burning district carried destruction with them to dwelling and business houses on the streets named, while, on the west side of Main street, considerable damage was done to stocks and buildings. To the assistant chief of the fire department and a stranger, who was present, the stoppage of the fire at the Scharbach building must be credited.

The fire of July 26, 1884, was a reminder of the fire of 1874, when six human beings were burned; of the fire of 1875, when a number of buildings fell before the flames, and of that of 1877, when the whole town was threatened. The fire of 1884 originated in B. Frederick's dry-goods store, and was not checked until the flames threatened the *Herald* office. Frederick's building, John Dolan's building—or the Schrieber hotel—Aldinger's dwelling, Odd Fellows' hall, Pring's harness shop and dwelling, A. Henshaw's dwelling, the Misses McCarthy & Byrnes millinery store and other buildings were destroyed.

The fifth great fire at Millerstown, June 15, 1892, resulted in the destruction of twenty-five houses and much damage to seven more. All the buildings on each side of Slippery Rock street, from the Forquer House toward the railroad, may be said to have been reduced to ashes, while the Westermann and Dr. DeWolfe stores and the Forquer House were damaged. In May, 1894, a few vacant lots, showing unmistakable evidences of this conflagration, were yet awaiting the builders' enterprise.

After the first great fire a department was organized here and raised to a high point of efficiency. It fell to pieces and made way for a new company of fireman, who were uninformed and equipped for any emergency. That also was disorganized, and later associations have been very transient affairs. In 1877 John G. Myers was chief and P. A. Rattigan assistant chief of the department. The re-organization of the old fire company was effected in April, 1891, when H. J. Myers was chosen president; W. W. Grossman, vice-president; J. J. Westermann, secretary; C. L. Myers, treasurer; J. G. Myers, chief, and William E. Lackey, assistant chief of the department. Adam Schultz was foreman; C. A. Wagner, assistant foreman; Fred Daum, W. W. Campbell, W. B. Byers and W. W. Grossman, nozzlemen, and P. G. Frederick, W. J. Logan, Joseph Kessler and C. L. Myers, connection-men. This new fire company went the way of the old ones; but undeterred by failures, another attempt was made; so that to-day every man becomes a member of the department in case of fire, the borough furnishing hose carts and other equipment. In addition to the regular water supply for fire purposes, there is a special main leading from the pump house to and through the business center of the town. In connection with this pipe line there is also a hose company.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The post-office was known as Barnhart's Mills for more than half a century, when a portion of the citizens concluded they wanted a new name. An effort was made at first to change the name of the borough, but this failed, and the postmaster-general was then petitioned to change the name of the postoffice to Chicora. The effort met with great opposition, and the patrons of the office were divided on the question. The descendants of the Barnhart family and their friends fought the proposed change with unflagging determination. But finally Postmaster-General Wannamaker granted the petition, and Barnhart's Mills became Chicora on October 1, 1891. In July, 1888, it was advanced to a third-class office, and the incumbents have since been appointed by the president.

The first postmaster was Matthew Dugan, followed by Solomon Fleeger, who held the office until 1854, when Michael Dieter, the tailor, was appointed. During the war Solomon Fleeger was again appointed; in 1868, Charles F. Aldinger; in 1872, Michael Dieter, and in 1876 Andrew Barnhart. William McLaughlin succeeded him, and served until 1885, when Austin Fleeger was commissioned. Peter A. Rattigan, editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, was appointed August 20, 1885, and when the office was raised to third-class, August 10, 1888, he was re-commissioned, and served until March 1, 1890, when J. J. Crawford succeeded him. Harry T. Rattigan, of the *Herald*, was appointed by President Cleveland in April, 1894, and local journalists of all opinions hailed the appointment with words of praise.

The justices of the peace elected in the borough since 1856 are as follows: John J. Miller, 1856, 1861, 1880 and 1881; John Byers, 1859; Henry L. Westermann, 1863; J. McMichael, 1864; J. B. Craig, 1869; Solomon Fleeger, 1873; A. Shreve, 1874; F. M. Small, 1876; I. Blakley, 1878; P. A. Rattigan, 1881; J. C. Gaisford, 1882; C. F. Aldinger, 1886; G. W. Huselton, 1887; C. F. Aldinger, 1887; G. W. Huselton, 1892, and J. C. Gaisford, 1892.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The borough was incorporated in 1855, when John Byers, Christian Gumpfer, Solomon Fleeger and Andrew Barnhart were named as councilmen to act until the officers chosen at the first election would qualify. The first record of the council, now in possession of J. C. Gaisford, clerk of the borough, is dated August 13, 1856. The members present were Solomon Fleeger, H. L. Westermann, John Frederick and H. Sanderson. J. J. Miller was elected clerk; H. L. Westermann, treasurer, and Jacob Daubenspeck, collector. The first burgess was Jacob B. Byers, succeeded by Solomon Fleeger, Andrew Barnhart, J. J. Miller, B. Gallagher, H. L. Westermann, Michael Heckart, Michael Dieter and others who were burgesses prior to 1872.

The council chosen each year since the close of 1871, is as follows:

1872—Simeon Barnhart, burgess; S. B. Byers, H. L. Westermann, J. G. Myers, R. Seibert, and J. Frederick, with S. Fleeger, clerk.

1873—A. A. Hoch, burgess; A. Barnhart, T. J. Craig, Augustus Hoch, S.

D. Bell, and G. F. Fetzter, with S. D. Bell secretary, until September, when A. Shreve was chosen. In December, A. E. Barnhart was appointed treasurer, *vice* A. Barnhart, deceased.

1874—P. M. Shannon, burgess; A. H. Simpson, H. L. Westermann, N. L. Willard, W. H. Hoffman, W. P. Book, and W. M. Reiber, with M. G. McCaslin, secretary, succeeded by A. Thornton.

1875—John S. Allen, burgess; A. H. Simpson, H. F. O'Neil, H. L. Westermann, G. F. Fetzter, C. F. Aldinger, and T. H. Russell; A. Shreve, clerk.

1876—John S. Allen, burgess; H. L. Westermann, Henry Lockhart, John Walker, A. A. Hoch, W. M. Clark, and John Satterfeld, with A. Thornton, clerk.

1877—O. D. Colby appears to have served as burgess and died during the term and F. M. Small filled the vacancy; Martin Hoch, assistant burgess; H. L. Westermann, Henry Lockhart, John Walker, W. M. Clark, G. Chapman, S. M. Reed, and G. F. Fetzter; A. Thornton, clerk.

1878—Isaac Blakley, burgess; T. O'Connor, Dr. McMichael, C. Scharbach, Jacob Frederick, G. F. Fetzter, and J. G. Myers; T. J. Moffitt, clerk.

1879—F. M. Small, burgess; J. McMichael, G. F. Fetzter, C. Scharbach, Z. Double, C. F. Peirce, and J. A. Heydrick; T. J. Moffitt, clerk.

1880—Z. Double, burgess; J. J. Miller, assistant burgess; G. F. Fetzter, C. Scharbach, C. H. Johnson, H. L. Westermann, H. Frederick and C. F. Peirce; P. A. Rattigan, clerk.

1881—A. A. Hoch, burgess; G. F. Fetzter, H. Frederick, H. L. Westermann, C. Scharbach and J. G. Myers; P. A. Rattigan, clerk.

1882—Scott Wakenight and J. C. Gaisford received sixty-three votes each for burgess, but at a special election Wakenight was elected; W. B. Byers, assistant burgess; A. E. Barnhart, A. Hoch and Henry Lockhart; P. A. Rattigan, clerk, succeeded by C. A. Bailey.

1883—C. H. Johnson, burgess; C. D. Aldinger, assistant burgess; A. A. Hoch, A. E. Barnhart and R. Seibert; C. A. Bailey, clerk.

1884—W. B. Byers, burgess; A. E. Barnhart, A. L. Brenneman, R. Seibert, F. Schweiger, E. H. Bradley and A. A. Hoch; A. L. Brenneman, clerk.

1885—J. C. Gaisford, burgess; William Morris, assistant burgess; E. H. Bradley, F. Schwieger and R. Seibert; A. L. Brenneman, clerk.

1886—C. D. Aldinger, burgess; Augustus Hoch, assistant burgess; A. E. Barnhart, R. Seibert, F. Schwieger and Dr. J. B. Showalter; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1887—A. E. Barnhart, burgess; W. J. Curran, assistant burgess; E. F. Hays, W. B. Byers, W. J. Curran, C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch, and W. Ferguson; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1888—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch, W. J. Curran and H. C. Litzinger; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1889—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; W. Ferguson and B. J. Forquer; E. J. Calvert, clerk.

1890—C. F. Aldinger, burgess; W. J. Curran, B. J. Forquer, C. F. Peirce, A. A. Hoch and W. Ferguson; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1891—G. W. Huselton, burgess; S. Frankle, assistant burgess; C. F. Peirce,

A. A. Hoch, A. E. Barnhart, B. J. Forquer, W. Ferguson and W. J. Curran; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1892—G. W. Huselton, burgess; P. G. Frederick, assistant burgess; S. Frankle, B. J. Forquer and D. C. Mobley; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1893—P. A. Rattigan, burgess; A. S. Flegar, assistant burgess; C. H. Johnson and A. A. Hoch; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

1894—G. W. Huselton, burgess; A. A. Hoch, Francis Murphy, W. Purucker, C. H. Johnson, S. Frankle and B. J. Forquer; J. C. Gaisford, clerk.

In April, 1873, the council authorized the purchase of handcuffs; and in December of that year sixty-seven persons petitioned the council against permitting the use of gas within the borough. In 1874 committees on finance, streets, gas, water and fire, police and health were appointed. I. M. Landers was chosen superintendent of the water works at \$1,000 per annum, and the municipal body became for the first time really an active corporation, winding up the year's work by an appeal to the people to help the borough financially. The water system was the only useful improvement brought into existence by the council of that year.

SCHOOLS.

Millerstown owes its incorporation in 1855 to the liberal treatment of the villagers by the directors of the old district. The people were compelled to send their children to the common school, far from the hamlet, for a number of years, or until they could afford to erect a log cabin and employ a teacher on the subscription plan. Some time in the forties they accomplished this, and when the borough was erected the old log cabin was used as the school-house of the new and independent district. In fact it was so used down to 1874, when the main part of the present building was erected.

The present record book of the school district dates back to January 14, 1876, when F. M. Small, S. R. Dresser, G. F. Fetzer, Mr. Dawson, H. L. Westermann and S. I. McKee were members of the board. A tax of thirteen mills for school building and thirteen mills for other school purposes was levied, and a sum of twenty-four dollars was paid the German Lutheran Society for rent of their church, in which school was held. In July, 1876, Thomas J. Moffitt was hired as principal at eighty-five dollars a month, J. H. Murland at fifty-five dollars, Mrs. Brown at forty-five dollars, Miss Kirsh at thirty-five dollars, Miss Jennings at thirty dollars and Miss Grundy at thirty dollars. S. D. Bell and A. H. Simpson were members of the board in 1877. In March, 1878, Dr. James McMichael took Dr. Bell's place on the board, and F. M. Small succeeded S. I. McKee as secretary. McKee, however, was reappointed in March, 1879. In 1880 P. A. Rattigan, Z. Double and B. Frederick qualified as new members of the board, with F. M. Small secretary. In September, 1880, P. A. Rattigan succeeded Small and served until June, 1883, when A. L. Brenneman was appointed. H. J. Hoyt succeeded him in 1887, followed in 1888 by C. Scharbach, who served until June, 1889, when J. C. Gaisford, the present secretary, was elected. W. L. Campbell served as principal in 1879; F. A. Hoover, 1880-81; O. P. Cochran,

1882; John Golden, 1883 to 1885; S. W. McGarrah, 1886; H. H. Elliott, 1887 to 1893; J. H. Wilson, July, 1893, to April, 1894, and Howard Painter, 1894-95.

The number of children of school age reported in June, 1893, was 337, or 160 males and 177 females; the per centage of attendance was eighty-seven, and the average cost each month eighty-eight cents. The total school revenue for the year was \$4,759, including a State appropriation of \$1,205.80. In January, 1894, there were six teachers employed in the borough schools, namely: John H. Wilson, principal; Margaret Moore, Ella Clark, Mary Green, Mary Sabline and Julia Rabbit. The directors at that time were C. Scharbach, J. C. Gaisford, H. J. Myers, W. A. Dennison, John G. Myers, S. F. Showalter and Henry Sheffield. During the summer months it has been customary to carry on a Normal Academy, the principal of the common schools being the conductor.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church petitioned for a charter August 14, 1849, at which time were presented articles of association, signed by Rev. Eli Fair, president, and Solomon Fleeger, secretary. The order to incorporate was made October 24, 1849, Eli Fair, William McCollough, Sr., Leonard Rumbaugh, Isaac Reep and Solomon Fleeger being the trustees. Services were first held in the school house and dwellings pending the settlement of the dispute about a church location. Through the influence of Solomon Fleeger this dispute was decided in favor of the Millerstown site, and here a house of worship was erected. The pastors since Mr. Fair's time are as follows: Revs. Clemens Ehrenfelt, Thomas Steck, J. B. Breckenridge, J. J. Delo, Mr. Singer, A. S. Miller, J. W. Reese, J. F. Cressler, A. C. Felker, Thomas A. Himes, and Eli Miller, who remained here over six years. Rev. J. R. Williams succeeded him in July, 1893. William McCollough, Sr., Isaac Reep, Joseph Double, David McCollough, Sr., John Wolford, David Reep, S. W. McCollough, J. J. Miller, Solomon Fleeger, Peter McCollough, J. C. McCollough and P. P. Kiser were installed as elders from 1870 to 1886. The membership in 1894 was 140. The present church building was dedicated in 1884, the cost of construction approximating \$6,000.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1849, when Rev. J. G. Hahn came here to preach to the Lutherans of this section, who worshiped at the White church prior to 1849. In 1853 Rev. William A. Fetter appears to have located and to have preached here until his death in 1865. In 1854 the church was permanently organized with the following members: Leonard, John, Adam, Jacob, Peter and John Barnhart, Jr.; George Frederick, Gottlieb and John D. Aldinger; George Reiber, Gottlieb and Martin Hoch, Simon and Nicholas Koenig, Henry L. Westermann, David Bish, Valentine Pfaff, C. Schuster, Stephen Troutman, Henry and C. C. Gumpfer, Michael Dieter, Jacob Moorlock, Isaac Ellenberger, Michael Leighner, Jonathan Andre, John Wagner, N. Eitenmiller, David Barnhart, John Lahner and several others, some of whose names cannot be ascertained from the original record. Rev. L. Vogelsang came in 1865, making this church an appointment of his charge at Brady's Bend. Rev. L. F. E. Krause came in 1867, as resident pastor. Rev. Adolph Pohl came in 1869, and remained until 1876. Rev. C. Schmidt

took charge of the church in 1877, and under his administration the present house of worship was erected, the number of subscribers on January 11, 1882, being forty-eight, and the amount, \$3,014.50. The old church building was erected prior to 1854, and perhaps as early as 1850, on the site of the present one.

The congregation was chartered September 1, 1879. The trustees at that time were John G. Myers, H. Frederick and J. D. Aldinger; Charles Divener and H. L. Westermann, deacons; Martin Hoch and Leonard Frederick, elders, and Charles Schmidt, pastor. In 1883 Rev. E. A. Born arrived and served the society until the fall of 1887, when a vacancy occurred, visiting pastors preaching here occasionally. Rev. C. F. W. Brecht was called in January, 1888, and took charge in May of that year. At that time there were thirty members enrolled, while to-day there are forty heads of families, the congregation embracing 375 souls. The present council is made up of August Wagner, J. G. Myers and Charles Divener, trustees; Peter Frederick and George Frederick, elders; Adam Schultz and E. G. Frederick, deacons.

St. John's German Reformed Church was organized June 25, 1870, with seventy-three members, among whom were David, Susan, Simon, Philip F., R. W., Joseph, Michael, Peter, Obediah, Frederick and Jacob J. Barnhart; Margaret and Susanna Skakeley; John, Elizabeth, Jacob, Rosanna, Jemima, Rachel and Samuel Hemphill; Christopher, Adam, Margaret, Samuel and Catherine Stewart; John and Catherine Eberhart, Lavina Seibert, Isaac and Elizabeth Hepler, Isaac Keppel, D. Bish, Abram Henshaw, J. L. Byers, John Thorn, Catherine Mock, Michael Myers and Charles Warner. The first pastor, Rev. A. Dale, remained until 1875, though he was only supply from the fall of 1874, when he accepted a call from the Fairview Reformed society. Rev. J. W. Alsopach was here from January, 1875, to 1886; Rev. H. H. Sandoe from 1887 to May, 1888, and Rev. H. S. Garner, from October 1, 1888, to the present time. The corner stone of the church was laid August 7, 1869, and the house was dedicated June 26, 1870. The society, though now composed of 112 members, is served by the pastor of the Fairview church. Prior to 1879 it was served from Sugar creek or Fairview.

The Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to date back to 1874, when Rev. B. F. Dillo, of the newly formed Greece City circuit, came here to organize a class. He was followed by R. F. Gwinn, the first pastor, under whose direction a meeting-house was erected. From 1847 to 1874 the Methodists of this section attended the Fairview church. In 1876 or 1877, Rev. R. W. Scott came, and he caused the building of the Union church at Troutman; then came Rev. W. W. Wythe, and next, Mr. Reno. In 1878 came Rev. C. Peters, who after three years' services, made way in 1881 for Rev. J. Lusher, who was here until 1884, when Rev. D. S. Steadman was appointed to the charge. The pastors since that time are as follows: Revs. P. J. Slattery, 1886; B. F. Wade, 1887; William Branfield, 1888, who remained until the fall of 1893, when Rev. J. H. Laverty took charge. In April, 1894, there were 150 members and seventy-five probationers enrolled. The old parsonage was erected during Mr. Scott's term; but when Mr. Slattery came he stated that he would prefer the noise of the railroad to that made by school children and the society acceded to his preferences.

For a number of years, Solomon Pontius was superintendent of the Sabbath school, while H. J. Hoyt was also a zealous worker.

Mater Dolorosa Catholic Church was organized in 1873 by priests from St. Patrick's parish, who held occasional services in the old log school house. For many years prior to this stations were held periodically at the Boyle and McLaughlin dwellings, in the vicinity of Millerstown, by Father Ferry and succeeding pastors of St. Patrick's congregation, so that the church of to-day is merely a continuation of these missions of pioneer days. The present church building was dedicated in 1874, under the title, "Mater Dolorosa." The families belonging to the new congregation were William Forquer, Timothy and Michael Sweeney, Bernard and William McLaughlin, James C. Redd, Timothy Nolan, Mrs. Ellen Nolan, Thomas Dorsey, Patrick Dorsey, Michael Haines, Cornelius McCarthy, Jeremiah Healy, Daniel G. McLaughlin, Neil, Patrick, Francis and P. M. Boyle, the Widow McNally, Patrick Conarthy, Cephas McLaughlin, William Brennan, John D. Collins, William McCollough, John Farnan and John Little, Sr. Within a few years other families, such as the Rattigans and Litzingers, settled at Millerstown. In April, 1885, the Passionist fathers held the first mission here, a memorable event in the history of the congregation. The pastors of St. Patrick's parish have had charge of this church since its organization.

The Millerstown Cemetery was surveyed in 1876 on lands donated by James Hemphill years before. Among the first trustees were John G. Myers and James McMichael. In 1882 Henry Frederick, C. D. Aldinger, Chambers Hemphill, and the first two trustees held that office. In 1887 Dr. J. B. Showalter, S. S. Bell, W. M. Smith, John G. Myers and James McMichael were elected trustees. W. A. Dennison was elected in 1888 and in 1889. Messrs. Showalter, Bell, Dennison, Myers and J. C. Gaisford formed the board, with Squire Gaisford as secretary and S. S. Bell superintendent. By re-election the same members held office in 1894. These gentlemen have made the cemetery what it is to-day. Prior to 1889 there was little or nothing done toward recording interments, but since October of that year a good record has been kept, showing eighty-three interments down to April, 1894. With the exception of the little graveyard of the Reformed church at Iron City, this cemetery is the Protestant place of burial. The headstones in the old part of the cemetery tell of some of the Gumper family being interred there as early as 1844, and of Christian Gumper's burial in 1848. The Hemphills, Diveners, Hochs, Schusters, Wicks, Monnies, Flocks, Bishs, Fredericks, Oettingers, Wagners and other families are represented. The fine monuments over the graves of Martin Hoch and H. L. Westermann, with the Divener, Fetzer, Schuster, Jacob Frederick and Leonard Frederick monuments, are works of art in marble and gray granite.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M., was organized at Petrolia, July 15, 1875, being chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania with forty charter members. The hall was the upper floor of the Aaron building at the corner of Main and Argyle streets. The lodge rented the room until June, 1883, when they purchased the building from Louis T. Aaron and had it as their home until

destroyed by fire December 19, 1889. They then erected a fine brick building on Main street at a cost of about \$8,000, and occupied it as a home, but this building was also destroyed by fire July 3, 1893, after which the lodge was moved to Millerstown. During the time the lodge remained at Petrolia it was one of the most prosperous Masonic lodges to be found in the rural districts of Western Pennsylvania, having at the time of removal to Millerstown 100 members, and it has since continued prosperous. Following is a list of the Masters of the Lodge from its organization: Charles L. Wheeler, 1875-76; Wm. M. Lardin, 1877; Smith P. McKnight, 1878; Stephen W. Bartlett, 1879; Murat Compton, 1880; Frank L. Masson, 1881; Geo. H. Graham, 1882; Russell C. Whitford, 1883; Geo. H. Graham, 1884-85; Frank L. Masson, 1886; Geo. H. Graham, 1887; Wm. C. Black, 1888-89; Wm. C. Foster, 1890; Francis Murphy, 1891-92; Thomas F. Harvey, 1893, and Henry J. Myers, 1894. R. F. Westerman is the present secretary, and Francis Murphy treasurer. The lodge room is located in Dr. De Wolfe's building, and the rolls contain the names of over 100 active members.

Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 30, 1877, with J. P. Caldwell, N. G.; William McLaughlin, V. G.; F. M. Small, secretary; B. F. McEwen, assistant secretary; Levi Walker, treasurer; J. B. Showalter, H. W. Day and C. Scharbach, trustees, and David Baughman, P. A. Painter, John Rolf, H. D. Aldinger, R. Denton, J. A. Roof, A. A. Liggs, H. C. Carringer, E. G. Baptie, S. S. Marshall, C. W. Coleman, C. A. Eliason and one other member. The past Noble Grands are: J. B. Showalter, J. C. Gaisford, S. D. Bell, L. A. Bridge, A. B. Sutton, G. W. Huselton, Theo. Enoch, John Strahan, E. H. Bradley, David Dale, A. Fleeger, H. C. Conley, J. M. McCollough, S. W. McCollough, C. C. Gray, E. M. Jenkins, H. R. Sheffield, S. Mock, A. Wagner, J. Double, R. F. Westermann, S. Frankle, L. A. Gibson, P. A. Painter, F. M. Small, W. C. Wolford, W. J. Logan, Eli Miller and G. G. McCollough. J. H. Lackey was presiding at the close of 1893, with J. J. Crawford, secretary, which office he has held for seven years. The membership is 143. The hall was erected in 1887, the Knights of Pythias being partners in the enterprise. Twenty members of the lodge are members of the Endowment Association, of which J. C. Gaisford is the local secretary.

Lady Whitney Rebekah Degree Lodge, Number 5, was organized in March, 1893, to take the place of an old lodge which surrendered its charter a few years ago. The first officers were: Mrs. J. M. Bell, Mrs. H. C. Conley, Nettie McCollough and Mrs. J. J. Crawford. In November, 1893, the officers chosen were as follows: Mrs. H. C. Conley, N. G.; Nettie McCollough, V. G.; Anna Murphy, secretary; Mrs. R. F. Westermann, assistant secretary, and Mrs. J. L. Campbell, treasurer, with Harry T. Rattigan, captain of staff work.

Knights of Honor Lodge, Number 818, was instituted December 8, 1877, with the following members:—W. J. McCarnes, F. M. Small, David Dale, J. A. Crawford, C. N. Brecht, C. O. Smith, C. E. Peck, J. P. Caldwell, D. F. Barnhart, C. H. Johnson, A. J. Alston, H. D. Aldinger, A. L. Craig, J. W. Churchill, W. L. Dawson, W. P. Grazier, J. Hawkins, James Kemp, A. Lenox, W. M. Lake, B. F. McEwen, John Parkinson, G. W. Reep, F. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, Asa Small, E. H. Sloan, W. P. Turner, H. Wolf, James Young, J. Jack, D. B. Campbell.

and others. C. O. Smith, D. F. Barnhart, James Kemp, W. P. Turner, D. S. Wakenight, S. I. McKee, F. Bucklin, T. H. Evans, A. H. Simpson, S. F. Showalter, A. E. Barnhart, D. Garrett, J. A. Heydrick, F. Schweiger, John Sabline, J. H. Keiser, A. L. Frazier, G. F. Fetzer, J. W. Gray and H. A. Leopold have presided over the lodge.

Millerstown Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1877, with about thirty members, Dr. S. D. Bell being then Master Workman. When the charter was surrendered in 1881 or 1882, H. R. Sheffield filled that office.

Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., was organized July 12, 1878, with twenty-one members. The chancellors have been: W. P. Adams and S. D. Bell, in 1878-79; E. H. Bradley and Charles Morris, 1880; G. W. Huselton and David Dale, 1881; W. P. Turner and L. A. Bridge, 1882; R. K. Sutton and F. Schweiger, 1883; John Flack, Henry Lockhart and E. M. Jenkins, 1884; C. D. Aldinger and J. A. Heydrick, 1885; A. E. Barnhart and David Garrett, 1886; John W. Gray and John Golden, 1887; E. J. Calvert and E. F. Hays, 1888; Joseph Brown and E. C. Dunlap, 1889; L. H. Blose and W. W. Grossman, 1890; W. L. DeWolfe and W. C. Wolford, 1891; S. H. Kamerer and R. F. Westermann, 1892; P. A. Rattigan and S. B. Vandemark, 1892-93, and Daniel Dierkin, 1893. The officers installed in January, 1894, in the order of rank, were William Braden, C. F. Vensel, W. W. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, H. C. Litzinger, and H. T. Rattigan. The past keepers of records and seals are: G. M. Kepler, 1878; F. M. Small, two terms; A. L. Brenneman, nine terms; E. M. Jenkins, 1885-88; E. J. Calvert and R. F. Westermann, 1889; A. M. Hoch, 1890, two terms, and E. M. Jenkins, the present incumbent, who has held the office since 1891. On January 1, 1894, there were 162 members in good standing, twenty-four of whom belong to the Endowment rank, of which Augustus Hoch is president, and F. Schweiger, secretary and treasurer.

Robert McDermott Post, Number 233, G. A. R., was mustered in, September 13, 1881, with J. J. Miller, commander; J. B. Rumbaugh and S. W. McCollough, vice-commanders; A. L. Brenneman, adjutant; Joseph Double, quartermaster; P. A. Rattigan, quartermaster sergeant; J. J. Crawford, sergeant-major; James Piper, chaplain, and S. B. Gamble and G. W. Palmer officers of the day and guard. Of the the whole number enrolled, there were ten soldiers who served in the regiments of other States, and seventy-eight were representatives of Pennsylvania commands. The post commandership has been held by the following named members: J. J. Miller, 1881; P. A. Rattigan, 1882; S. B. Gamble, 1883; S. W. McCollough, 1884; P. A. Rattigan, 1885; J. R. Rankin, 1886; J. J. Crawford, 1887 (also acting adjutant); T. H. Evans, 1888; C. J. Logue, 1889-90, and J. B. Rumbaugh, 1891. In 1892 and 1893, the post was virtually a dead letter; but the adjutant and quartermaster labored hard to revive interest in the work. In December, 1892, H. A. Leopold was elected commander and served until January, 1894, when Hugh McFadden, the present commander, was installed. The office of adjutant has been filled by the first sergeant-major, J. J. Crawford, from 1882 to the present time.

The Catholic Knights of America was organized October 25, 1886, with P. A. Rattigan president; Casper Nash, vice-president; John J. Nash, secretary;

H. J. Smith, financial secretary; Owen Brady, treasurer; John Collins, sergeant-at-arms, and D. Grogan sentinel. In 1888 the following officers were elected: Rev. P. J. Quilter, spiritual director; H. J. Smith, Sr., president; John Black, vice-president; J. F. Kemper, secretary; P. A. Rattigan, financial secretary; W. E. Redd, treasurer; P. Conarthy, sergeant-at-arms; Peter Heridence, sentinel, and Casper Nash trustee. Casper Nash was subsequently elected president, and H. T. Rattigan recording and financial secretary. Of all the members in good standing, only one entitled to benefits died, and to his widow the sum of \$2,000 was paid.

Knights of Labor Assembly was instituted November 18, 1886, with the following named officers in order of rank: E. J. Calvert, T. J. Shufflin, E. F. Hays, D. C. Henshaw, W. J. Shoemaker, C. A. Wagner, J. L. Brown, J. S. Barnhart, Thomas Martin and James Kemp. The trustees were E. F. Hays, S. Frankle and C. F. Fisk. The assembly is not now in existence.

Chrystal Council, Number 548, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized in the fall of 1890, and in December of that year the following named officers were chosen, the names being given in council rank: L. H. Blose, G. G. McCollough, H. B. Alexander, A. M. Hoch, J. L. Axtell, M. D., Amos Stewart, W. A. Campbell, B. L. McGarvey, W. E. Byers, John F. Huselton, Jr., and S. L. Byers.

The Protected Home Circle was instituted December 19, 1890, with the following named officers: Rev. Eli Miller, past president; M. B. McBride, guardian; J. C. Gaisford, president; J. J. Crawford, vice-president; E. N. Dieter, secretary; J. A. Glenn, accountant; H. Stahl, treasurer; H. C. Hindman, guide; T. R. Gwinn, porter; J. K. V. Brouwere, watchman; Dr. J. L. Axtell, examiner; S. Frankle and C. Scharbach, trustees.

Blaney Tent, Number 123, K. O. T. M., was organized December 20, 1890, with the following named members: H. Blaney, J. L. Brown, A. S. Flegar, W. H. Moffatt, J. K. V. Brouwere, J. W. Snodgrass, J. S. Sutton, G. D. Thomas, G. F. Callahan, P. Schroebe, Wm. Grubbs, W. E. Byers and S. M. Andre. The commanders since organization are as follows: J. L. Brown, A. S. Flegar, J. S. Sutton, S. B. Vandemark, E. C. Dunlap, S. M. Andre and Dr. W. L. De Wolfe. The record keepers have been W. H. Moffatt, Geo. B. Dine, J. L. Brown, S. B. Vandemark and N. Kennedy. The membership in April, 1894, was seventy-four, with a number of applicants enrolled.

CONCLUSION.

There is no history of failure attached to Millerstown. The men who came here to build up a prosperous community knew no such word as fail, and, consequently, the story is one of success, following perseverance, intelligence and tolerance. Of course it is not the busy oil town of 1873-1876, or even of 1884-1889. Prior to the oil stampede it was a primitive hamlet, though an organized borough. It did not fade away when oil production decreased, but built better and higher. The modern pioneers of commercial and professional progress raised it from its primitive condition, and though they have not yet given it paved streets, they have supplied it with pure water, given to every house and factory

gas for fuel and light, erected modern homes, and created good hotels. To their enterprise and virtues must be credited the substantial business and excellent social life of the town.

CHAPTER XLIV.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARY LINES—STATISTICS—FIRST SETTLERS—CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—FIRST OFFICIALS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES—BUENA VISTA—ARGYLE—ANGELICA—IRON CITY—HAYSVILLE.

FAIRVIEW township was established under authority of legislative enactment in March, 1846. This act provided that the new township to be formed out of Donegal township, should be bounded on the south by a line extending west from the line of Armstrong county, between the farms of Andrew Barnhart and the Widow Sylvus, to the line of Centre township, and that the original lines of the northern part of Donegal should be the northern, eastern and western lines of Fairview. The place of election for the new township was fixed at the house of William McCafferty in the village of Fairview, the voters of the old township of Donegal to meet at the house of Dennis O'Donnell, Sr. In 1854 it was established within its present limits.

The population in 1850 was 1,678; in 1860—1,101; in 1870—1,078; in 1880, including the boroughs, 6,150, and in 1890, exclusive of boroughs, 1,996. In June, 1893, there were 222 male and 222 female children of school age enumerated. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$308,560; the county tax, \$1,234.26; the State tax, \$158.38, and the revenue for school purposes, in 1893—\$4,224.15, including \$1,119.17 State appropriation.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1794 Rudolph Barnhart came into this township and settled on a tract of land near Karns City, now known as the Kinkaid farm. After making a small clearing on this tract he returned to Westmoreland county for the winter. In the following spring he came to Butler county again. Instead of, however, returning to the neighborhood of Karns City, he abandoned his land there, and made another selection on the southern line of the township, northwest of Millertown, a part of which he afterwards sold to his brother, Philip, who came in 1797. By this change he lost the honor of being the first actual settler in the township. This honor belongs to Samuel and John Wallace, the latter a single man. They came in 1795, settled upon and improved a tract not far from the

James Bovard settlement of 1798, near Karns City. In 1803 Samuel Wallace had 200 acres of land and John Wallace paid seventy-five cents tax for the privilege of remaining unmarried. In 1795 John Hemphill and Jacob Barnhart, Jr., settled on tracts in the vicinity of Millerstown, and in 1797 Daniel Barnhart bought a part of John Hemphill's tract. In 1796 Joseph Smith of Westmoreland county appeared at the Wallace cabin as a searcher for a home. He made his selection west of Fairview borough, built a cabin in a small clearing, to which, in 1798, he brought his wife and son, John. The latter afterward became a local Methodist preacher. John Craig settled just south of Karns City. Paul McDermott also came in 1796. Matthew Smith settled near Petrolia, not far from the location selected later for John Harold's saw mill. William Wilson, who arrived in 1798, purchased a clearing and a cabin on the site of Petrolia, and resided there until his death in 1839. James Bovard, afterwards associate judge, located near Karns City in the same year. Here he lived until 1824, when he removed into Cherry township. Alexander Storey, who came about that time, like Wilson, found a ready-made clearing and a pioneer ready to sell it, and he became the purchaser. Samuel Kinkaid selected 400 acres near Karns City in the Cumberland neighborhood, while southwest, near Buena Vista, were the clearings of Thomas Jackson, Patrick O'Farren, and William Ray. Samuel and Stephen Hall, Leonard Reep, George Robertson, Samuel Riddle, John Irwin, William Moore, John Cumberland, with David Moorhead, the weaver, and William Moorhead, the preacher, and John and James Craig, were all here prior to 1803, and must be credited with founding the agricultural interests of the township.

Andrew Campbell moved in from Concord in 1804, just one year after Charles McClung, the spinning wheel manufacturer, arrived from Maryland. Samuel Irwin, John Snow, John and George Emerick, William Fleming and Jonathan Keppel settled here within the first quarter of the century, while sons of the pioneers of adjoining townships and of Armstrong county, such as the Thorns, Barnharts and Hays, came to seek homes in Fairview in later days.

CHURCHES.

The Bear Creek Presbyterian Church may be said to have been organized in 1800, when the Irish Presbyterians who had settled in this and adjoining townships gathered at Deer Lick and listened to an itinerant preacher within a tent raised for that occasion. Some time after a round, unplastered log house was erected at a point northeast of Fairview for the purposes of a church. The two acres on which it stood were donated by William Wilson, and now form the Lower Bear Creek cemetery. From 1803 to 1807 Rev. Robert Johnston, then of the Scrubgrass church, preached here at stated intervals, and Rev. Robert Lee came as supply, remaining until 1809. For the six succeeding years Elder Kinkaid led the services, or until Rev. Cyrus Riggs was ordained, in 1814. The latter was followed in 1821 by Rev. Alexander Cook, who urged the people to erect the larger log building of 1822-23, in what is known as the Upper Bear Creek cemetery. Mr. Cook served there and at Parker down to a year before his death in 1828. In 1830 Rev. Joseph Johnston came, and he, in 1834, caused the disruption of the Presbyterian church in northern Butler, carrying his ad-

herents over to the Associate Reformed church, which ultimately became known as the United Presbyterian. The old cemetery is east by north of Fairview borough.

St. Paul's Reformed Church, formerly known as the Union church, a combination of the Lutheran and Reformed people of this locality, built a log house early in the century on the Andrew Barnhart, Sr., farm, just north of the Gabriel Pontius farm. The ground was donated by Mr. Barnhart in 1813. Revs. Henry Koch, Schweitzerbarth and Krantz were early preachers. A frame house was subsequently raised, which was used by the two societies down to the close of the sixties, when the union dissolved, the Lutherans building north of old St. Patrick's, on Sugar creek, while the Reformed congregation held the old property of eleven acres on the Barnhart farm, where is now the cemetery. The old building, which was their third house of worship, was abandoned, and they then established worship in the Sugar Creek church. Ultimately they became sole owners of that site, where their church, known as "White Church," stands today. Among the members were Gabriel Pontius, the Kamerers, Frederick Wiles, the Kaylors, Forringers, John and Jacob Hemphill, John Wolford, the Shakeleys and others. The old records were destroyed by mice, but Rev. Mr. Kline, the present pastor, has the records of later years.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

About the time the Presbyterians raised a tent at Deer Lick, near Petrolia, Benjamin Fletcher managed to obtain a subscription toward a school. Maurice Bredin taught here later, until the people around the Shakeley clearing erected a better school house and placed James Read in charge. On the Mortimer lands, adjoining Fairview borough, a third building was erected for William Gibson, whose successor, Squire McCleary, became teacher in 1815. Mr. Cook, of Donegal, was also here, and it is thought Henry Sanderson came in 1825, when a log house was erected for school purposes on the site of Fairview. In 1835 the school law was adopted, directors elected and the common school system introduced.

FIRST OFFICIALS AND JUSTICES.

The first election held in March, 1846, resulted in the choice of the following named officials: John Scott, justice of the peace; James Maxwell and Henry Shakeley, supervisors; John McLaughlin, assessor; George Emerick and Jacob Kuhn, assistant assessors; E. G. Conway, auditor; Charles McClung, treasurer; Hugh Conway, James Maxwell, Joseph Campbell, James Storey and M. S. Adams, school directors; James Storey, clerk; William Starr, Robert Patton and Jesse Moore, fence appraisers; Thomas McLeary and Peter Thorn, overseers of the poor; James Wilson, judge of election, and Joseph Campbell and Robert Harshaw, inspectors of election.

The justices of the peace elected from 1846 to 1894 are as follows: John Scott, 1846 and 1851; John McKisson, 1850; Thomas Craig, 1854; Matthew S. Ray, 1856, 1861, and 1869; Robert Campbell, 1857 and 1862; William C. Adams, 1866; Alexander Storey, 1868 and 1873; A. L. Campbell, 1872; William

McCollough, 1873; T. P. Brown, 1874; Daniel Updegraff, 1875; William Storey, 1876; S. W. McCollough, 1878, 1883, 1888 and 1893; Robert McClung, 1880, and W. F. Campbell, 1885 and 1890.

VILLAGES.

Buena Vista was surveyed into town lots in 1847, on the old Thomas Jackson farm—later the Michael Andrew farm—for John McKisson. The same year McKisson opened a store and a hotel, and immediately a half dozen of dwellings sprung up. On October 28, 1852, a great Whig meeting was held there, which merged into an Abolition-Know-Nothing-Whig meeting. In 1851 Isaac Kepple located there, and Nicholas Pontius in 1863. The last named opened a store, as McKisson's successor, and held the trade of the place without competition until 1873. The Buena Vista of 1873 was also known as Peachville, owing to the fact that the post-office was so named on its establishment in 1872. James J. Sutton was postmaster. John Lusk succeeded Mr. Sutton, then came M. B. Hutchison and Mrs. Richards, the present incumbent. A hotel, store, blacksmith shop and a few dwellings marked the place in March of the year named. The drilling of the wells on the Thorn farm, one half mile east, and the Millichamp Brothers' venture, one-fourth mile west, brought the village into prominence. While engaged in superintending the work at his well, Septibus Millichamp was wound in the cable of the machinery and killed.

Buena Vista had, later in 1873, a nominal population of 500, increased to 1,000 at certain times, and about 130 stores and dwellings. Situated in the southwest quarter of Fairview township, it was the center of the celebrated oil district; for round it clustered the oil towns of Angelica, Karns City, Iron City, Modoc, Greece City, Troutman, Millerstown, Fairview and Petrolia. That it was an important business place in the fall of 1873, may be learned from the fact that there were carried on there two hardware stores, two drug stores, two machine shops, two tank shops, two bakeries, two feed stores, two livery stables, two shoemaker's shops, two billiard rooms, two lumber yards, two dry goods stores, two barber shops, two millinery stores, two trimming stores, two sewing machine agencies, a number of hotels and boarding houses, about twenty saloons, a meat market, a dozen of grocery stores, a news depot and a post-office. The law office of Marshall & McCaslin, the offices of Dr. King, formerly of Greece City, and Dr. Oldfield, formerly of Oil City, with the Rev. Dillo's Methodist church, in one of the billiard rooms, and Henderson's school in the grove, contributed to perfect the community. A Methodist church, since moved to Kittanning, was erected there, as well as a United Presbyterian building now standing and used at intervals for worship. In August, 1874, Alexander Storey's big hotel was swept away by fire, and thirty-six other buildings, including four general stores in the center of the town, were reduced to ashes. This calamity did not wipe out the town, by any means; for a few new buildings were erected and such traders as Paul Troutman, Enos Ellenberger and James J. Sutton carried on business there for a number of years after the fire. In 1880 the census enumerators made no mention of the number of inhabitants.

Argyle may be said to date back to May, 1871, when A. L. Campbell the

first developer of the southern oil extension, leased thirty-five acres from Robert Campbell near the north township line. John A. Lambing purchased the leases and organized the Robert Campbell Oil Company, with himself and brother, H. L. Taylor, C. D. Angell, B. B. Campbell and the two Browns members thereof. On November 19 the drill struck the Third sand, but the gas and oil catching fire, destroyed the derrick. Within a day or so the flames were extinguished, a new rig put up, and an eighty-barrel well brought into existence. Then the stampede to Argyle commenced. F. M. Campbell built the first house and led in the building enterprise. Within a little while the land was covered with houses, and Argyle became the Mecca of oil men. The Givens gas well, on the Gibson farm, supplied for a long time the light and heat for Petrolia.

The Argyle Savings Bank, of Petrolia, established in September, 1872, offered interest on time deposits ranging from four to six per cent. The directors of the bank were John Pitcairn, Jr., John Satterfield, H. L. Taylor, George V. Forman, J. J. Vandergrift and George W. Thumm. After passing through many hands, it failed in 1891, injuring only the stockholders.

Near and at Argyle the highest well mouth did not exceed 1,171 feet above the ocean, and that was Bly & Rowley's Number 2, on the A. L. Campbell farm. The well on the Harrop farm, Emery & Caldwell's producers on the R. D. Campbell farm, A. L. Campbell's wells, Satterfield & Taylor's wells, and other famous producers, were commenced at points ranging from 1,149 to 1,171 feet above the ocean level.

Angelica, on the Storey and Kepler farms, sprung into existence in June, 1873, when twenty store and dwelling houses were raised and occupied.

Iron City, now practically a part of Millerstown, was a busy place in 1873. Even prior to that date, in 1869, the Reformed society erected a church there, the history of which is given in the chapter on Millerstown. Hardware stores, saloons, hotels, boarding houses and all the institutions of an oil town were there even before the great railroad trestle was built, but the site is now given up to agriculture, the wrecks of derricks speaking of its former greatness.

Haysville is located in the midst of what was a most prolific oil field, where the Union Oil Company, or H. L. Taylor & Company, had, early in the seventies, ninety-seven producers, ranging in depth from 1,630 to 1,700 feet. That known as "Matthew Storey Number 2" opened as a 1,200-barrel producer, and others were equally great gushers. Thomas Hays ultimately became owner of the greater part of the lands, laid out the village round John McCorkle's store, and established his mercantile house there in 1875. A year after N. W. Krause opened his oil well supply store, and fifty or sixty other buildings were erected. Owing to the decrease in production, beginning in 1879, the people sought better fields, and Haysville was deserted.

CHAPTER XLV.

FAIRVIEW BOROUGH.

FOUNDING AND GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—LATER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—OIL FEVER—POPULATION—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE village of Fairview was founded seventy-seven years after the French discovered oil on Oil creek, and almost forty-two years before the American operators knew anything of the "Fannie Jane," or her extraordinary contemporaries on Bear creek. In 1826, it is true, James McElwee opened a little stock of whisky and groceries at the point now called Fairview, but not until 1830 did Thomas McCleary and William Hawk, who died in 1848, survey the site into town lots. Peter Beighley, the first postmaster, Robert Patton, the second postmaster, James Adams, James McElwaine, the Star Route contractor, William McCafferty, John Emerick, John Smith, George Ward and James Moore were the first lot buyers. William McCafferty established a cabinet shop in 1830 or 1831, and also a tavern. McElwee appears to have left the place and Robert Patton to have succeeded him as merchant. George Ward was mail carrier and James Moore was the village blacksmith. John Adams opened a stock of goods in John Smith's house in 1838-39. This house, with twelve others, then constituted the town. A log house occupied the site of the present Adams House, in which James Adams opened a store. Within the ensuing ten years some progress was made; George Emerick entered into friendly competition with McCafferty in the tavern business; Shields Adams competed with Robert Patton and Maj. James Adams for general trade; James Scott opened a harness shop, and one or more tradesman found employment there. The Fairview foundry was established in 1844 by Col. James A. Gibson and M. S. Adams. The latter was also in the mercantile business until 1853, when he sold to Arnold & Crawford. In 1858 Arnold & Crawford became owners of the foundry, which was carried on from the fall of that year until 1860 by J. J. Maxwell, lessee. In the latter year he purchased the property, and continued to operate it until 1872.

In 1846 Shields Adams carried on a hotel in the old Emerick House. The old Adams House, a three-story frame building, was erected in 1872 for Maj. W. C. Adams. The building in itself is a history of the oil town. Before the production in the Fairview neighborhood fell to zero, the owner died, and the big hotel was taken apart, the lumber hauled to Butler, reconstructed opposite the McKean street school and named the Waverly House. In 1873 there were four licensed hotels, namely: The Adams House, the O'Brien House, the Ray House and the McFann House, now the Adams Hotel.

The Fairview Reporter was established in 1872 by Col. Samuel Young, with R. W. Criswell, editor. In 1873 publication was discontinued, the owner and editor seeking a larger field for newspaper work.

The Fairview Deposit and Savings Bank was established August 15, 1872, by Ralston, McQuade & Company to transact a general banking and exchange business. The firm had an office also at Karns City, and transacted business at both places for some time, with D. A. Ralston president, and R. W. McKee cashier. On March 15, 1882, the concern closed its doors, leaving nominal assets. The liabilities, which aggregated \$225,000, represented the savings of a thousand people and the capital of many oil operators and merchants.

In 1871 the oil men came to change all the quiet and happiness of forty years' growth into a cauldron, boiling with excitement, hope, disappointment, pleasure, joy and sorrow. They succeeded, and the old village was lost in the rioting of speculation and pleasure which reigned here after the Argyle stampede. A mania for boring through the earth seemed to have taken possession of young and old, merchant and tradesman. It was an epidemic of enterprise and is fully described in a preceding chapter.

In August, 1872, the Jameson well reached Third sand, at a depth of 1,430 feet, when a vein of gas and oil was struck. The two liquids caught fire, destroyed the rig and smothered young Jameson. The flow of oil was 300 barrels at first, then decreased to 200, and by August 30, fell to 150 barrels a day.

In 1870 the village contained some 200 inhabitants, but in 1876 there were over 1,000. By 1880 the population had dwindled to 333, and the census of 1890 gave it 303.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In 1825 the first school building on the site of Fairview was erected. It was a rude log structure, with greased paper in the openings to take the place of glass, and a huge fire place. In 1835 Squire Thomas McCleary taught in the old school on the Rankin farm. In 1857 a modern school house was built. In 1875 this house being too small to accommodate all the pupils, a new two-story building, thirty by sixty, costing, including furniture, \$4,200, was erected, \$2,200 of this amount being raised by subscription and a fair or festival. The present directors, elected in February, 1894, are J. J. Maxwell and W. P. Jameson, the old board comprising H. S. Garner, W. C. Hawn, Thomas Hays, J. A. Wilson, J. M. Byers and H. W. Jameson. The children of school age, in June, 1893, numbered thirty-eight males and forty-one females. The total school revenue for 1893 was \$874.64, including a State appropriation of \$424.96.

The German Lutheran Church was organized here two years after the survey of the town site was made, when the society erected a round-log house, without flooring, and with a roof only useful in dry weather. Owing to the limited number and financial condition of the worshipers, the Reformed society, and perhaps the first Methodist class, became interested in the old log house, and made of it a Union church, the former holding services therein until the building of their present church, in 1857. The old log house, which stood opposite Young's

blacksmith shop, was moved by William McCafferty and is now a barn on David Rankin's farm.

St. Peter's Reformed Church may be said to have been organized in 1845, by Rev. Samuel Miller, of the old White Church congregation of Sugar creek. In 1849 Rev. L. D. Leberman succeeded him, but Mr. Miller resumed charge of St. Peter's as one of his appointments in 1850. Rev. H. H. Hartman succeeded him in 1852; Rev. Abner Dale came in 1856; Rev. David O. Shoemaker in August, 1860; Rev. J. S. Shade in 1865, and Rev. Abner Dale again in September, 1869. He was pastor until his death, January 16, 1875. In June Rev. Joseph Hannaberry was elected pastor and served until April, 1879, when Rev. J. W. Alspach was called. In 1887 Rev. H. H. Sandoe came, and he was succeeded in October, 1888, by Rev. H. S. Garner, the present pastor, who has also charge of the church at Millerstown. The membership is placed at 118. On May 31, 1857, a frame building, erected by M. S. Ray in 1854, was dedicated. It was improved with a new roof in 1889 and again improved in 1892, and is now a fair house of worship. Down to 1874 this church was in the Sugar Creek charge. Then it became a distinct charge and remained so until 1879, when it was connected with the Millerstown church. The elders are William Ellenberger, J. D. Daubenspeck and J. M. Byers; the deacons, Thomas Snow, Charles Ellenberger and David Daubenspeck. It was chartered November 3, 1876, with the following members: Joseph Hannaberry, John Daubenspeck, William Ellenberger, David Daubenspeck, Thomas Snow, Christian Gerner and Henry Shakeley.

The United Presbyterian Church dates back to 1834, when all but five families and one elder withdrew from the Bear Creek Presbyterian church and established the Associate Reformed church here, Rev. Joseph Johnston being credited with the leadership of the movement. The older Presbyterian church then became the Bear Creek United Presbyterian church, with Mr. Johnston as pastor. Revs. James Green, Robert W. Oliver, Riddle, James H. Fife and John A. Campbell were the pastors down to 1857, when the place of meeting was changed to Fairview village, where Robert Hawn erected a church in 1850. Rev. W. P. Breaden was ordained pastor, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Dodds, who served until 1878, when Rev. A. B. C. McFarland was ordained. The new building was dedicated August 24, 1883, on the site of the old church, which was taken down. Its building may be credited to the zeal and energy of Mr. McFarland, who watched its construction and saw that the house was paid for as soon as the contractor reported it finished. William Gibson, John C. Ray and William Wilson lent important aid to the pastor. The society was incorporated September 12, 1883, the petitioners being W. Campbell, William Gibson, J. A. Wilson, J. C. Ray, M. P. Black and William Wilson. The new church was erected by Frank Stewart at a cost of \$16,000, after plans by Bailey, of Pittsburgh. It is a German Gothic building, in red brick from the Gamble brickyard. Since Mr. McFarland's time Rev. R. M. Sherrard has been the only ordained pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized August 12, 1875, with ten members, by T. S. Negley, a student of Princeton college, who began his labors July 4, 1875, and Elders Thomas Hays and Robert W. McKee. They, with Mrs.

Elizabeth Black, Mrs. Kate J. Hays, Thomas H. and Nancy H. Moore, Curtis Moore, Jennie Moore, Mrs. Clara Stetson and Mrs. Harriet Young, were the first members. By August 21, 1875, the membership was increased to twenty-one. Eight days later Mr. Negley bade farewell to the congregation and, on November 6, his place was taken by Rev. I. D. Decker, who preached in the German Reformed building a day later, and also, on the same day, in the school house at Karns City. In February, 1876, the two churches had a membership of fifty-nine, and a movement to erect buildings was inaugurated. The trustees were the elders named, with M. S. Ray, R. M. Russell and D. F. McKee. On February 17, Thomas B. Clark, Thomas Hays, William Flemming, R. W. McKee and Alexander Ralston were appointed a building committee, and on May 25, work on the building at Fairview commenced, though ground was broken for the Karns City building the day before. The first was completed and dedicated December 17, 1876, the cost being \$6,000. Mr. Decker was ordained pastor November 1, and on November 16, Karns City was constituted a separate church, with thirteen members, the pastor continuing to serve both congregations until January 8, 1877. On October 2, however, he was asked to give half of his time to Karns City, and on October 30 became pastor of that congregation. At the beginning of 1878 there were ninety members at Fairview and fifty at Karns City. In 1883, M. S. Ray was chosen an additional elder. Mr. Decker continued until October, 1883, and was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Kearns, who served until January, 1892, when Rev. W. L. McClure succeeded him, being ordained in September, 1893. There are now fifty-three members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to the thirties, when the old Lutheran church was transformed into a Union meeting house. In 1847 a house of worship was erected, which is still used. Later the place was a charge of the Clinton circuit, again united with North Washington and again with Karns City, to which circuit it now belongs.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS.

The petition for the incorporation of Fairview borough was recommended by the grand jury February 28, 1866, and granted in September, 1867. The petitioners were J. J. Maxwell, J. S. Moore, W. Alexander, Harrison Gibson, John Bice, Henry Grupen, M. W. Alexander, H. Wagner, A. C. Gibson, William Patton, S. S. Beatty, J. W. Waters, E. Scott, S. S. Bell, D. A. Holmes, W. C. Adams, M. S. Ray, A. H. Maxwell, J. C. Alexander, John Smith, Dr. J. F. Beatty, T. M. McMillen, Charles Fowler, W. F. Bice, R. Wood and Charles Millinger. Nothing appears to have been done under this act of incorporation for some years. In fact the first record is dated October 2, 1872, and ends March 8, 1873. The burgess and councilmen elected annually since 1872 are as follows:—

1872—John Pollock, burgess; James Rutherford, A. J. Mabb, Harrison Gibson, Chambers Scott and J. J. Maxwell, councilmen; W. F. Bice, constable; John Smith, and A. O'Brien, overseers of the poor, with M. S. Ray,

secretary. George H. Bemus was chosen permanent secretary, and R. W. McKee, treasurer.

1873—A. J. Mabb, James McCleary, R. W. McKee, J. J. Maxwell, John Ervin.

1874—James Rutherford, burgess. There is no record for 1874 or 1875.

1876—George H. Graham, burgess; M. S. Ray, Hugh Young, J. A. Ervin, R. W. McKee and O. E. Tiffany.

1877—George H. Graham, burgess; H. C. Birchard, assistant burgess; A. J. Nicholson, J. E. Brownyear, Franklin Chapman and J. J. Maxwell.

1878—George H. Graham, burgess; J. J. Maxwell, assistant burgess; George W. Grow, H. C. Birchard and J. E. Brownyear.

1879—Thomas Hays, burgess; Milton Conway, assistant burgess; R. W. McKee and J. A. Wilson.

1880—Thomas Hays, burgess; J. D. Burton, assistant burgess; A. J. Nicholson, W. T. McCoy and James Rutherford.

1881—M. S. Ray, burgess; H. C. Birchard, assistant burgess; G. H. Graham and E. Koonce.

1882—M. S. Ray, burgess; P. B. Kelchner, assistant burgess; Samuel Eykes, Thomas Hays and A. Grow.

1883—J. M. Byers, burgess; P. T. Templeton and A. C. Gibson.

1884—James Byers, burgess; T. P. Kelchner, assistant burgess; D. Eykes and H. Gibson.

1885—George H. Graham, burgess; William Storey, assistant burgess; J. A. Wilson and P. B. Kelchner.

1886—G. H. Graham, burgess; William Storey, assistant burgess; Charles Hindman and W. P. Jameson.

1887—A. Grow, burgess; M. S. Ray and A. T. McDowell.

1888—A. L. Timblin, burgess; P. R. Bollinger, assistant burgess; A. C. Gibson and Eli Reep.

1889—A. L. Timblin, burgess; D. W. McClure, assistant burgess, and James Byers.

1890—Samuel Eykes, burgess; R. C. Scott, assistant burgess, and John Graham.

1891—Samuel Eykes, burgess; R. C. Scott, assistant burgess; H. Gibson and F. M. Michael.

1892—Dr. V. F. Thomas, burgess; Charles McClung, assistant burgess; J. A. Wilson and George H. Graham.

1893—Dr. V. F. Thomas, burgess; Charles McClung, assistant burgess; William Ellenberger and J. H. Warnmack.

1894—John Bice, burgess; W. C. Hawn, D. Eykes and F. M. Michael elected, but Mr. Hawn did not qualify. William Ellenberger, F. M. Michael, J. A. Wilson, David Eykes and George H. Graham form the present council, with Samuel H. Templeton, secretary.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The post-office was established near Bear Creek church in 1831, with Peter Beighley postmaster, and George Ward mail carrier, on the Butler road. Beighley was succeeded in 1835 by Robert Patton. Dr. Bullard was the next incumbent; William Alexander and Dr. Beatty held the office subsequently; then W. C. Adams served prior to December, 1870, when William Alexander was appointed, the office being then named Baldwin in honor of Henry Baldwin, one of the first lawyers of the old circuit. Chambers Scott succeeded Mr. Alexander, but within a year, or on August 26, 1887, Samuel H. Templeton was appointed his successor. It was made a money order office April 4, 1892.

The justices of the peace elected since 1873 are as follows: A. G. Mahaffy, 1873; M. S. Ray, 1874, 1879, 1885 and 1890; W. C. Adams, 1879; J. D. Burton, 1881; James T. Wilson, 1883; William Storey (did not qualify); L. R. McFann, 1884 and 1889, and William Gibson, 1891.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The first fire in 1873 originated in the Patton clothing store, north of M. S. Ray's house, destroying it, with Clark & Timblin's office. The second fire started in the spring of 1874, in the old McCafferty House, occupied at the time by A. O'Brien, destroying the property. The explosion of gas, on January 28, 1877, in Robert Patton's house, resulted in wrecking the building, in the death of Mrs. Patton, and in serious injury to the owner and Rev. Mr. Decker, who had his rooms there. It appears that gas from the main found a way into the cellar under the frozen ground, and filled the space. A lighted lamp, being placed at the head of the cellar way, soon played the part of fuse and a mighty explosion followed. The fire of February 20, 1877, destroyed the building occupied by Mrs. Adams' millinery store, R. J. Wiles & Company's grocery store, Lopher's hardware store and T. A. Smith's book store. The old Emerick House, which stood nearly opposite the Hawn store, and was occupied by Wilson as a hotel, was burned August 9, 1881. C. Alexander's drug store was destroyed in 1885, the property belonging to Squire Ray.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Victorious Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized in February, 1877, with thirty-two members—R. J. Shanor presiding.

Liberty Lodge, Number 965, K. of H., was organized March 19, 1878, with the following named members: Thomas B. Clark, George H. Graham, Thomas Hays, A. J. Nicholson, Thomas F. Moore, J. L. Hite, M. S. Ray, R. W. McKee, S. I. Strickland, J. E. Brownear, James Rutherford, F. H. Chapman, Thomas A. Smith, J. W. Love, H. C. Birchard, J. J. Maxwell, G. C. Maxwell, J. A. Gortland, J. A. Knapp, A. T. McKee, W. J. Pollock, A. P. Shearer, G. W. McGroin, R. M. Russell and G. W. Miller. The Union Hall was originally built by David Stewart in 1875 for mercantile uses, and he kept store there until 1878, when it was sold at sheriff's sale, and was ultimately purchased by the Knights of Honor. It is now jointly owned by this lodge, the United Workmen

and the American Mechanics. Formerly the Equitable Aid Union had an interest in it. In the fall of 1893 there were twenty-nine members in this lodge. Four members have died since the organization: Miller, Russell, Conway and Bell.

McNair Lodge, Number 107, A. O. U. W., was organized April 5, 1877, with twenty-three members, which increased before the close of the year to sixty-five. C. C. Alexander was P. M. W.; A. J. Nicholson, M. W.; W. H. Scott, G. F.; E. Coons, O.; C. W. Hovis, recorder; W. M. Patton, receiver; Charles Hindman, G.; A. S. Miller, J. W., and P. L. Gibson, O. W.

Baldwin Union, Number 467, E. A. U., was organized in July, 1882, with twenty members. The lodge holds its charter with five members, namely: Thomas Hays, Keziah J. Hays, Sophia M. McClure, J. D. Burton and O. W. Akin.

Baldwin Council, Number 751, Jr. O. U. A. M., was chartered September 21, 1892, with the following named members: S. H. Templeton, E. E. Reep, O. W. Reep, George W. Campbell, J. W. Wagoner, H. W. Jameson, John H. Graham, James Alexander, S. A. Keefer, C. M. Storey, H. D. Storey, D. I. McClintock, R. N. Wilson, W. F. Alexander, E. W. Byers, J. M. Byers, P. R. Bollinger and James M. Maxwell.

The Producers' Protective Union, Number 12, was organized at Kurns City, September 28, 1877, with W. H. Hoffman, president; T. P. Thompson and N. B. Parker, vice-presidents; M. H. Mercer, secretary; A. J. Saulsbury, treasurer, and John Galloway, sergeant-at-arms. The charter members of the association numbered thirty. The organization finally fell to pieces, most of the members joining in the stampede to the Bradford field.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PETROLIA BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—OIL DISCOVERED—RAPID GROWTH—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—THE NOTORIOUS BEN HOGAN—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—POSTOFFICE AND SCHOOLS—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES, ETC—FIRE COMPANIES AND WATER SUPPLY—THE GREAT FLOOD—CHURCHES—BOROUGH COUNCILS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—BANKS AND BUSINESS COMPANIES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

IN February, 1872, the site of Petrolia was a part of the Bear Creek wilderness. The little building erected by W. E. Clark that month was the beginning of the town, though the J. B. Jameson farm house stood where the present opera house is, and the cleared lands and homes of A. L. Campbell and George H. Graham stood in evidence of pastoral civilization having settled there before commercial enterprise appeared. In April, 1872, the "Fannie Jane" was drilled into the oil land by Dimmick, Nesbitt & Lardin, and the fluid responded to the drill in such large quantities that the wilderness was soon filled with an army of excited oil men. A newspaper reporter, who rode down from Parker's Landing in the summer of that year, passed *en route* some twenty wagon loads of houses and household effects, including one two-story house forty feet square, which was undergoing removal for the fifth time. Before the close of the year a town, said to contain about 2,000 inhabitants, was brought into existence.

In December, 1873, there were at that point four hotels, twelve grocery stores, two hardware stores, two dry goods stores, three clothing stores, two bakeries, seven barber shops, three machine shops, two meat markets, two drug stores, two billiard halls, one news room, and the offices of three physicians and several lawyers. The reporter of the period did not calculate the number of saloons, but it is certain that in 1874 there were sixty saloons in the village.

The first grocery and saloon was established at the corner of Main and Jamison streets, by John Painter, who moved from Brady's Bend in 1872. R. W. Cram built a news room and private postoffice; W. E. Clark erected a house, which was used as a machine shop by Wm. Robertson; Ben Hogan's opera house and gaming hall, Peter Christie's Central Hotel, McBride's drug store, Courtney's machine shop, and D. C. Backus, who moved his store and hardware stock from Argyle, were all here early in 1872. About that time the Argyle Bank was moved to Petrolia. Ellis Goodman opened a stock of clothing in 1873, L. P. Cross a photographer's studio, and scores of others established stores and shops here within the succeeding three years. From the spring of 1875 to the fall of 1877 it was an extraordinary specimen of the oil town species. Men and

women, as good and true as the country ever produced, were here in numbers, while the representatives of the other class were also numerous, parading their vices in the sunlight as well as in the glare of the gaslight, in the Coliseum and Oil Exchange as well as on the streets. In Centennial year the E. P. Chesebrough and the Benedict dry goods stores were opened; drug stores, hotels, restaurants and saloons multiplied and began to assume permanency. In 1878 James L. Clark bought the house which he established as the Hotel Brunswick.

Argyle was eaten up by the new town at the cross roads, and each morning beheld new hotels, new stores and dwellings rising above the creek and in the valley. The population jumped from zero to 3,000, and from 3,000 to 5,000. The oil reservoirs of the twenty-second degree belt yielded up a golden stream, and money was expended lavishly and foolishly. This reign of prosperity was tempered by many set backs. Several conflagrations and one destructive flood visited the place; but all could not quell the enterprise or the revels of the people.

Three newspapers were published at Petrolia. The *Advertiser* was the first, but after a brief existence it gave up the field to the *Record*, established October 27, 1877, and removed to Butler in June, 1888. The *Producers' Free Press* came early in 1878, and lasted only a few months. All of these papers are spoken of in "The Press" chapter, where the reader is referred for fuller information.

The notorious Ben Hogan was a resident here in the seventies, and though now an evangelist, preaching from New York to San Francisco, he then had a very questionable reputation. In 1865 he made the toughest place in the world—Pithole—shake with his profanity, and, with "French Kate," as partner, carried on a resort there. Subsequently, at Babylon, he opened a great dance house. That infamous little place, becoming too narrow for him, he sought a wider field at Parker's Landing; but the authorities controlling him on land, he launched a vice-armored floating palace on the Allegheny. The craft, 150 x 40 feet in dimensions, was originally a Pithole boarding house, but he fitted it up at heavy cost, manned it with fifteen or twenty female mariners and a few desperadoes like himself, took on a cargo of wine and whisky, defied the law and kept the profits. Even then, no one dreamt that this terror would venture into Butler county; but he did, after the floating palace was wrecked on a faro bank, and opened a house at Petrolia. The "Female Seminary" was one of his institutions. He ran for burgess of the new borough, and received seven more votes than George H. Dimmick, but the character of the voters was questioned and his attempt to gain official honor failed. He erected an \$11,000 opera house here, one at Greece City and one at Millerstown, and for a few years ruled as king of sports. His departure brought relief to the old settlers of the county, who were pleased to learn that he had established himself north of the Kinzua ravine and was far away from Bear creek.

The population of Petrolia in 1876 was estimated at 5,000. In 1880, the census enumerators found 1,186 inhabitants, and in 1890, 546; but in April, 1894, the estimated population was 400. In June, 1893, there were eighty-five male and fifty-four female pupils of school age in the borough. The total receipts for school purposes amounted to \$1,461.21, of which a sum of \$791.26 was appro-

priated by the State. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$41,327; the county tax, \$165.31, and the State tax, \$53.06.

The postoffice was established in 1873, with R. W. Cram postmaster. Four years later 5,000 persons received their mail there, and it was raised to the dignity of a third-class office. William Gibson was appointed postmaster in 1882. Thomas Carlin succeeded Mr. Gibson in 1889, and Mrs. Ida O. Ervin was the next incumbent. In February, 1894, W. S. Walcott succeeded Mrs. Ervin.

The present school building was erected shortly after the incorporation of the borough. In June, 1893, there were three school rooms reported, and in January, 1894, the following named teachers were presiding: Edward Harper, Maggie Shira and Jennie Espy. The directors were: J. S. Foster, R. E. English, Tracy Denholm, Joseph Burkhart, John Byers and Thomas Carlin.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES, ETC.

The first fire, other than that at the Jameson well, occurred in November, 1872. While it destroyed five or six houses and entailed heavy losses on the people of the town, it did not for a moment retard their chase after oil and the almighty dollar. The fire of January, 1873, originated at the Wilson well above the town, whence it spread to five wells in the vicinity, destroying the rigs and 5,000 barrels of oil. The oil, which flowed into the creek, was accidentally fired by one of the Dean brothers. The two brothers were severely burned for their carelessness, while the dwellings of Prof. Loomis and Parsons were destroyed and one man killed by the falling of a burning derrick. In April, 1873, the Evans & Jennings well on the Dougherty farm, near Petrolia, took fire, and 900 barrels of oil were destroyed.

On Sunday evening, December 10, 1876, occurred a terrible explosion of dynamite on the outskirts of the town, which broke the windows of many buildings and blew to atoms David Smith and a teamster, who had just brought the explosive from Titusville. A second dynamite catastrophe took place near Petrolia October 28, 1878, resulting in the deaths of S. O. Gotham, H. R. French and John W. Fowler.

The fire of August 1, 1879, came to destroy what the flood left undisturbed. Lutzinger's barber shop, the Grand Central Hotel, Newman's candy shop, Harvey's store, Comerford's saloon, and the postoffice on the upper side, Dr. Mahneke's office and Spence's stable on the lower side, and the old Shirley store buildings across Main street, were burned. The drug store of A. A. West was torn down by the mob under the pretence of preventing the spread of the fire. A notice on an outbuilding of Burgess Stone, with the motto, "Bread or Blood," distinguishable among the hieroglyphics, led to the supposition that incendiaries were at work.

The fire of April 3, 1886, destroyed the Methodist church, the parsonage and the A. M. Rice building adjoining. The church was erected in 1874 as a Union church for Protestant worship, but was subsequently purchased by the Methodists, who were the owners when it was destroyed. The society rebuilt on the same ground and worship there to-day. This fire was also credited to incendiaries. The conflagration of December 22, 1889, was a serious set-back to the

town, but that which occurred in December, 1890, destroyed two-thirds of the business center and entailed great losses on the community.

The fire of February 29, 1893, destroyed buildings owned by the following named citizens: W. G. Forcht, S. P. Christy, M. L. Starr, Knights of Pythias and J. B. Kilroy, who owned three buildings. The fire originated in Christy's livery stable. The bravery of the nozzlemen, F. W. Quinn, F. J. Carman, John Byers, Sopha Yeager and John Forquer, who, wrapped in wet blankets, held the hose in the face of the flames, saved a repetition of the terrible fire of December, 22, 1889.

The fire of July 4, 1893, is said to have started in one of the Kilroy buildings, on the east side of Jameson street. The buildings destroyed were the Masonic Hall, the only brick house in the town, the stores of Toronski Brothers, E. P. Chesebro, Mrs. Lenehan, Vensel & English, J. S. Foster, Mrs. L. George, G. Kilchenstein, Tracy Denholm, M. L. Starr, Mrs. J. A. Foote, J. M. Hawk, John Campbell and George Jones; the markets of Asa Campbell and H. Cromling; the old Argyle Savings Bank, then John Byer's dwelling, formerly the postoffice; A. W. Root's building, Heckler's barber shop, Avemann's, Hindman's and Beach's dwellings, J. B. Kilroy's Commercial Hotel, grocery store and other buildings, and Mrs. C. M. Bennett's Central House, where the new Central House of Campbell & Byers stands. In rear of the Central, D. C. Burns' oil well, then pumping for eighteen years, lost its equipment.

The present large store of E. P. Chesebro was completed on the site of the old building early in April, 1894. The Central House, the postoffice, built by Mrs. Ida O. Ervin, Mrs. Lenehan's millinery store and dwelling, English & Vensel's hardware store and George Kilchenstein's tailoring house were erected early in the same year.

FIRE COMPANIES AND WATER SUPPLY.

In November, 1872, following the first fire, a fire department was organized and became a celebrated local company. The United Pipe Lines supplied the water and patronized two fire companies—the Citizens' and United Hose Companies. United Hose Company, Number 1, was recruited in 1873 by A. C. Beeson, from the employes of the United Pipe Line Company. The Petrolia Hose Company followed, and in 1874 another organization known as the Protective Hose Company, of Petrolia, was brought into existence. It was chartered May 19, 1879, with the following named directors: R. J. Bottner, J. H. Sutherland, P. Christie, O. McCarthy, C. Barthold, S. F. O'Grady, A. Adrian, C. Bullock, George Griffin and T. S. McFarland. The United Hose Company also obtained a charter.

In April, 1874, the council passed an ordinance giving to A. C. Beeson and Murat Compton the right to construct water works. This franchise was at once transferred to E. O'Donnell and F. L. Masson, who constructed the system and carried it on until June, 1880, when a stock company was organized to assume ownership, Guerdon Williams, D. C. Backus, T. J. Mapes, D. A. Cypher, F. L. Masson, S. W. Harley and E. A. Taylor being the officials. In 1891 it became the property of the borough.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The flood of July 26, 1879, which destroyed much valuable property at Petrolia, was caused by a heavy local rain storm. At eleven o'clock A. M. the waters inundated Karns City and flowed toward the railroad bridge above Petrolia, and thence poured in on the great oil town. South and north of Main street and west of the railroad, houses were built over Bear creek. Of these, the White Fawn restaurant was the first to move. Following in its wake were Miles' law office and the lumber piles of Nanstiel. The White Fawn kept intact across Main street until it struck Bottner's jewelry store, where it halted for the oncoming houses and debris. Then the strange squadron sailed onward, sweeping everything between the railroad and the Central Hotel down to the United Pipe Line Company's shops, where the storm and the wild waters played havoc with the buildings. Meantime, on the other side of the railroad, from the old oil well downward, the waters were not idle, so that the territory from Nesbitt avenue, on the south line, to the United Pipe Line Company's shops, and eastward from a line east of Argyle and Fairview streets to Jameson street, was almost cleared of buildings. An entire block standing over the creek on Railroad street was destroyed. The Harley dwelling and the hose house were followed by the Coliseum, a large building which stood upon the island and erected at a cost of \$1,400 in which to hold walking matches. A match was being held and the building was filled with spectators when the flood came unexpectedly and swept it from its foundation so quickly that many of the audience had difficulty in escaping. It withstood the current until struck by a large oil tank, which practically wrecked the building, and it then swept onward, taking everything in its pathway.

The following list taken from the *Record* embraces the buildings carried away: I. H. Otto's shanty, S. W. Harley's dwelling, Charles Gardner's shanty, Mrs. Thompson's dwelling, the Coliseum or rink, P. Murray's boiler shop, the hose house, Major Hawkins' derrick and oil tanks, Yough's blacksmith shop, M. N. Miles' law office, Nesbitt's "White Fawn," Dill's candy store, O'Donnell's "Hart building," Foote & Weeks' drug store, Teske's barber shop, Levine's cigar store, Bartholdi's clothing store, M. C. Benedict's law office, Bottner's jewelry store, Dan Smith's and Cole's barber shops, the R. Lecky buildings, vacant and tenanted, West's photograph gallery, Levison's cleaning works, the Worden building, Purcell's vacant house, DeCoursey's barber shop, the Smith and the Miles buildings, the Comerford, the Miles and the Bowers vacant buildings, Burkhart's shoe shop, Jonas Hafele's shanty, Petrolia bath-rooms, Mrs. Beauton's dress making store, D. C. Backus' wareroom, Christie & Cameron's stables, Butler County Gas Lines stable, Zillifro's, Hand's and McNell's dwellings and the Harris and Hand barn. The Clifton House escaped destruction owing to Lyon's boiler shop above it, which the waters were not able to move. The list of houses inundated is equally extensive, but with the exception of the Central House, the Central drug store, Marks' dry goods store, Ireland & McCaughtry's machine shop, and the United Pipe Line's buildings, the losses from flooding were not heavy. Many persons narrowly escaped death in various forms, so

that the reminiscences of the day tell of many stupid acts and a greater number of heroic deeds. The *Record* estimated the entire loss at \$75,000.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 1, 1873, with D. H. and Jane Taylor, D. N. and Adelia Amey, L. B. and Fannie Anderson, H. E. and Jennie Paine, Isaac and Charlotte Elliott, F. M. and Lydia Small, E. and C. McCall, members. In 1873 a meeting house was erected at a cost of \$2,381.50, and a parsonage at a cost of \$491.75. Both were burned in the fall of 1884. In 1885 a new church and parsonage were built north of Squire Fleming's house, the insurance on the old building enabling the society to rebuild. The pastors in charge, since 1873, are as follows: Revs. George J. Squires, 1873; A. L. Kellogg, 1875; R. N. Stubbs, 1878; P. W. Schofield, 1879; Manassas Miller, 1881; William Taylor, 1883; Sylvester Fidler, 1884; William Bunce, 1886; F. M. Small, 1887, and J. H. Clemens, the present pastor, in 1892. Mr. Clemens claims a membership of 214 in the circuit, which includes Bruin or Martinsburg.

The Petrolia Presbyterian Church was organized July 10, 1877, by Revs. R. W. McCaslin, James Coulter and W. D. Patton, with the following named members: John Andrews and wife, Mrs. M. C. Benedict, D. W. Bailey, Nancy J. Black, John G. Brandon, Laura Brandon, A. M. Bricker and wife, Jane C. Hart, Mrs. R. E. Foster, Sarepta E. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth Stand, Alfred L. Jury and wife, Susan Jewell, Mrs. E. Kirschartz, Mary E. Thompson, Thomas G. and Martha Schick, Levi Grand, Florence Wilson, Elizabeth Linn and one other whose name is not given on the record. Mr. Rutherford was stated supply from the beginning of the organization and preached here prior to July, 1877. In November, 1878, Mr. Decker was called as stated supply and regularly appointed in April, 1879. John Andrews and A. L. Jury were ordained elders at the organization; Charles D. Backus, J. G. Brandon and L. G. Wilson in 1878; David Quigley in 1881, and E. P. Chesebro in 1884. The society was incorporated November 15, 1886, with the following members or subscribers: David Quigley, E. P. Chesebro, H. A. Klingensmith, J. H. Chatham, W. G. Russell and their wives, A. C. Byers and Mrs. W. H. Daugherty, R. E. Foster, L. Ostrander and Miss Louisa M. Ness. A church was then erected, but of the original congregation W. H. Daugherty, E. P. Chesebro, Mrs. Chesebro and Mrs. Ostrander are now the only resident members. Rev. W. L. McClure is pastor, this church, with that at Fairview and the church at Martinsburg, forming his charge. There are eighty-one members.

St. James' Catholic Chapel, a mission of the Bradys Bend parish, dates back to 1874, when a large number of Catholics petitioned the bishop of Pittsburgh to have a church erected here. Father Tierney was appointed pastor, and under his administration a building was erected at a cost of over \$4,000. The pastors at Brady's Bend have attended to this chapel from its beginning, Father Callahan being the present one.

The Church of Christ was incorporated March 1, 1880, under authority of court given on that date. The members of the association at that time were G.

B. Herbert, W. P. Johnson, H. E. Paine, J. H. Norton and A. Kelly. A building was erected and used for worship for a year or two, until the organization disbanded, when the building was moved to Sandy Lake.

St. Peter's Mission Chapel was completed in April, 1882, through the efforts of Rev. Edmund Burke, of the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler. On May 29, 1882, he transferred the building to the local society. It was burned in 1889, since which time no services have been held.

BOROUGH COUNCILS AND JUSTICES.

The first election for Petrolia borough took place in February, 1873, when the following named officers were chosen: George H. Dimmick, burgess; J. Satterfield, assistant-burgess; A. L. Campbell and J. A. Thompson, justices of the peace; J. B. Brown, R. S. Rowley, A. L. Campbell, W. F. Jordan and William Gibson, councilmen; P. Christie, night constable; D. Spence and R. Elliott, borough constables; J. B. Jameson, W. Gibson, R. S. Rowley, D. Tubbs, Andrew Campbell and R. W. Amey, school directors; E. E. Scudder and F. F. A. Wilson, inspectors; H. Millichamp, judge of election; F. M. Campbell, D. C. Backus and Samuel McBride, auditors; William Gibson, assessor, and J. H. Lewis clerk.

1874—G. H. Dimmick, burgess; O. W. Fletcher, clerk; Rowley, Raver, Sheffield, Tupper and Sachen.

1875—Frank L. Masson, burgess; M. N. Miles, clerk; Owen McCarthy, J. W. Harlan, Hatch, Adrian, Ireland and R. J. Bottner.

1876—Frank L. Masson, burgess; M. N. Miles, clerk; C. Barthold, C. Templeton, J. C. Lyon, P. Christie and W. H. Green.

1877—D. W. Bailey, burgess; Thomas S. McFarland, J. H. Sutherland, W. Gibson, A. C. Beeson, F. L. Masson and J. C. Lyon.

1878—W. H. Green, burgess; A. C. Beeson, S. G. Coffin, R. J. Bottner, R. S. Raver, Thomas Carlin and Owen McCarthy.

1879—W. H. Green, burgess; A. C. Beeson, W. Gibson, W. Robertson, L. N. Ireland, R. S. Raver and Owen McCarthy.

1880—W. H. Green, burgess; William Robertson, J. H. Sutherland, J. C. Lyon, L. N. Ireland, Edward O'Donnell and William Gibson.

1881—James Buzzard, burgess; W. Gibson, J. C. Lyon, J. L. Clark, N. C. Gifford and D. A. Cypher.

1882—M. C. Benedict, burgess; W. C. Gifford, J. C. Lyon and F. H. Cauley.

1883—M. C. Benedict, burgess; H. A. Klingensmith, W. H. King and J. E. Hughes.

1884—J. W. Riddle, burgess; A. L. Campbell, L. N. Ireland, Thomas Carlin, W. H. King, Charles E. Herr and William H. Jellison.

1885—J. W. Riddle, burgess; Charles E. Herr, J. H. Chatham and A. W. Root.

1886—J. W. Riddle, burgess; Joseph Burkhart and J. C. Lyon.

1887—William Gibson, burgess; W. S. Wolcott and W. C. Foster.

1888—Robert J. Bottner, burgess; J. A. Foote and G. Kilchenstein.

1889—A. L. Campbell, burgess; J. C. Lyon and F. M. Campbell.

1890—A. L. Campbell, burgess; W. C. Foster and W. S. Wolcott

1891—W. G. Forcht, burgess; Sopha Yeager, W. J. Van Norman and Thomas Carlin.

1892—W. A. Fleming, burgess; J. M. Hawk and H. A. Klingensmith.

1893—W. A. Fleming, burgess; Adam Heckler and R. B. Stevenson.

1894—James C. Lyon, burgess; E. A. Totten, Eugene Gilmore, J. M. Hawk, D. B. Stevenson, John Byers and Adam Heckler.

The following is a list of the names of the justices of the peace elected since 1873: A. L. Campbell, 1873; J. A. Thompson, 1873; J. H. Lewis, 1874; B. F. Wesson, 1874 and 1875; James Buzzard, 1878 and 1880; Francis F. Herr, 1881; Robert J. Bottner, 1882; J. W. Riddle, 1884; William Gibson, 1887; J. W. Riddle, 1889; A. L. Campbell, 1890; W. G. Forcht and W. A. Fleming, 1891.

BANKS AND BUSINESS COMPANIES.

The Argyle Savings Bank, established August 22, 1872, completed an office building at Petrolia in February, 1873. H. A. Taylor being then president, and E. A. Taylor, cashier. The firm transferred its interests to a new company, under whose management the institution suspended.

The Oil Exchange was a veritable Chicago Board of Trade in Centennial year, controlling the oil market of the world, and giving and taking away fortunes, its members being sometimes very rich and sometimes very poor. In May, 1877, work on the new Oil Exchange was begun. It occupied the site of the old exchange of Geo. H. Dimmick, was seventy-three by twenty-four feet, and three stories high, with a hall twenty-three by twenty-four feet. It was burned, rebuilt, purchased by E. P. Chesebro, and finally destroyed in the fire of 1889.

The Washington Building and Loan Association was organized in January, 1894, with O. E. Gilmore, president; J. D. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and R. C. Whitford, counsel. There are now six members holding fifty-five shares.

The Machine Shops of the United Pipe Lines Company formed the leading manufacturing industry down to 1880, when they were removed. For some time after, the machine shops of Ireland & Hughes, and A. C. Price: the boiler works of Frank W. Quinn & Company and J. C. Lyon, and A. W. Root's cup and valve factory were carried on here. Of all, only Frank W. Quinn and J. C. Lyon's boiler shops remain. The work is now generally repairs.

The Petrolia Refining Company was organized in 1892, by F. J. Carman and George Sonwrecker, for the conversion of petroleum products into commercial commodities. Refined petroleum is made more refined in these works, while lubricating oil is also produced. The specialty of the industry is *petrolatum*, a product of the crude oil, which is the basis of the salves now on the market, and equal in itself to the salve sold under the name of vaseline. F. W. Quinn is interested in this industry, the firm name being Quinn & Sonwrecker. Mr. Quinn purchased the Carman interests April 6, 1893.

W. H. Daugherty & Sons, up the creek, have carried on an oil refinery for many years. They manufacture petroleum, illuminating and other oils on the same principle as the Petrolia Refining Company.

The Petrolia Creamery is the latest industrial addition. It was opened February 28, 1894, by the local association. Its capacity is 800 pounds of butter a day.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Clipper Lodge, Number 59, A. O. U. W., was organized under charter September 3, 1873, at Martinsburg, but was transferred to Petrolia in 1875. H. C. Porterfield, C. E. Ryder, James Harvey, William McClupper, S. J. Adams, J. M. Harrison, W. G. Harshaw, William Greenwood, James Daily and W. G. Walters were the first officers.

Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M., was organized at Petrolia, July 15, 1875, and removed to Millerstown in 1893. In the chapter on Millerstown a sketch of the lodge will be found, to which the reader is referred.

Petrolia City Lodge, Number 903, I. O. O. F., was a contemporary of the Masonic lodge until 1879 or 1880, when it disbanded.

Dura Lodge, Number 498, K. of P., was instituted May 15, 1884, with forty-six members. Among the past chancellors may be named the following charter members: J. W. Riddle, R. F. Ruch, W. G. Forcht, M. H. Smith, B. D. Tillinghast, H. W. Daugherty, W. H. King and J. F. Miller. The chair has also been filled by the following new members: W. F. Alexander, Alexander Hazlett, Christ Garing, Thomas Given, W. P. Jameson, W. K. Shreckengost, Harry Williams, J. A. Gibson and John Campbell. William G. Forcht has been the keeper of records and seals for many terms. The membership in May, 1894, was twenty-nine, including seven past chancellors.

James Guthrie Campbell Post, Number 107, G. A. R., was organized October 14, 1878, with thirteen members, namely: George S. Akley, Thomas J. Hanna, J. J. Baker, J. S. Bratton, Lewis Stoner, John S. Altman, D. W. Bailey, J. D. Lewis, W. T. Campbell, R. W. Cram, Michael Long, J. S. Morrison and William T. Raver. The past commanders are D. W. Bailey, 1878-79; J. J. Baker, 1880, and R. F. Ruch, who has been repeatedly elected, and was still serving at the beginning of 1894, with A. L. Campbell, adjutant, and William Gibson, quartermaster. Among the members at present, are the officers named, with R. C. Whitford, George H. Graham, W. A. Jellison, B. L. Rankin, Thomas Hays, Thomas Banks and John Duffy. At one time the membership was eighty-four; at another only six; it is now nineteen.

Virgil Council, Number 170, R. A., was permanently organized in October, 1878, with M. N. Miles, C. M. Zirck, J. R. Bard, J. A. Lindsey, F. C. Cluxton, J. F. Campbell, S. P. Miles, J. E. Samuel, J. N. Weir and F. E. Hinman, officers in council rank.

Petrolia Tent, Number 95, K. O. T. M., was chartered April 10, 1889, with W. H. Daugherty, M. P. Cullinan, J. D. Smith, E. R. Whitford, J. O. Baird, H. H. Burns, Dr. Michael Cullinan, M. Fitzgerald, Izy Toronski, J. H. Henderson and Albert Kilchenstein officers in rank. In December, 1893, D. Keefe was elected commander, and J. D. Smith, record and finance keeper; while W. H. Daugherty, W. J. Van Norman and J. D. Smith are the past commanders. The strength of the lodge is thirty-one. In the four years there have been four deaths, the claims paid amounting to \$7,000.

Petrolia Lodge, Number 197, O. of T., was instituted February 16, 1888, under charter of January 8, that year. Among the past presidents are R. C. Whitford, C. R. Taylor, E. P. Chesebro and J. D. Smith, who is now president, Mr. Chesebro being secretary, and J. M. Hawk, treasurer.

Petrolia Assembly, Number 7,929, K. of L., was chartered September 25, 1886, the charter being signed by T. V. Powderly, grand master workman, and Frederick Turner, secretary and treasurer. The Assembly holds the charter, but is practically defunct.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized in 1879, and incorporated March 22, that year. On April 12, 1882, almost ten years after the "Fannie Jane" was drilled and three years after the exodus of the oil men, Florence Union, Number 485, was organized with thirty-seven members.

CHAPTER XLVII.

KARNS CITY BOROUGH.

EARLY HISTORY—THE CELEBRATED McClymonds Farm—THE TOWN NAMED—RAPID GROWTH—INCORPORATION—POPULATION—POSTMASTERS—PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS—FIRE AND FLOOD—BOROUGH OFFICIALS AND SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

WHEN, in December, 1871, the Cooper Brothers leased fifteen acres of land from Hugh P. McClymonds and fifteen acres from Samuel L. Riddle, these farms were destined to be the site of a remarkable oil town. The first well was located in the valley on the McClymonds farm, near the west line, and was named the "Shasta." In June, 1872, it was producing 120 barrels a day. On May 29, of that year, S. D. Karns, having great faith in this venture of the Cooper Brothers, leased the entire 214 acres of the McClymonds farm at a bonus of \$200 per acre and one-eighth oil royalty, the owner reserving the Cooper lease and fourteen acres surrounding his farm buildings. On June 1, he leased, on the same terms, 204 acres from Samuel L. Riddle, who reserved the lease given to Cooper Brothers and ten acres about his farm buildings. Oil was then selling at \$4 per barrel, and the new strike was attracting the alert producer. A fierce dispute arose among several operators as to the possession of the McClymonds farm, but a compromise was effected, and June 18, 1872, he sold his farm, reserving the farm buildings and surface of fourteen acres, for \$60,000, the purchasers being O. G. Emery, S. D. Karns, William Thompson, William Parker and John H. Haines. Excitement was now intense. Derricks were looming up on every side, and buildings were rapidly erected.

In honor of S. D. Karns the new town was named "Karns City." Lots on the McClymonds farm sold at \$100 to \$500, while many were leased for an annual rental of \$25 to \$150. Dwellings, stores of all kinds, hotels, restaurants, livery stables and machine shops lined the streets. Business was booming, and during this year, 1872, Ralston, McQuaide & Company established a banking office, and transacted a large business until they suspended, in 1880. With the advent of the "Fourth sand gushers," the excitement was intense, and the rapidly accumulating fortunes of many oil producers were amazing.

Believing that a permanent town would be built, the owners of the McClymonds farm, in February, 1874, made a plat of their land, and on January 4, 1875, the borough was incorporated, the boundaries embracing all of the McClymonds farm and about ten acres of the Riddle farm. Karns City being the terminus of the Parker and Karns City railroad, it became the depot of supplies for points at the "front." On the arrival of trains passengers were greeted with boisterous invitations to be transported by all kinds of vehicles to Barnhart's Mills, Greece City, Angelica, Troutman and Modoc. On June 13, 1874, the McClymonds farm was sold to James H. Abrams for \$30,000, and since that time has been owned by various persons, but on June 18, 1879, it was purchased by E. E. Abrams, the present owner.

Of the five remaining oil wells on this farm that have produced over twenty years, one is the famous "Rob Roy," which has produced more than 200,000 barrels of oil, and is yet pumping about four barrels per day. The total value of oil from this farm is estimated to be over \$1,500,000, much of the oil having been sold at four dollars per barrel. The Riddle farm was not sold, but the leases and producing wells formed large transactions. It was on this farm that in 1878 E. O. Emerson drilled an exhausted Third sand well in search of the Fourth sand, and struck the "Teaser," which flowed 500 barrels per day and surprised every person. Mr. Emerson sold this well and others on the Riddle farm to H. L. Taylor & Company for \$90,000.

In 1876 Karns City had a population of over 2,000, with an excellent fire department, good schools, churches, crowded stores, glittering saloons, fountains of oil and a general whirl of excitement, but the exodus to the "upper country" rapidly decreased the population. In 1877 an opera house was built, which was afterwards torn down and moved elsewhere. In 1880 less than half the population of 1876 remained, and in 1890 the total was 427, which is about the present population.

Though there was a private postal route prior to 1874, in that year the postoffice department established an office with E. S. Harvey postmaster. He was succeeded by A. N. Hamor, who was followed by Miss M. B. Morse. In 1887 P. R. Burke was appointed, and next came Miss Anna Rigney, whose successor was Miss Mary N. Corts, who managed the office until the appointment, in August, 1893, of E. H. Jewell, the present incumbent.

The general merchants in 1894, were McElroy Brothers, John Wersh. Mrs. M. Hilliard, and the druggist, T. R. Storey. The Duprey House furnishes hotel accommodations. The Star Light and Producers oil refineries are in operation.

The National Transit pump station continues to force oil through the various pipe lines, there being five large lines near it. P. D. Sherwin's Enterprise Coal Works ships several cars of coal daily over the Pittsburg & Western Railroad.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

The fire of May 26, 1873, which destroyed much of the Karns City property and threatened the new oil town, was followed in June of that year by a second fire, when a 1200-barrel tank, belonging to S. D. Karns, in the Stone House neighborhood, burst, and the oil catching fire, destroyed the Union Line pump house, two rigs owned by a Butler syndicate and a large quantity of oil.

The fire of December 2, 1874, burned sixty-four buildings in the business center; and in September, 1876, another fire destroyed sixteen buildings between the present postoffice and the machine shop, including P. R. Burke's two buildings.

The burning of the Bateman House, March 5, 1877, was the most terrible in its results, Mrs. Bateman, three of her children and one of the guests perishing in the flames, while F. E. Bateman, his son and another guest died of burns within a few hours. Notwithstanding this series of destructive events the citizens renewed their exertions, so that, by the close of the fiscal year in June, 1878, a sum of over \$2,913 was received for taxes, together with various sums for local improvements.

The flood of July 26, 1879, which wrought such havoc at Petrolia, was proportionately unmindful of the interests of Karns City. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the waters of Bear creek began to claim the valley for their bed, and as the rain increased in volume they attacked the small buildings and then Luther's stable. The old Conduit Pipe Company's office, occupied by the Toy family, Mrs. Emerick's house, the kitchen of the Primrose Hotel and A. D. Hall's farm house were moved from their foundations, and some of them carried down stream to mingle with the wreckage.

The burning of the tank belonging to the National Transit Company, June 1, 1884, was one of the awe-inspiring scenes of this field. The tank contained 26,000 barrels of oil, and though much of it was drawn off, what remained supplied fuel to keep the flames alive for twenty-four hours.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS AND SCHOOLS.

The borough was incorporated January 4, 1875, in answer to a petition of September 12, 1874, with L. D. Akin, burgess; A. J. Elliott, J. C. Shay, J. E. Criswell, H. Rodgers, John S. Kane and Dr. S. H. Pettigrew councilmen, and T. P. Brown clerk. The burgesses and councilmen elected since 1875 are as follows:

1876—L. D. Akin, burgess, and same council with the exception of J. E. Criswell, who made way for D. F. Kellerman.

1877—C. Taber, burgess; F. H. Roberts and J. H. Luther.

1878—C. Taber, burgess; A. J. Salisbury, J. D. Peters, N. B. Parker, Henry W. Wathy and Perry Houghton.

Special—Luther Stone, burgess; Joseph Bell and S. H. Gordon.

1879—Luther Stone, burgess; J. J. Bell, G. D. Hamor, A. M. Ross, P. R. Burke, A. T. Mead and S. Traven.

1880—P. R. Burke, burgess; A. Messimer, S. M. Ross, T. P. Lardin, A. W. Gordon, A. A. West and J. H. Murtland.

1881—Joseph Thomas, burgess; S. M. Ross, A. H. Simpson, W. S. Williams, Luther Stone, W. M. Randolph and David Harper.

1882—Joseph Thomas, Jr., burgess; H. A. Moorhead, William Walker and T. G. Brown.

1883—J. B. Sherman, burgess; A. B. Evans, H. A. Moorhead and James O'Hara.

1884—Joseph Thomas, burgess; J. N. Titus, W. C. Lenfesty, W. W. Wallace, J. C. Nevills, John Beck and William Howland.

1885—Luther Stone, burgess; J. C. Nevills and William Howland.

1886—Luther Stone, burgess; O. S. June and George Strance.

1887—Joseph Thomas, Jr., burgess; W. H. McGaffic and J. W. Pennell.

1888—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Beck, J. H. McElroy and G. E. McGill.

1889—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Strance and W. W. Wallace.

1890—J. W. Glossner, burgess; W. S. Kean and J. H. McElroy.

1891—J. W. Glossner, burgess; George Beck and H. C. Johnston.

1892—J. W. Glossner, burgess; N. S. White and Joseph Mechling.

1893—J. W. Glossner, burgess; D. M. Carroll, T. R. Storey and W. S. Kean.

1894—John Neuber, burgess; George Beck and B. O. June elected, with D. M. Carroll, W. S. Kean, T. R. Storey and N. S. White of the old council, and 'Squire King clerk.

The following justices of the peace have been elected since 1875: T. P. Brown, 1875; David J. Stewart, 1875 and 1880; Robert Dunn, 1878; James H. Lewis, 1879; W. H. McGaffic, 1882 and 1885; Luther Stone and J. B. Sherman, 1886; M. J. King, 1886, 1887 and 1892; J. N. Titus, 1888; W. H. McGaffic, 1889; Isaac Weible, 1890; E. W. Jewell, 1891; Isaac Weible, 1892; W. W. Wallace, 1893. 'Squire King was the only justice elected since 1886 who qualified as such.

The present school house was erected in 1878, to replace the old school house erected in 1874 and burned in 1876. The school statistics of June, 1893, show thirty-eight male and sixty-one female pupils of school age; the total revenue for school purposes, \$910.95, including \$469.88 appropriated by the State. For many years the excellence of this school has been recognized by the people and endorsed by every county superintendent.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1874 by Rev. G. J. Squire, and in 1876 Mrs. J. H. Abrams donated land on which the church building and pastor's residence were erected. This borough was selected in preference to Fairview as the home of the pastor-in-charge of the two congregations, and thus the Methodists, of this period, obtained privileges which the older members of the Fairview class of 1847, resident in and near Karns City, never enjoyed.

Among the old members were A. M. Hamor, Thomas Lardin, James Tarbell, W. McKenzie and Luther Stone. Among the pastors were Revs. D. C. Planet, C. Peters, J. C. Rhodes, J. P. Slattery, E. Ryan, I. N. Clover, who resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Gordon, W. P. Graham, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Linn, I. G. Pollard, A. J. Teets and Frederick Fair, the present pastor, who were also pastors of the Fairview church.

The Presbyterian Church of Karns City had its beginnings in the autumn of 1875, when Rev. I. D. Decker began preaching to the people of that borough and Fairview. He continued the work throughout the following year, and on November 16, 1876, the church at Karns City was organized, and D. N. Brandow, C. S. Leslie and W. W. Randolph chosen elders. These with Mrs. Brandow, Mrs. Randolph, Robert and Maggie Walker, N. S. Williams, Mrs. C. Stetson, S. M. and Maggie Ross, John A. Bollman and Mrs. Margaret Fithian constituted the original membership. A church was completed and dedicated August 6, 1876. It stood on the farm of Harrison Riddle. In April, 1877, Rev. John Rutherford began holding services at Karns City, Petrolia and Millerstown, and he was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Patton, who preached here for a couple of months. On October 2, 1877, Mr. Decker again took charge of this church and was installed pastor October 30. At the beginning of 1878 the congregation contained fifty members. It was incorporated June 7, 1880, by Charles S. Leslie, W. W. Randolph, S. M. Ross, E. G. Harvey and N. R. Blair, trustees. Adam Miller was made an elder May 3, 1884, and three or four years later Joseph Earhart and Thomas Evans were added. Mr. Decker was pastor of this church until his removal to New Jersey, in October, 1888. The decline of oil production had a depressing effect on most all the churches in the oil towns, and Karns City suffered with the others. Prior to 1891 the church disbanded and its membership united with the church at Fairview and elsewhere. During its existence it had enrolled 113 members.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Karns City Lodge, Number 961, I. O. O. F., was chartered February 28, 1876, with P. R. Burke, A. S. Messimer, J. L. Henry, S. H. Pettigrew, and J. L. Philips, officers in lodge rank. The hall near the Duprey House was erected in 1875 for society purposes, the lower floor being intended for the fire department, borough and school officials' offices. The past grands of this lodge are P. R. Burke, R. E. Darling, R. L. Gibson, Albert Godfrey, George Strance, F. W. Jackson, N. F. Mattison, R. F. Ruch, B. S. Rankin, John McClean, George Beck, Joseph Bezler, H. C. Johnson and T. R. Storey.

Karns City Lodge, Number 100, A. O. U. W., was chartered March 31, 1877, with A. D. Mead, J. Moorhead, A. T. Mead, A. J. Rheinart, F. J. Painter, J. L. Henry, F. S. Houghton, J. M. McCandless, J. Wilcox and W. H. Phillips, officers in order of lodge rank, with P. R. Burke, W. H. Hoffman and others unofficial members. The past master workmen are P. R. Burke, Dominick McLaughlin, H. Z. Wing, W. W. Cather, Paul Campbell, S. B. Loveless, J. B. Sherman, O. S. June, B. O. June, Aaron Gamble and A. G. Zuver.

Derrick Lodge, Number 456, K. of P., was organized under charter of May

1, 1877, with eleven members. The past chancellors are John McMillen, A. M. Akin, Albert Godfrey, John Geyer, Joseph Thomas, R. R. McDermott, H. C. Johnson and J. M. McCollough.

Gold Lining Union, E. A. U., Number 462, was organized in July, 1882, and instituted on the seventh of that month with forty charter members. The society has passed out of existence.

The Good Templars organized here at an early date and subsequently, about 1884, the Sons of Temperance, the present postmaster and Luther Stone being among the organizers.

The Knights of Labor organized here in the eighties, with P. R. Burke, E. W. Jewell, J. H. Thomas, Jr., W. R. Page, P. D. Sherman and others—the lodge at one time embracing 100 members.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—STATISTICS—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—VILLAGES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

THIS township formed a part of the original Buffalo and Middlesex townships down to 1804, when it became a part of the original Donegal and Butler townships. In the forties, when the partial re-subdivision of northern Butler was effected, the territory was in North Butler and Donegal, and so remained until 1854, when it was established under its present name and within its present boundaries.

The population in 1860, was 919; in 1870, 926; in 1880, 1,039, and in 1890, 1,198. In June, 1893, there were 102 male and 119 female children of school age reported. The assessed value on January 1, 1894, was \$275,181; the county tax levied, \$1,100.73, and the State tax, \$171. For the year ending June 1, 1893, a sum of \$2,614.98 was received for the six schools, of which the sum of \$1,280.81 was appropriated by the State.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Oakland township may be said to have been contemporary with that of Butler township, and almost contemporary with that of Donegal. The honors of pioneership belong, in the first instance, to the O'Donnells, of Donegal county, Ireland, and the Whitmires, of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Connell O'Donnell immigrated from Ireland in 1798, and selected 500 acres in this division of Butler county the same year, but he only survived his coming fifteen

years. In the same year Francis Whitmire arrived, settled and resided here until his death in 1832. Thomas Dugan, a native of Ireland, may be said to have located here before the close of the century with his wife, Grace O'Donnell. For a few years after his arrival in this country he worked in the Bear Creek furnace, but it is said made his home in what is now Oakland. John Green and John Lowe are said to have been here in 1798.

Samuel Hamilton and John Robb owned 1,200 acres before the county was organized. William Robb purchased in 1810 a tract of 260 acres from Samuel or Robert Riddle, with the cabin thereon. Riddle had made a small clearing some years before, and Samuel Riddle resided there prior to its sale. John Moser, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, and son John, a single man, had some interests here even before the establishment of the county in 1800, and, it is said, they were here as early as 1797-98. William Hutchison and his brothers, George and Alexander, came before the close of the century and took a leading part in civil and military affairs.

John Neyman brought his family from Westmoreland county during the War of 1812. His brother William had been living near the mouth of Bonny Brook, in what is now Summit township, since 1799, where he conducted grist, saw and carding mills for several years before removing into Oakland. John first located on the Millinger farm, and subsequently erected a grist and carding mill on Stony run, where the McGrath mill stands, in Center township, but many years later returned to his original settlement in this township. William Neyman also removed into Oakland, and erected a mill on the Thomas McKissick farm, known as the Phillips grist mill.

James Douglass, the owner of a distillery in 1803, moved into Oakland about 1814, made a clearing and erected a cabin. Robert Hamilton took possession of the land and cabin when he came here in 1818. Henry Hoon came after Hamilton; Daniel McElwee settled on Enoch Varnum's pre-emption in 1822; James Patton arrived in 1829, and another branch of the Patton family in 1836; the Stroups came from Germany in 1834, and the Eyths in 1839; and during the quarter century following a large contingent of Germans from Bavaria, Wurtemberg and other Teutonic countries flocked hither to seek for and find homes, and numbers of pioneer families of other townships, such as the Balphs and Martins, also came here at an early period. In later years representatives of the old families of Clearfield and Donegal selected lands in this township. The sketches of the Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist churches give the names of about all the old residents of Oakland.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school was established by "Connoquenessing John," or John Thompson, in 1817, in the abandoned cabin of James Douglass. How long "Connoquenessing John" presided there is not known. Seventeen years after his coming the common school law was adopted, and a newer order of teachers took the place of John Thompson and his brother pedagogues. Two houses were erected in 1834, one near where Martin Eyth located in 1839. Herein the faces of William Greer, John and Robert Thorn, Jacob Boyd, Abraham Stephenson,

William McClung, John O'Donnell, John L. Neyman, David Scott, James Reid, William Christy, Isaac Hill, John McPherrin, Abraham Fleeger, Zachariah Phillips, Thomas Balph, William Ray, Isaac Hilliard and Mrs. Hood were familiar ones to the children of the pioneers. Prior to 1847 George Muller taught the Catholic school near the line of Summit, and other teachers followed him, the system being patronized by the Catholic people, who had also to pay taxes for the support of the common schools. To-day there are six school houses in the township, and its educational interests will compare favorably with other portions of the county.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (German) dates back in its personnel to the very beginning of the township, or at the close of the missionary period in this particular part of Pennsylvania. There was no church building here, however, until 1847, when a frame edifice was erected in the cemetery lot of two acres, donated by John Heppert and Wendel Scholl. Among the German families in the new parish were those of Conrad Angert, Michael Angert, Joseph Ball, John Ball, P. Blatt, Joseph Graham, Philip Heinz, Peter and Philip Hildebrand, M. Klaus, Joseph Munster, John Neff, Egid Neff, Joseph Oswald, Carl Oswald, Conrad Ritzert, Herman Ritzert, Frank Ritzert, Jacob Scherer, Joseph Schultes, Andrew Schmidt, John Stein, Lorenzo Witte and Adam Will. The following named priests of St. Mary's Monastery have had charge of the parish since 1877: Fathers Fidelis Maria, 1877; Pancraz, 1879; Andres, 1882; Pancraz, 1884; Anselm, 1885; Bonifaz, 1888, and Pancraz, the present pastor, all of the order of Capuchin priests. Prior to 1877 the priests named in the history of St. Joseph's Church (English) officiated here. In 1872 a Gothic building, in brick, was erected by the German, French and English-speaking Catholics of the district east of the old church, and therein the congregation worshiped until 1877, when the English-speaking people asked for a separate parish government. The demand was granted, and the German-speaking people re-possessed the old church of 1847, enlarged and restored it and built a parsonage and school house. Thus, to 1877, may be credited the foundation of St. Joseph's German Catholic parish, for on July 15 that year, the Right Rev. Richard Phelan dedicated the restored church. In 1883 the nave was frescoed by Adolph Stubner, of Pittsburg; in 1888 the roof was raised to permit an increase of seven feet in the height of walls, and the same year a steeple, seventy-five feet high above the tower, was constructed. In the cemetery adjoining are interred many of the men and women whose industry converted the wilderness into a garden of peace and plenty.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (English) was founded in 1847, as related in the history of the present German parish; but it was a mere mission or station, attended from St. Mary's, of Summit township; St. Patrick's, of Armstrong county; St. Peter's, of Butler, or St. John's, of Clearfield township, for many years. Father Long, it is said, offered the midnight mass on Christmas, 1847. Father Leander Snerr was the first resident priest, making his home at North Oakland for three years. Father Gregory succeeded him; then came Father Devlin; next, Father Stegher, and then in order of administration, Fathers

John Ritter, Thomas Davin, Edward Dignam, Robert Waters, Walsh and Brennan. Among the English-speaking members of the congregation were the McGinleys, O'Donnells, Gillespies, Conways, Bradys, and, in fact, all the English-speaking Catholics in what is now St. Joseph's parish. On July 29, 1869, there was deeded to Bishop Domenec, in trust for St. Joseph's Catholic congregation of Oakland township, a tract of five acres and 130 perches of land, the consideration, \$1,000, being paid to Daniel S. and Eleanor H. Rodgers. In 1872 measures were taken to provide a new church, the Germans lending every aid to the undertaking, and the present Gothic building was dedicated in 1873. The style is rather of the Norman-Gothic order, with central tower and symmetrical spire. Red brick is used throughout, in walls, buttresses and tower, and the whole exterior bears evidence of what the people contributed toward raising a house worthy of Him whom they worship. The interior shows the nave, aisles, transept, chancel and vestibule of this order of architecture. The altars are works of art; while a few of the windows show how the glass stainer's art is appreciated in Oakland. The congregation is composed of 350 persons. In rear of the church is the parochial residence, erected in 1877 or 1878.

St. Wendelin's Catholic Church, on or near the line of Summit township, was founded in 1847, for the German and English-speaking people who had settled in the neighborhood. The congregation comprised originally, the families of Hubert Grim, Jacob Gerstner, John Kirch, John Sander, John Pistorius, Peter Hessedens, Matthias Kihn, Peter Leinenbach, John and Peter Sprecher, Christian Geibel, Peter Baldauf, Henry Geibel, Charles Geibel and George Müller. In 1849 a log chapel was constructed, and at the same time, a house for the school teacher, George Müller. When a priest would not be present on Sundays, the people would visit the primitive church for prayer, and this system was observed down to 1876, when Father Alphons Brandstetter, O. C. C., became pastor. The priests of St. Mary's took charge of the parish in 1880, when Father Joseph L. Becker, O. M. Cap., succeeded Father Brandstetter. The names of his successors are:—Fathers Angelus Baumgartner, 1881; Trenaues Kolb, 1882; Boniface Rosenberger, 1883; Andrew Eisenhut, 1885; Lawrence Beck, 1886-92; Godhard Friedman 1892, and Philian Lutz, 1893. In 1860 a new chapel, now used as a school house, was built; but in 1875 a frame building, seventy-two by thirty-seven feet, was erected, which was blessed that year, Father Alphons, O. C. C., saying the mass therein on Christmas day. There were then twenty-one families in the congregation, including the Neu, Weiland, Hinterlang, Thoma and Krebs families, with those who belonged in 1847. In 1894 there were thirty families or 120 individual members forming the congregation.

North Butler Presbyterian Church was organized January 18, 1848, while the territory yet formed a part of North Butler township. There were then belonging the following named members: Samuel Jack, Joseph Thorn, John Russell, Wilson M. Call, Isaac Robb and their wives, and Mrs. William Neyman. The first elders were Messrs. Jack, Thorn and Robb, with Mr. Thorn as clerk. Rev. John P. Miller was pastor (though not installed until 1852), and John Russell, Joseph Thorn and Fergus Hutchison trustees. The people met for worship in the Hutchison house, until a regular place of meeting was erected.

in 1848-49, in place of the one burned in April, 1848. Mr. Miller preached until 1859 when he was dismissed. From that period to 1865, when Rev. J. H. Marshall came, the pulpit had supplies. In February, 1889, Mr. Marshall was released, and died in the fall of that year. Since that time there has been no regular pastor. Following are the names of the elders: William Dinsmore, J. L. Neyman and Archibald McJunkin, 1858; A. McCaskey, William C. Robb, 1863; Isaac Robb, John L. Neyman, W. J. Hutchison, W. H. Neyman and Christy Robb, being the latter day members of the session. The present church is the third building erected by this society. The foundation was laid in 1878 and the edifice completed at a cost of about \$1,500.

Beulah Baptist Church was organized March 13, 1861, the following named persons being among the first members: William and Robert Hutchison, Mina, Maria, James, Caroline and Sarah C. Hutchison, J. B. and Nancy Larimore, Hugh Gold, Lewis S. and Sarah Millinger, Ruth, Rachel and Noah Henry, Emma Cochran, Charles and Jane McClung, and Henry and Tillie A. Monnie. Among the pastors were Revs. E. Woodruff, 1861-71; John Temple, 1876-77; G. W. Baker, 1878; Jacob Booth, E. W. Provert, W. H. H. McKinney and Revs. Rowe and Wimer. The church has been without a pastor for some years; but the organization is kept up, A. J. Patton and L. S. Millinger being trustees, and L. A. Millinger clerk. There are about fifty members.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace for Oakland township elected since its organization in 1854 down to 1894 are as follows: John L. Neyman, 1854 and 1859; Jeremiah Millinger, 1854; Casper Scholl, 1859, 1864 and 1869; Joseph McCaskey, 1864; James Reed, 1873 and 1878; A. Hoon, 1877; Thomas Craig, 1882; J. G. Bippus, 1883; Philip Oswald, 1884; E. Neff, 1885; Jacob Slator, 1886; Lewis Byers, 1888; Robert Hamilton, 1889; George Shoup, 1891; John M. Hutchison, 1891; W. M. Wick, 1892; J. W. Bartley, 1893, and W. J. Andre, 1894.

VILLAGES.

The Town of Springfield, near the Donegal township line, was surveyed for Adam Bortmas in 1830, and lots were offered for sale on May 25 of that year. The town as then described was favorably located, being at the intersection of the Butler and Bear Creek and the Kittanning and Mercer roads. Stone-coal, limestone and fire-clay abounded, and fine springs were numerous. Grist and saw-mills were in operation in the neighborhood, and several prosperous farmers resided in the tributary country. These advantages were fully set forth in the newspapers and by posters, but notwithstanding the efforts of Adam Bortmas, little was accomplished toward establishing a town.

North Oakland was simply a cleared spot in the wilderness prior to 1847. That year St. Joseph's church was founded, and it became the center of a Catholic parish. In January, 1857, it was created a postal village, with Adam Ball postmaster. Daniel Rogers succeeded him after the close of the war; in 1870 Adam Ritzert was appointed; in 1880 Denis O'Donnell, and in 1887 Mrs. Mary Reed, who was the incumbent at the close of 1893. The completion of the

large brick church of St. Joseph, at an expense of \$20,000, in 1873, brought the hamlet into prominence. The restoration of the old church in 1877, and the building of a school-house and pastoral residence, were important events in the history of the hamlet. The principal store in June, 1873, was conducted by Adam Ritzert, who was also hotel-keeper and postmaster. J. D. McElwee carried on a general store, and George Angert the village blacksmith shop. The Etzel and Ritzert addition to the village was surveyed in 1873, and lots were offered for sale. As a center of trade it was then a busy place, but since the decline in oil production its mercantile business has fallen off until one merchant now monopolizes the trade.

Woodbine, known years ago as "The Half Way House," is now purely pastoral in appearance and the pursuits of the people. The railroads annihilated the old-time stage routes and way stations, and the Woodbine tavern became a memory.

Boydstown came in 1873, like an April shower, leaving little impress on the township as a village. The well on the Martin farm, south of Boydstown, was drilled in 1873 and was known as a good producer. On April 9, of that year, the Cooper Brothers who had formerly operated near Karns City, struck rich sand and the oil was thrown twenty feet above the derrick. The face of the country was soon changed and, in the excitement, old settlers wished for the return of the days when Allison's mill was the only manufacturing industry, and agriculture the only hope of the people and their basis of prosperity. Boydstown was covered with homes, workshops, stores, restaurants and all the accompaniments of an oil town; but, in time, the oil ceased to flow and the population dwindled to a few persons. The postoffice is known as Sonora. Lewis Sparr was one of the early postmasters. On June 31, 1883, Andrew G. Campbell, the present sheriff of Butler county, was appointed postmaster. From that time to the close of 1893 he was the only merchant of the village.

St. Joe Station was the name given to Blaney's store when the Butler and Parker Narrow Gauge railroad was completed. The Andre store was built by W. E. Blaney in the spring of 1884, on the Thomas farm. It was enlarged in 1885 and again in 1886, and in 1888 the adjoining two-story addition was erected and both form the present Andre building. Mr. Blaney was postmaster from July, 1887, to July, 1893, when W. J. Andre was appointed assistant postmaster. On the heights above the station is the older village of St. Joe, in Donegal township.

Onieda is a new railroad village near the western line of the township. Prior to the fall of 1893 it was simply a shipping point for ties and oak logs. Then the creamery was built, the farmers in the neighborhood forming a joint stock company with a capital of \$5,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

St. Joe Tent, Number 56, K. O. T. M., was chartered March 16, 1888. W. H. Ferguson was chosen commander, and W. E. Blaney, recorder, since which time these offices have been filled as follows: Commanders—C. E. Blaney, 1889; Jacob H. Keiser, 1890; John C. Sabline, 1890; C. C. Wolf, 1891; A.

Sharrar, 1891; Joseph McMurtry, 1892; A. H. Supplie, 1892-93-94. Recorders—Jacob H. Keiser, 1889; W. J. Andre, 1890-91; N. Bish, 1892-93-94. In June, 1891, Mr. Andre was elected finance keeper, which office he now fills. The lodge at one time counted fifty-six members, but owing to the organization of new lodges in the neighborhood, the number does not now exceed twenty.

The Sons of Temperance, organized June 13, 1890, was chartered June 16 of that year. It surrendered its charter in October, 1891. There were thirty-five charter members; but as there was nothing in the way of a tavern in the immediate neighborhood, the organization dissolved for want of opposition.

CHAPTER XLIX.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY OIL WELLS—PIONEERS—PIONEER MILL—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

IN Concord township, near Middletown, one may see the branches of the Allegheny and the Beaver, under the names of Bear and Buffalo creeks, flowing northeast and southeast toward the Allegheny, and the Connoquenessing, Muddy creek and Slippery Rock creek flowing toward the Beaver river. The elevation at Middletown above ocean level is fully 1,400 feet, but at a point north, it is 1,450, gradually increasing until at North Washington it is 1,500 feet above ocean level. The coal deposits on the Jamison farm at Greece City and on the Rider lands, one mile west of that old oil town, as well as at the older banks in Middletown, leave no doubts regarding the quality of Concord coals. The beds are generally shallow and the rock is wanting in that hardness and lustre which distinguish good from inferior coals.

As an oil field Concord was renowned. Here the productive Fourth sand was struck in August, 1872, at from thirty to fifty feet below the Third sand, and oildom was electrified. The history of this field is related in a previous chapter, where mention is made of many of her great wells. S. S. Jamison is said to have there first drilled to the Fourth sand, though not aware of that important fact at the time. The old wells of the Concord field were the "Modoc," "Hope," Numbers 1 and 2, "High Flyer," "Dead Beat," "Mohawk," "Forest City" and "Smith," on the Troutman farm, the elevation of the mouths being from 1,227 to 1,277 feet above ocean level. On the J. Sutton farm were the "Hooker Jim," "Sutton," "Darrar," "Lady Sutton," and two of the Columbia Oil Company's wells, the elevations being from 1,249 to 1,288 feet. The wells on the D. C. Rankin farm were "Down

East," Numbers 1 and 2 and the two Dougherty wells, the elevations ranging from 1,219 to 1,246, feet. "Maggie" and "Frank," on the Ralston farm, and "Hare," "Osceola," "Maud Jack" and Brawley & Overman's well on the J. Starr farm, had elevations varying from 1,219 to 1,249 feet; while "Gordon" Number 19, Miller Oil Co's. Number 1, "Lady McClelland," "Glade," "Hoover" and "McClelland" Number 1 on the S. McClelland farm, were commenced at points from 1,200 to 1,281 feet above ocean level. The "Preston," on the W. Brown farm, "Maggie" Number 1, on the G. Barnhart farm, Denny, Gordon, Roberts and the Collins brothers' wells on the G. R. Campbell farm, Woods & Ripley's wells on the D. Barnhart farm, "Big Medicine," on the old J. C. Brown farm, the "Olive," "Sadie," "Mary Ann," "Roberts & Constable" Number 1 on the Jamison farm, the "Huselton," on the Huselton farm, the "Morrison" Numbers 1 and 2, the "Karns," "Red Cross" and "Invincible," on the Morrison farm, were all below 1,185 feet above ocean level.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers visited this township in 1795, but did not attempt a settlement until 1796, when the Widow Thankful Aggas and her two boys rested in the wilderness and made their home here. Edward Graham, Sr., visited the township in 1795, and early in 1796 brought his family hither. He believed that William Dickey, mentioned in other pages, was his nearest neighbor that spring, though Mrs. Aggas was in the township. The same year John Campbell, Sr., and his sons located lands here. In 1797 the sons drew lots for the division of their entries, and to Robert Campbell fell a tract in Concord. He settled here in 1797. William and Andrew Christy were here in 1797, but did not locate permanently until 1800, when Andrew selected a farm on the site of Greece City, and William at the head of the Connoquenessing. Andrew built a grist mill in 1801. Hugh Conway, Sr., had one hundred acres of land in 1803; William Conway, 400 acres; John Conway, a single man, had 400, and Hugh Conway, Jr., 200 acres—all of whom located in this township in 1799 or 1800. Samuel Campbell came from New Jersey in 1800, and in 1802 or 1803, Big James Russell moved in from Clay township. John Timblin, who died in 1843, was one of the pioneers, and Joseph and George Timblin were here when the county was established.

In 1800 Jeremiah Sutton arrived, and in 1801 Platt Sutton settled here. John Shryock and William and John Thompson were early settlers in the southern part of Concord. In 1819 Joseph Sutton came, and in 1821 John Starr and family settled on what is now the R. P. Black farm, but moved to Penn township some years later, where John Starr died in 1876. Rev. John Coulter came in 1823, and William T. Jamison located at what is now Greece City in 1826. A reference to the Pioneer chapter will point out the dangers and troubles of the pioneer period, and fix definitely the names and property qualifications of the men who had established their homes here in 1803. When the township was organized in 1854, a few of the pioneers, many of their children and at least one hundred natives or old settlers of adjoining townships, found a home in Concord.

The mill erected in 1801 by Andrew Christy, was the third grist mill in the

county giving credit to Neyman's mill, at the mouth of Bonny Brook as the second. Harper operated it for some years after Christy retired, and in 1836 W. T. Jamison became owner. The old mill was burned long before Greece City was thought of, and on its site the present Jamison mill was erected. Alexander Campbell erected a second grist mill in the vicinity of the Jameson mill, which was operated as a steam mill down to February, 1867, when fire destroyed it.

The population in 1860 was 855; in 1870, 926; in 1880, 1,654, and in 1890 1,138. From 1873 to 1878 the population varied, sometimes increasing to 5,000, and then falling back to the thousand mark. In June, 1893, there were 177 male and 153 female children of school age reported. The assessed value of property January 1, 1894, was \$288,419, the county tax \$1,153.68, and the State tax \$43.63. The total revenue for school purposes reported in June, 1893, was \$3,235.27, including \$1,281.81, the sum of the State appropriation.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first schoolhouse was near Concord church—a house of round logs, such as the people erected in Sweden and Norway centuries before, but superior to the cabins of the ancient Britons. Among the teachers in that old school were Dr. Steadman, as early as 1822; Robert McElvaine, who had charge of an older school near West Sunbury; John Wick, David Beatty, John Christy and William Wick. When the common school law of 1834 was adopted here in 1835, the subscription school waned, and after a time the old log house was supplanted by a better building. There are now eight school houses in this township, which are open eight months every year.

The Justices of the Peace elected since the organization of this township are: Joseph C. Campbell, 1854-59-64; William M. Graham, 1854-59-64-69-74-79; Charles Cochran, 1869-74-79-94; Peter Kameron, 1882-84-89; D. D. Quigley, 1884-89, and A. F. Cochran, 1894.

CHURCHES.

Concord Presbyterian Church had its inception in the summer of 1799, when Rev. John McPherrin, of Westmoreland county, visited this section of the State and preached to the pioneers beneath the spreading branches of a large oak tree near the site of the present church building. He then named the gathered congregation "Concord," which title it has since borne. In 1803 he came again and took charge of the Butler, Concord and Muddy Creek congregations. He completed the organization of Concord in the autumn of 1804, in which year he accepted a call and was installed pastor. Mr. McPherrin continued in this capacity until his death, February 10, 1822. The pulpit was vacant until Rev. John Coulter was called to the pastorate in 1823. He had charge of this church until the spring of 1864, a period of over forty years. On October 23, 1865, Rev. James H. Marshall was installed, and served until his death in 1889. In May, 1891, Rev. James H. Wright succeeded Mr. Marshall, but since his death in January, 1892, the pulpit was vacant until the installation of Rev. R. L. Alter in the fall of 1894. The first elders were Jeremiah Sutton, Sr., Hugh Conway, Sr., and William and John Christy. Succeeding them were John Shryock, Robert

Hamilton, William McElvaine, James Russell, William Robb, Samuel Glenn, Joseph Glenn, Thomas Campbell, Joseph C. Campbell, William H. Christie, John H. Christie, Richard Allen, David J. Russell, Samuel Russell, Thomas E. Coulter, Peter Kamerer, Robert Emery, John S. Campbell and Harvey Campbell, the last named being clerk of the session. The first house of worship was a small log cabin, with earthen floor, split-log seats and old-fashioned fireplace. This was succeeded by a log building thirty feet square, to which an addition of thirty feet was subsequently made. In 1838 a brick building, on heavy stone foundation, was erected, which has served the congregation for over half a century.

The Covenanter Church was one of the early societies of this township, meetings being held in a tent near Hugh Wasson's house. In one or other of the consolidations of the Presbyterian bodies, the Covenanters of Concord lost identity.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. John Delo, who came here in 1857. The first members were John Starr, Sr., Elisha Starr, Jacob Pisor, Daniel Pisor, Samuel Jamison, Andrew Bullman, Stephen Troutman, Robert S. Harper, James K. Christy, James Kauffman, George Campbell, J. L. Wick and William Wick, with their families. In 1858 a church building, begun in 1857, was completed at a cost of \$800. This is a small house, thirty by forty feet, which has been repeatedly repaired, and within the last few years subjected to a thorough refitting, re-roofing and papering. The pastors of Zion's congregation in the order of service were: Revs. John Delo, 1857-59; Jacob Singer, 1859-65; A. S. Miller, 1865-72; S. Stauffer, 1873-74; David Townsend, 1875-77; Charles L. Streamer, 1878-83, and Thomas Hines, 1883-85. In 1886 Rev. R. B. Starks, the present pastor, took charge of this church. The congregation to-day numbers sixty members. An active Sunday-school and Ladies' Missionary Society are among the evidences of Mr. Starks' effective work.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamison's Mill or Greece City, was organized by Rev. John Smith in the fall of 1870, with R. W. Jamison and wife, Isaiah Brown and wife, Mrs. Maria Redick and Jacob Groover members. Prior to that time, however, Joseph K. Mendenhall, then pastor in charge at North Washington, prepared the way and held one or more protracted meetings at Hazel Dell school-house. The transient oil men attended in great numbers, but the gospel made very little impression on them, so far as making them members of this new church was concerned. Immediately after organization, application was made to the Erie conference for a pastor, and a new circuit, including West Monterey, Miller's Eddy, Fairview and Hazel Dell school-house was formed. In 1871 Rev. E. M. Kernick, of the Fairview circuit, was appointed to this charge, with R. H. Hurlburt presiding elder. In 1872 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, David Morrison giving \$1,000 in cash and his wife a half-acre building lot. Greece City was created a separate station in 1873, with Rev. B. F. Dillo in charge, but since 1874 it has been a part of the North Washington circuit. In 1883 the church building was moved from the hill to its present site.

Springdale Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1875.

the members being dismissed from Rider's church, in Centre township, and from the Bethesda church, of West Sunbury, to form this new society, including, besides those named in the history of the older church at West Sunbury, Christopher Rider, Jacob Rider, James Wilson, George Wilson, Sylvanus Aggas, Peter Whitmire, Jacob Whitmire, John Whitmire, Solomon Whitmire, William Whitmire and their wives, with Mrs. Andre and her children from Rider's church, in all about seventy-five members. This membership increased to 104 in 1878, and decreased to ninety-eight at the close of 1893. The same pastors named in the history of Zion church preached here, Rev. Mr. Starks coming in 1886. The actual organization or consolidation took place November 12, 1876, and, the same month, the present church was dedicated. In 1891 the building was repainted and restored.

The Church of God in Concord township was organized some years ago, and is to-day a factor in the religious life of that township. Rev. J. W. Davis, of Butler, and other preachers of the denomination, attend here at intervals.

VILLAGES.

Middletown was founded by David Patton about the year 1846, when Porter McConnell opened a store on the hill. Andrew Bullman and John McGlaughlin, the latter a cabinet maker, were here in 1853, when John G. Christy established his blacksmith shop. The old store of Conway & Kuhn, one of the best store buildings ever erected in the township, was built in 1854. In April, 1893, the store was closed owing, it is said, to a paragraph in the will of Mr. Kuhn. In 1862 A. D. Kuhn was appointed postmaster and held the office until succeeded by Maggie Campbell, who, in turn, was succeeded by Jane Adams, the present incumbent. The hotel is carried on by Mr. Christy. Just west of the hamlet is old Concord church, and within its boundaries a Lutheran church, while other denominations meet here at intervals. Concord Grange, Number 570, was organized here June 24, 1875, and carried on for several years.

Greece City was incorporated as a borough November 11, 1873, on petition presented June 11, of that year. James L. Conn and James S. Craig were elected justices of the peace immediately after incorporation, and served as such during the active life of the borough. The record of municipal elections gives only the following councils: 1877—James S. Craig, burgess; S. W. Bartlett, assistant burgess; W. R. Conn, J. C. Crowell, A. Frost, Robert Woods, John Watson and J. E. Russell. 1878—Frank Markwell, burgess; D. Morrison, A. Frost, W. R. Conn, A. Ensinger, John Sibbals and M. Levingston. 1879—W. W. Christy, burgess; A. Lusinger, D. Morrison, J. C. Crowell, George Brown, W. W. Christy and R. W. Jamison.

From 1801, when Andrew Christy erected the second grist mill in Butler county, to 1873, the location was simply known as "Christy's Mill," "Harper's Mill" and "Jamison's Mill," the last name prevailing from 1836 to 1873. When it was opened as an oil field, the driller, pumper, oil operator, editor, merchant, evangelist and others flocked to the place and within a few days it was a full fledged oil town. The postoffice was established in 1873, with Miss Hare in charge. Robert Young was the next postmaster, serving until 1888, when

Frank Markwell was appointed. The Methodist church, one or more bank buildings and many houses were erected and business was flourishing when fire came to disturb the busy little city.

The fire of December, 1873, originated in Marks & Levy's store. There were twenty buildings destroyed, among them being Backus, Morrison & Company's hardware store, Russell & Tadder's billiard hall, Hibbard's restaurant, Fraser's Hotel, C. Barthold's clothing store, Oil Exchange Hotel, Dr. Book's drug store, Eidenberg & Company's tobacco store, A. P. Stewart's grocery, McFall & Hambly's drug store, F. N. Hare's building, Waugh & Meyler's building, Producers' Bank office, the Corry House, the Shamberg House, Cleveland & Lormer's boarding house, the blacksmith shops of Cleveland and of Smith & Monroe, Cooban's barber shop, Armstrong & Collum's well and tanks, Steel's livery stable and several dwelling houses. This fire occurred across the creek from the present village. Prior to December a smaller fire occurred where the village of to-day stands, destroying about twelve buildings, extending north from the present Zillifro residence, but left uninjured the houses south of Markwell's dwelling.

The first bank at Greece City was established in December, 1872, by Theodore Huselton, under the title "Greece City Bank." Woods Bank was a contemporary of the Huselton Bank, and had an office on or about where the Methodist church now stands. The Concord Savings Bank was carried on by Captain Timblin until it closed its doors. The captain moved to the Black Hills and was register of a mining camp there until killed by some angry prospectors.

The old office of the National Transit Company was restored in 1893 and is now the residence of Coulter Robb. Opposite the present Methodist church was Young's store in which the postoffice was located until the building was destroyed by fire. The "Brawley House," now occupied by the Misses Hutchison, is the only one of the original buildings standing, while S. Markwell's general store, is the only mercantile establishment.

The Greece City riots of 1873 were simply faction fights between the Ku-Klux and Modoc tribes of the race of oil men. On June 7, 1873, 500 men went voluntarily into the fray, the casualties numbering fourteen.

Modoc City is another shadow of a busy oil town. The derricks stand like sentinels over a wild past. Producing wealth, its site was dedicated to all kinds of vice, and virtue, although present, was hidden. Modoc had its fires, like its sister cities. It died quickly, just as it rose, and is now scarcely a memory. The fire of March 19, 1874, destroyed twenty-five buildings, at Modoc, within two hours. The principal losers were Starr, Ramsey & Company, E. Bly, Seiderly & Company, A. R. Jamison, J. O'Brien, Live Oak restaurant, Bateman Hotel, New York House, Campbell's laundry, Arthur's livery, Monnie's grocery and the properties of Henry Bole, J. Foster, Thomas Hackett, C. B. Wright, Andrew Ryan, P. Griffin, L. Andrews, Wiles & Jessup, M. Beatty, S. D. Kearns and J. S. McKay. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000. It is said that lightning struck one of the oil tanks and caused the fire which almost wiped out the town,

Troutman never had the pretensions of Greece City, yet it was a busy village and a great oil producer. Little of it now remains. During the electric storm of April 19, 1877, the fluid struck a 23,000-barrel tank belonging to Vandergrift & Foreman, on the Troutman farm. The burning oil flowed toward the two 24,000-barrel tanks of Gailey & Hasson, and soon the creek was a blazing river. The buildings burned included McGarvey's, the Troutman Hotel, White's hardware store, Robert's grocery, Cummings' livery stable and dwelling, Christy's barn and dwelling, the United office, the Union pump-house and pumps, Union station, Number 34, and Fitch's hardware store and house. In addition to these, the derricks and machinery at the two wells of the Hope Oil Company, at the Avery well (where three tanks were also destroyed), at the Modoc well, the Osceola, the Frank and Aggie, the Fairmount, Lynch, Dougherty, and at the two wells known as Down East, were destroyed. That fire wiped out Troutman.

Magic is the new postal name of an old settlement. Balziger & Badger's store and a few houses make up the little hamlet.

CHAPTER L.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS—COAL DEPOSITS AND COAL BANKS—BUILDING STONE—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—MILLS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

THIS township, which was organized in 1854, was named in honor of Henry Clay, Kentucky's distinguished orator and statesman. It lies directly north of the center of the county, and is marked by high summits, such as that immediately south of West Sunbury, the peak about 7,000 feet to the northwest of the borough, and that just south of the Sunbury and West Liberty road. Each is at least 1,400 feet above ocean level, and from 250 to 300 feet above the bottom of Muddy creek, which rises near West Sunbury, and flowing westward through the south half of the township, crosses the township line at a point west of the Butler and Erie road. North, northeast and west of West Sunbury, many of the feeders of the Slippery Rock creek rise; while, in the southeast corner, two feeders of the Connoquenessing flow southward.

The Freeport and Kittanning coals are found in abundance. One of the pioneer coal banks was that on lands owned in later years by Samuel McElvaine, near West Sunbury. The Thompson, McMichael, Painter, Patterson, Glenn, Mock and Hall coal banks were all abundant producers of a good coal. They are the successors of the old banks near West Sunbury, and on the McAnallen,

the Young and the Robert Patterson farms, which were abandoned prior to 1861. The banks opened by the Crawfords, at a place they named Caledonia, and the Steele and Blair mines at Standard, have only recently been abandoned. In 1894 the George S. Stage mines were opened in the vicinity, and the new coal town named Claytonia. Building stone is abundant. Much of that used in the construction of the present court house at Butler was quarried on Joseph Kelly's farm, near the west line of the township.

The population of the township in 1860, was 1,039; in 1870, 1,062; in 1880, 1,279, including West Sunbury, and in 1890, 1,076, and West Sunbury 238, or a total of 1,314. The assessed value January 1, 1894, was \$313,337, on which a county tax of \$1,253.35, and a State tax of \$64.19 were levied.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers of Clay township were not, as a rule, strangers in Pennsylvania when they entered the forests of this section to establish homes. From the townships now known as Parker, Fairview, Centre, Brady, Butler and Penn came many of the families who made the first improvements in this part of the county. Hailing from northern Ireland, they brought into the wilderness strong hands and hearts, and converted it into a rich agricultural district.

Christopher McMichael, a soldier of the Revolution, is credited with building a cabin, just east of West Sunbury, as early as 1797, but in the records of 1803 there is no mention made of him, though his son, William, is named as a taxpayer in what is now Cherry township.

John Thorn, father of George Thorn, who was born near West Sunbury, Butler county, in 1797, was one of the pioneers. James Russell settled north of West Sunbury in 1797, but moved a few years later into Concord or Washington. Samuel Findley, a soldier of the Revolution and an early settler of the county, with Robert, David and Samuel Findley, Jr., may be named as pioneers of 1798. James McJunkin came from Ireland in 1798 and bought 400 acres of land. He died in 1833. William Barron, said to be one of the Barrons who settled on the north line of Marion or Venango township, was here in 1798. Jacob Beighley, who joined his brothers in Connoquenessing in 1797 or 1798, settled in Clay township about 1798 or 1799. Robert Graham, who made the first improvement on the site of West Sunbury, must have settled here early in the first decade of the century. Joseph Thorn appears to have come in about 1800, and died a few years later. The body was placed in a hollow log, to which oxen were hitched, and thus the rude coffin was hauled to the grave.

John Pryor located here in 1803. Joseph, John, James, William and Samuel Glenn, Mrs. Jenet (Sterling) Glenn, Margaret, Mary, and one who married A. M. Porter, came in 1808. The father, James, selected the lands, but died in Westmoreland county. John Glenn, known as Captain Glenn, commanded a company of Pennsylvania volunteers during the War of 1812. He also served several years as a justice of the peace.

Stephen Allen was one of the pioneers of Clay township. Robert Allen, who died in 1888, was born here in 1809. John Adams, a settler of 1820, was

the father of twenty children. Robert McCandless moved in from Centre in 1820. Asaph Cranmer came to this county in 1818 and to Clay township in 1828. William Gibson, who was brought to Butler in 1797, when six weeks old, located here in 1827. Jeremiah Wick, who settled in Armstrong county in 1796, moved to Clay township in 1828. John and Jesse Sutton moved up from the southwestern townships in 1829. The Bartleys, pioneers of Penn township, are well represented in Clay, as are the Thompsons, who were pioneers of Brady. Rudolph Bortmass settled in Clay township early. The McElvaines, Timblins and Pattersons may be classed among the pioneers, although they selected other townships for their first homes in this county.

John McDevitt came from Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1825, and in 1830 purchased a farm in Clay township. John Young, son of John, who came to Allegheny county, in 1790, from Ireland, settled in Clay township in 1830, though a resident of the county for some seventeen years before. Jacob Brown, one of the pioneers, died July 3, 1837. His wife Catherine died February 28, 1819. Patrick McAnallen, who came from Ireland in 1788 and to Butler county some years after, is represented in Clay township by William A. McAnallen. Fergus Hutchison, who died in 1866, was one of the old settlers. The list of old settlers might be extended, but as biographical sketches of a majority of the pioneer families are given in other chapters, further mention of them is unnecessary.

MILLS.

The grist mill built by William Carruthers over sixty years ago on the head of Findley Glade run, about two miles northwest of West Sunbury, was constructed of round logs and was a rude affair, with a large water wheel. Carruthers operated it until it was burned, about 1851. A dam was built about forty rods above the mill, whence the water was brought in a flume or series of hollow logs to an upright box over the wheels.

The old Shroyer grist mill on the Sunbury and West Liberty road, two and one-half miles west of West Sunbury, was one of the oldest industries in the township. Henry Black operated it fifty or sixty years ago. Dr. Josiah McCandless built a new mill on the site of the old one about 1870, but in 1892 or 1893 it was removed, the material being used in other buildings. The old Painter planing mill at Euclid was converted into a chopping mill by Joseph Mechling, and used as such until it was burned in February, 1894.

The flouring mill erected in 1871 at West Sunbury, after plans by Architect Reed Bryson, was opened August 25, 1871. Allen Wilson, Charles McClung and J. W. Christy were the owners. J. C. Breaden, George Wolford and William Wick are the present proprietors.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house in the McJunkin district of Clay township was erected in 1824, the logs of the abandoned Muddy Creek Presbyterian church being used in its construction. Thomas Allen, Joseph Sterrett, Stephen Allen and one of the McElvaines taught in this building. In 1835 it was turned over to the school

district and Daniel Carter employed to teach therein. John R. McJunkin came after Carter.

In the second decade of the century Robert McElvaine taught in a log house which stood north of the site of West Sunbury, but early in the third decade moved his headquarters to a log house adjacent to the old church near Middletown, in Concord township.

To-day there are six school buildings, in which six teachers are employed for eight months every year, the children of school age being 161 male and 166 female. The total revenue for school purposes in 1892-93 was \$2,692.50, including \$1,200.50 appropriated by the State, the respective school figures for West Sunbury being \$1,421.42 and \$345.50.

The justices of the peace for Clay township from 1857 to 1894 are named as follows, the old district justices holding over until 1857: Thomas C. Thompson, 1857 and 1862; John R. McJunkin, 1858, 1863, 1868 and 1881; James Pryor, 1866 and 1872; C. McMichael, 1873; John P. Christley, 1877; James W. Kelly, 1882; T. R. McCall, 1883; Simon P. Painter, 1886 and 1891; R. R. McCandless, 1887 and 1892; Zenos McMichael was elected *vice* Painter, deceased, in 1892.

CHURCHES.

Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1803, re-organized in 1823, and incorporated in 1864. Rev. John McPherrin preached in the neighborhood as early as 1799, and was stated supply for two years after organization, and pastor from 1805 to 1813. For ten years the society was without a pastor, but in 1823, Rev. John Coulter, a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, was installed as pastor. He resigned in 1850, and was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. Alexander Cunningham, who severed his connection with this church in 1856. Rev. Samuel Williams, who succeeded him the same year, was installed May 23, 1857. He is still the pastor and bids fair to round out a half-century of service in this congregation. The original members of the society were Robert Wallace, Robert Thorn, William and John Neyman, David Findley and William McCandless, all ruling elders; George, James and John McCandless, Anthony and John Thompson, John McJunkin, James McJunkin, David McJunkin, Nathaniel Allison, John Turk, Conrad Snyder, John Wick, John Wigton, John Covert, Andrew Allsworth, Stephen Allen, James Campbell and Samuel McCall. In 1803 a log-house, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, was erected, which was used for meetings until 1824, when a hewn log house, thirty by sixty feet in size, was built, oak shingles being used for roofing. The interior was plastered and a plaster ceiling was introduced, so that it was then considered one of the finest Presbyterian churches within the limits of the Presbytery. The present brick building, fifty by sixty feet in size, was begun in 1845, and completed in 1852. It has been repeatedly repaired and appears substantial enough to endure for a century. The church was incorporated March 29, 1864, with the following trustees: Josiah McJunkin, John R. McJunkin, and James Findley. The constitution as adopted December 7, 1863, was signed by Nathan F. McCandless, secretary. The membership at the close of 1894, was 125, a small number com-

pared with former years, as the Unionville church, and other societies, organized in recent years, embrace many of its original members. Mr. Williams is one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in Butler county, where he has labored faithfully for nearly forty years.

VILLAGES.

Claytonia is the new name of Caledonia. Two brothers named Crawford, opened a coal bank near the railroad some years ago, and the station was named Caledonia. The Steele and Blair mines, once operated by the Standard Mining Company, have been abandoned, like the Crawford banks. In 1894 George S. Stage, of Greenville, opened mines in the vicinity and named the place Claytonia. *Jamisonville* comprises a railroad depot and a farm house, but it is the shipping point for an extensive farming region.

Euclid is a new railroad town on the divide, between Slippery Rock and Muddy creeks. The place was known for years as "Centre School House." When the railroad was completed to the summit it was called "Sunbury Station," and shortly afterward named Euclid. The hamlet stands upon the Miller and Painter farms, adjoining the George H. Graham farm. The railroad depot, store and creamery are the business buildings of the place now, the saw and planing mill and the old creamery having been destroyed by fire. The fire of February 9, 1894, originated in the old planing mill at Euclid, owned by Joseph Mechling, who occupied a part of the building with his chopping mill; the other part contained a portable saw mill owned by B. B. McCandless, Warren Thompson, Jasper Kiester and Joseph Mechling.

CHAPTER LI.

WEST SUNBURY BOROUGH.

LAYING OUT OF THE VILLAGE—PIONEERS—INCORPORATION AS A BOROUGH—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS—WEST SUNBURY ACADEMY—CHURCHES—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SECRET SOCIETIES.

WEST SUNBURY and neighborhood may be justly considered the site of the parent settlements of Clay township. It was in this vicinity that the pioneer settlers built their cabins, made their first improvements, and began the work of transforming the forest wilderness into well-tilled and productive farms. Robert Graham, a nephew of Samuel Findley, was the first settler on the site of the town, his log cabin having been erected prior to 1803. He afterward, about 1818, sold his settler's right to John and James Gilchrist, who also acquired possession of a considerable tract of adjoining land. In 1828 James Gilchrist em-

ployed Campbell E. Purviance to survey a portion of his tract into town lots, a large number of which he sold within the next year or two, realizing five to ten dollars for each lot.

The town is now almost seventy years old, and is in many respects a model rural borough. In the earlier days of its history it was ambitious of winning the county seat from Butler. In time, however, it gave this up. At the breaking out of the Civil war it was a pleasant wayside village, the home of an intelligent, prosperous and progressive people. After the war there was a re-awakening, and a demand made for local government, resulting in the village being incorporated as a borough in 1866.

It was the first rural town in Butler county to realize the value of stone sidewalks, and, it is said, the only one in Pennsylvania where all the sidewalks are constructed of stone, and where every street has a walk and a parkway on each side. The church and school appear to be held in high estimation here, there being several religious organizations, a common school and an academy. The location, though two and a half miles from Euclid, the railroad station, is a desirable one for many reasons, there being plenty of good water and an abundance of coal and natural gas.

Among those who located soon after the laying out of the town was Thomas Dunlap, the blacksmith, who bought four lots opposite the present site of the steam mill and erected a log dwelling house and shop in 1829. Andrew and John Wick came in shortly afterward. They opened the first store here in 1835. John Smith located here about the same time. Then followed H. A. Thomas, who became a merchant and gunpowder manufacturer; Dr. H. C. Linn, who moved from Butler; George Boyd, who opened a large store in 1837 or 1838, and was the first postmaster and also the first tavern keeper; Thomas C. Thompson, a native of Brady township, who came in 1837, and Joseph Wasson, a carpenter and tavern keeper. These comprised the pioneer business circle.

Peter Rhodes located and began business here in 1849. David Vance kept a hotel where is now the Corbett dwelling. The building was torn down and McClung erected on its site a new house. James Timblin kept the next hotel where the Widow Conway now resides, a part of her house being the original Timblin Hotel. Isaac Donaldson carried on a hotel next to Samuel Hunt's present dwelling. Fifteen years ago the old house was torn down. David Patterson built the upper story of the Wick House; Ebenezer Adams succeeded him as landlord and, in 1875, C. F. Wick, the present proprietor, purchased the property.

The manufacturing industries of the borough are limited, being confined to the large grist mill of J. C. Breaden & Company, erected in 1871. The mercantile interests are represented by Breaden & Conway and S. L. Rhodes, general stores; H. C. Hindman & Company, drugs; Mechling & Hunt, furniture, and James Pryor, hardware.

The population in 1870 was 216; in 1880, 243, and in 1890, 238, increased in 1894 to about 360. The assessed value of property, in January, 1894, was \$42,245; the county tax levied, \$168.98; the State tax, \$67.83, and the school revenue, \$681.42, including \$345.50, State appropriation.

SCHOOLS.

As stated in the history of Cherry township, one of the first school houses was erected north of the Graham settlement, and when the common school law was enacted, the people of this neighborhood were among its warmest supporters and first patrons. To-day there is one school building in the borough, and the total revenue of the district for common school purposes is \$681.42. The number of children of school age reported in June, 1893, was forty-five, made up of twenty-three males and twenty-two females.

The West Sunbury Academy was established in 1851 by Adolphus Rebstock, whose purpose was to afford parents an opportunity to have their children instructed in the higher classic and English branches. In 1853 Rev. Mr. Williams succeeded Mr. Rebstock, remaining until 1856, when William Thomas, whose real name was Rev. William Thomas Hamilton, became the teacher. Mr. Hamilton, who came from the south, was a scholarly gentleman, who seems to have taken up teaching as a means of giving employment to his mind rather than filling his purse. He succeeded, however, in arousing such interest in the school that when he left it in 1858 it was a financial as well as an educational success.

After Mr. Hamilton's departure the people of the village, who had come to look upon the school as of great importance, began to cast about for his successor. It chanced that Rev. William T. Dickson, a Presbyterian minister, an educator and a native of Butler county, who with his wife, was on a visit to friends in the village, was induced to remain and take charge of the school. It was accordingly re-opened by himself and his wife as an academic school, and was a success from the start.

Until the fall of 1861 the school was conducted in the building subsequently occupied by John Dunlap. In that year, however, as the result of a movement set on foot by Mr. Dickson and his supporters, the second academy building was completed. The breaking out of the Civil war and the President's call for volunteers aroused the patriotic sentiment of the people of West Sunbury and of the students of the academy, and they responded by organizing the "Dickson Guards," named in honor of Rev. Mr. Dickson. The "Guards," under command of Captain Loudon, embracing in their membership many of the academy students, reported at the front and were assigned to duty as Company C, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. Mr. Dickson shortly afterward joined the regiment as chaplain, remaining in the service about a year.

Owing to this interruption, the new building was practically untenanted for a year, although Thomas Milford was in charge as principal. In 1862, after his return from the army, Mr. Dickson resumed teaching, but only for a brief period, after which he removed with his family to Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1875. In 1865 Thomas C. Van Tries took charge of the academy. He was followed in 1866 by A. M. Cross, who was succeeded in 1867 by George H. Graham. In 1869 Rev. Thorn assumed control, but seems not to have made a success, and the result was that the school was closed until the autumn of 1875, when Mr. and Mrs. Dickson returned and resumed control of it. Mr. Dickson died in February, 1877, and Mrs. Dickson succeeded him as principal. In 1879

Rev. G. W. Bean was appointed; in 1881 J. B. Gilfillan took charge, and was succeeded in 1883 by W. W. Logan. During Professor Logan's principalship the erection of a more commodious building was agitated. Accordingly, June 26, 1886, a subscription was started, and so earnestly was the project carried out that the present edifice was completed before the end of the year, at a cost of about \$6,000. The building previously used was sold to the common school board, and is now used as the public school and society hall. In 1886 R. W. McGranahan became principal, and in 1889 T. E. Moffit succeeded him. Rev. J. H. Wright's valuable academy work was in association with Professors McGranahan and Moffit. In 1891 S. J. Christley succeeded to the principalship, in 1892 F. E. Knoch, and in 1894 A. B. Robertson. The following ladies and gentlemen comprised the faculty in September, 1894: A. B. Robertson, A. B., principal and professor of sciences, mathematics and German; Rev. I. D. Decker, A. M., professor of classics and history; Maude M. McNall, director of music; A. F. Anderson, conductor of business department; H. D. Hockenberry, M. D., lecturer on physiology and hygiene.

Since 1884, when the first student (T. M. Baker) was publicly graduated, ninety literary and eighteen music students have received the academy diplomas. The total enrollment of students for the year ending June, 1894, was 149. The academy was chartered September 28, 1874. The signers of the articles of association presented to the court were: H. C. Linn, W. P. Breaden, Charles McClung, J. W. Christy, L. G. Linn, Allen Wilson, John Mechling, W. C. Glenn, A. B. Rhodes, Peter Rhodes and Thomas C. Thompson. The capital of \$2,000 was divided into eighty shares of twenty-five dollars each. The present officers are Dr. H. D. Hockenberry, president; Rev. J. H. Breaden, secretary; W. J. Breaden, treasurer; Carlisle Wick, Samuel Glenn, Hon. Josiah M. Thompson, Sylvanus Aggas, Rev. Samuel Williams, J. S. Campbell, J. R. McKinkin and Thomas Christley complete the board of trustees.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury may be said to date back to May 2, 1840, when a meeting was held at Samuel Ekin's house and John Smith, Samuel Loudon and Joseph W. Christy were appointed a building committee. They received a donation of four acres from Samuel Ekin and Mrs Robert Findley and, on November 7, 1840, awarded the contract for a house, forty feet square, to Joseph Wasson, for \$700. He framed the church building and the people of the congregation and neighborhood were invited to assist in raising it. When the walls were raised and the roof timbers taken up, and the men ready to put them in position, a long beam on which the weight rested suddenly broke, precipitating men and timbers to the ground. Many were severely injured, but none killed. Mr. Wasson gave up the contract, receiving \$200 for what he had done, and John Brewster and John Brackney took the contract to finish it for \$570. A new building, fifty-five by sixty-five feet, was erected in 1858-59 by Hugh Sproul, for \$2,100 and the old building. In 1883 E. C. Adams repaired and remodeled the building for \$1,500, and finally W. J. McKinney re-

moved the building from its old site into the village, where it now stands, paying for it \$2,100.

A list of communicants, given in March, 1842, shows forty-eight members, among whom were Joseph W. Christy and Edward Webb, who were ordained elders by the pastor, Rev. William Findley, March 21, 1842. On July 8, 1844, Rev. William Findley moderated a call for Rev. William P. Breaden for one third of his time, West Sunbury, Bear Creek and West Unity being united in one charge under his pastorate. Mr. Breaden remained pastor of West Sunbury congregation until his death on May 13, 1880. In 1846 William Gilchrist, W. W. Thompson and Thomas B. Dodds were elected elders, and in 1852, Christy McMichael was ordained.

On October 18, 1847, articles of association were adopted by the society, to whom, on October 23, 1848, a certificate of incorporation under the name of "The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury" was issued. The petition asking for the incorporation of the church was signed by Samuel Loudon, Joseph W. Christy and John Brewster. In 1850 there were 134 communicants reported; in April, 1853, 136, and in 1857, 151. In 1860 Allen Wilson, J. G. Christy, Robert Dunn and Andrew Timblin were elected elders.

The deaths among members from 1842 to the beginning of 1860 are recorded as follows: Jane Pryor, 1842; Robert Findley, Samuel Ekin and Margaret Pryor, 1843; Eliza Barron and John Smith, Sr., 1846; Samuel S. Ekin, Recompece or "Rake" Perry, Sr., and Anne Ekin, 1847; Mary J. Thompson, George Muntz, Elizabeth Sproul, Robert Ekin and Elizabeth Ekin, 1848; Margaret Jane McCall, John Beighley and William Stewart, 1850; Polly Jamison, 1851; Elizabeth Patterson, 1853; Margaret Carothers, 1854; Sarah Perry, 1856; George E. Christy and Mrs. Brewster, 1857; Keziah Gilchrist, 1858; Mary Christy, 1859; Mrs. Polly Stewart, Mrs. Polly Smith and Mrs. Wilson, 1860. The first marriage was that of John Ekin and Mary Shannon in 1842, by Rev. W. Findley. In May, 1861, there were 164 communicants, and in 1862, 170. In 1864 J. W. Christy resigned as clerk, and Allen Wilson was chosen to succeed him. Dunbar Christy was an elder as early as 1864, and in 1868 William C. Bryson's name appears as a member; George T. Frazier was elected in 1871, and Robert Campbell (transferred from Fairview) in 1873. In April, 1875, James W. Kelly, James Pryor and Perry Sproul were elected elders, and with John G. Christy, C. McMichael, Robert Campbell, W. Gilchrist, W. W. Thompson and W. C. Bryson, the latter as clerk, formed the session in October of that year. In 1877 J. W. Kelly was chosen clerk, and John M. Loudon, Robert H. Young, Japhiah McMichael and W. J. Breaden elders.

After the death of Rev. W. P. Breaden in 1880, the congregation was supplied by Revs. J. D. Smith, Frazier and Roseburg. Rev. J. H. Breaden, son of W. P. Breaden, held a communion in January, 1881. Rev. R. C. Dodds became stated supply in 1884 and was afterward ordained and installed pastor. Resigning in 1887 he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Breaden, the present pastor. The number of members reported in April, 1893, was 185. Elder R. H. Young, admitted to membership in 1862, was elected clerk in November, 1889. In Rev.

J. H. Breaden's charge are the churches at Mt. Varnum, Holyoke and West Sunbury, Mt. Varnum belonging to it since 1884.

The Presbyterian Church of West Sunbury begins its record under date, September 4, 1860, when a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny,—Rev. Loyal Young, Robert B. Walker and Rev. Samuel Williams—met here to organize the church, with Elders Henry C. Linn, M. D. and Joseph W. Thorn. The members then present are named as follows: W. C. and Rachel Glenn, James J. and Mary Ann Glenn, James, Ann, Margaret and Samuel Glenn, William M., Catherine, Jane and Margaret M. Glenn, W. S. Mechling, William and Nancy Patterson, Joseph W. and Nancy Thorn, H. C. and Sarah L. Linn, Sarah A. Wick, Andrew, Sarah A., and Richard Wick, J. C., Rebecca M., Clarissa and Alfred Wick, James and Anna E. Gould, and Samuel, Fannie, Perry, Sarah and Amanda McElvaine, in all thirty-six members.

There is no record of work from September, 1860, to February 22, 1862. On the latter date Rev. John Coulter with Elders Thorn and Linn, the last named being clerk, examined Clarissa and Margaret Beighley and Amanada and Sarah A. Black, who were received as members, October 21, 1862. Rev. John Coulter was installed as pastor, remaining until April 12, 1864. From October, 1862, to June, 1865, twenty persons were admitted to membership. In December of the latter year, Samuel McElvaine and William C. Glenn were elected and ordained ruling elders. Rev. James Coulter served as pastor from June 8, 1865, to March 14, 1871. From 1866 to 1870, inclusive, there were twenty-two additions to the membership. In April, 1871, Elder Linn resigned and Elder Thorn took his place as clerk. In November, Rev. William T. Dickson was present as moderator. During this year four members were received, and in 1872 eleven joined this society. Rev. Alexander S. Thorn was installed pastor June 25, 1872, and served until September 26, 1874. Three members were received in 1874; fifteen in 1875, and eighteen in 1876. Services were held in the old academy building until July 4, 1875, when the present edifice was dedicated.

The record of the burial of Rev. William T. Dickson is made under date of February 9, 1877, he having been stated supply from September, 1874, to his death. During that year six members were received. In January, 1878, John S. Wick and Samuel Hilliard (elders elect), J. W. Thorn, Samuel McElvaine and W. C. Glenn, with Rev. G. W. Bean, moderator, constituted the session. Mr. Bean was installed pastor in May of that year.

The congregation was divided into five districts, or one for each elder in 1878. During the year there were eleven additions to the church membership; while in 1880 there were only three new members received. From July, 1879, to April, 1880, Rev. Mr. Bean signed the minutes as moderator and clerk, but on September 12, 1880, the legible script of P. W. Conway begins. He served until his death November 23, 1888. There were seven persons received in 1881, four in 1882, and eleven in 1883. In 1880 Andrew Porter is named as elder. The record is remarkable in that many of the members were recruited from the Methodist Episcopal church of West Sunbury, within the four or five years preceding December, 1883. In March, 1882, P. W. Conway is named among the elders. In 1884 there were thirteen new members received, and in 1885, four.

The resignation of Rev. G. W. Bean was acquiesced in December 20, 1885, after eight years of earnest work here.

The name of C. R. Glenn appears among the elders in April, 1884, and he, with J. W. Thorn, Andrew Porter, W. C. Glenn, Samuel Hilliard, and P. W. Conway formed the session in January, 1886, Rev. Marshall, of Concord, presiding. Seven members were received in 1886, twenty-four in 1887, and eighteen in 1888. In September, 1888, Rev. J. H. Wright was installed as pastor, and in November following was appointed clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of P. W. Conway. Four members were received in 1889, thirteen in 1890, and twelve in 1891.

The resolutions on the death of Rev. James Hervey Wright are recorded under date of February 20, 1892. During that year nineteen members were received, and in 1893 others joined the church. Andrew Porter signed as clerk in February, 1892, and W. C. Glenn in July, 1892. On May 7, 1893, Rev. I. D. Decker, the present pastor, administered the sacrament of the "Lord's Supper" to the congregation, and in June, 1893, began service as stated supply. The roll of members shows 397 admissions. Of this number 191 were dismissed or recorded as absent or suspended, while no less than forty-one are recorded as deceased, leaving 165 as the present membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Sunbury was organized early in 1849, when Rev. Edwin Hull formed a class, the members of which were W. M. Graham, J. M. Brackney, Martha E. and Jerusha Brackney, Andrew McPherrin, Jane McPherrin, Susanna Humphrey, Isaac Mann and John Dunlap. At that time Thomas C. Thompson donated a building lot, and on it a little building was erected in 1850-51, the cost not exceeding \$800. When the new church was completed in 1868, the old property was sold to the school district. The church has been in a sea of trouble for the last few years. Under the administration of Mr. Iams, of North Washington, in whose circuit it is, a successful effort has been made to heal dissensions.

Bethesda Evangelical Church, better known as the West Sunbury Evangelical Lutheran church, was organized in 1860, with Peter Rhodes, Stephen A. Shull, George Rickenbrode, A. Hindman, Jacob Sanderson, Simon Painter and their wives and eight other members. Rev. J. Singer was pastor from 1860 to 1863; Rev. A. S. Miller from 1865 to 1872, and Rev. Samuel Stauffer from 1873 to 1874. In 1875 this society was dissolved and the membership merged into the Lutheran church of Springdale in the adjoining township of Concord. A small building for worship was erected in the borough, which was abandoned in 1875.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

West Sunbury was incorporated as a borough in 1866, and the first election took place early in that year. The record of annual elections is as follows:

1866—Allen Wilson, burgess; H. C. Linn, Peter Rhodes, J. C. Wick and Charles McClung.

1867—Allen Wilson, burgess, and same council as in 1866.

1868—Allen Wilson, Burgess; P. Rhodes, H. C. Linn, C. McClung, J. C. Wick and A. B. Rhodes.

1869—Allen Wilson, Burgess; John Mechling, James W. Kelly, A. B. Rhodes and H. C. Linn; James W. Kelly, clerk.

1870-71—Allen Wilson, Burgess; H. C. Linn, John Mechling, J. W. Kelly, A. B. Rhodes and P. Rhodes.

1872—Allen Wilson, Burgess; John C. Duffy, S. A. Shull, John N. McCarrier, James W. Kelly and John Mechling.

1873—Same Burgess and council, except that Charles McClung replaced McCarrier.

1874—J. W. Kelly, Burgess; J. S. Wick, S. A. Shull, F. M. Campbell, J. C. Duffy and A. N. Bryson. *vice* J. C. Glenn, resigned.

1875—In February J. F. Hindman was appointed councilman, *vice* F. M. Campbell, removed to Petrolia. The council comprised J. C. Duffy, James R. Campbell, J. H. Wick, J. F. Hindman and J. W. Kelly.

1876—Charles McClung, Burgess; John Mechling, J. S. Wick, J. R. Campbell, Andrew Donaldson and J. W. Kelly.

1877—John Mechling, Burgess; A. Donaldson, E. C. Adams, A. B. Rhodes, W. C. Glenn and W. J. Breaden.

1878—A. R. Thompson, Burgess; P. W. Conway, A. B. Rhodes, E. C. Adams, A. Donaldson, H. C. Linn and C. Wick.

1879—A. R. Thompson, Burgess; E. C. Adams, A. Donaldson, W. J. Breaden, J. G. Shull and H. C. Pryor.

1880—W. W. Dunlap, Burgess; E. C. Adams, J. R. Campbell, A. B. Rhodes, J. G. Shull and G. W. Mechling.

1881—Joseph Mechling, Burgess; H. C. Pryor, E. C. Adams, W. J. Breaden, Robert McCalmont and A. R. Thompson.

1882—W. J. Breaden, Burgess; Robert McCalmont, C. W. Wick and E. C. Adams.

1883—John Mechling, Burgess; E. C. Adams, James R. Campbell and W. J. Breaden.

1884—E. C. Adams, Burgess; W. J. Breaden, John McCandless, James Pryor, Amos Timblin and W. H. Tinker.

1885—John C. Murtland, Burgess; James R. Campbell and J. S. Adams.

1886—James Pryor, Burgess; A. B. Rhodes, E. C. Adams, T. H. Thompson.

1887—C. W. Wick, Burgess; Thomas H. Thompson and M. H. Christie.

1888—John Mechling, Burgess; J. G. Shull, W. J. Breaden and R. J. Thompson.

1889—Al. Mechling, Burgess; A. R. Thompson, W. W. Dunlap; Ross Mechling and Joshua Dunlap received thirty-nine votes each, and J. R. Campbell, thirty-eight votes, for councilman.

1890—A. J. Thompson, Burgess; L. Rhodes, W. C. Glenn, A. R. Mechling and J. R. Campbell, received twenty votes each for councilmen.

1891—S. J. Christley, Burgess; J. W. McNaughton, R. L. Allison and Joshua Dunlap, received each forty-five votes for councilmen.

1892—A. R. Thompson, burgess; T. H. Thompson, J. G. Shull and R. L. Allison.

1893—John Mechling, burgess; J. R. Campbell, W. C. Glenn, J. H. Corbit, Thomas H. Thompson and G. L. Dufford; J. R. Campbell, clerk.

1894—John Mechling, burgess; S. L. Rhodes, Geo. B. Turner, James Pryor, G. L. Dufford and J. B. Arthurs.

The justices of the peace elected from 1866 to 1894 are as follows: Allen Wilson, 1866 and 1872; James W. Kelly, 1871, 1876 and 1881; W. C. Bryson, 1874; A. G. Mechling, 1881 and 1884; W. R. Thompson, 1885; James W. Kelly, 1886; A. R. Thompson and A. Mechling, 1890.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

William T. Dickson Post, Number 561, G. A. R., was mustered in September 23, 1887, with a membership of thirty-four, all but one of whom were members of Pennsylvania regiments. Since the organization twenty-one members have been mustered in, making a total of fifty-five that have been enrolled. The first officers were elected on the date given above and were as follows: P. P. Brown, C.; R. J. Thompson, V. C.; Harlan Book, J. V. C.; A. G. Meals, Q. M.; Amos Timblin, surgeon, and R. H. Young, adjutant. The following are the names of the commanders elected since 1887: R. J. Thompson, 1888; Samuel Glenn, 1889; A. G. Meals, 1890; R. H. Young, 1891-92, and John W. McNaughton, 1893. The following have served as adjutants: R. H. Young, 1887-88-89; P. P. Brown, 1890-91-92. The number of members November 1, 1893, was thirty-four.

CHAPTER LII.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS AND GAS WELLS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

CENTRE township derives its name from the fact that it occupies the geographical center of the county. It is one of the thirteen townships erected in 1804, and then embraced an area eight miles square. In 1854 it was reduced to its present size. It is one of the leading agricultural townships of the county, producing bountiful crops of cereals, vegetables, fruits and tame grasses. The most elevated point, 1,400 feet, is about 5,000 feet north of its south line on the Butler and Unionville road. The old coal banks, on the Daniel Heck and Eli Eagal farms,—opened in the fifties,—produce a hard, lustrous coal, which may

yield sixty per cent of coke, as was learned when the coke was manufactured from culled lumps for the Prospect foundry. The banks on the Birch and Leibold farms, on Kearns branch; the deposit on the Huling's farm, and the canal, on the McCandless farm, near the Butler and West Sunbury road, where an oil well was drilled in 1875, were all producers of excellent coal. As an oil field it has rewarded the enterprise of the driller poorly; but in the fall of 1893 it acknowledged his perseverance by showing some heavy gassers. The well on the Alexander Brewster farm, drilled by Brown Brothers & Company, and finished in October, 1893, showed a gas pressure of 600 pounds, blowing the tools from the hole and otherwise giving proof of its power.

The population in 1810, was 742; in 1820, 972; in 1830, 1,322; in 1840, 1,834; in 1850, after division, 1,495; in 1860, within present boundaries, 829; in 1870, 843; in 1880, 980, and in 1890, 1,005. The assessed valuation was \$374,026, on which a county tax of \$1,096.10 and a State tax of \$64.12 were levied.

PIONEERS.

The story of the settlement of this township is interesting from the fact that its pioneers came in a body to take possession of the land without the aid of constitution or by-laws. In 1796 sixty men from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Juniata and Cumberland counties appeared in this part of the wilderness and selected sixty eligible farms and sites for cabins. To each a name was given, such as "Eden," "Hickory," "Hermitage," "Glenn," "Partnership Farm," "Thorn Tent," etc. Then the cabins were erected, one on each farm, and next the drama of the lottery was enacted. A slip of paper bearing the name of each farm was placed in a hat, while a list of sixty names was handed to one of the colonists. When the first slip was taken from the hat and the name of the farm proclaimed, it was credited to the first name on the list, and so on until all the farms were distributed. As the tract was then unsurveyed, it was agreed that after the survey, should two persons be found to be occupying the same 400 acres, the neighbor on the north should relinquish his claim and take the next unsettled tract of 400 acres to the north. This plan worked admirably, and within the year the following named tract owners were actual residents:

Henry Baumgartner, 400 acres; John Byers, 400; Samuel Cook, 300; Isaac Curry, 400; William Elliott, 300; Christian Fleegee, 300; William Freeman, 400; Archibald Fryer, no land taxed; John Galbraith, 300; James Hoge, 150; George McCandless, 400; James McCandless, 400; John McCandless, 400; Robert McCandless, no land taxed; Thomas McCleary, 200; Joseph McGrew and Daniel McKissick, no lands taxed; Aaron Moore and sons, Alexander and Robert Moore, no lands taxed; David McJunkin, 400; William McJunkin, 400; Adam Rudebaugh, 400; Jacob Rudebaugh, no lands taxed; John Scott and Robert Scott, no lands taxed; Archibald St. Clair, 400; Anthony Thompson, 400; James Thompson, no lands taxed; Moses Thompson, 400; John Thompson, 400, and James and Matthew Thompson, no lands taxed. The men named located in this township, while James, George and William Moore, Lewis Wilson, Henry Montooth, Eliakim Anderson and Charles Sullivan, who formed part of the company of sixty colonists, located in what is now Franklin township.

John and Samuel Cunningham, also members, settled where now stands Butler, and made their homes there. A number of the other colonists sought homes in different parts of the county, but more than one of them returned to the original location of the party in Centre township. The Indians threatened the settlement in 1797, the scare driving away the pioneers, nine or ten of whom never returned.

The McJunkin and McCandless families had, from the beginning of the settlement in 1796, a good representation here. David, born in Ireland, came hither from Allegheny county to remain. His brother William left in 1797, but managed to hold his 400-acre farm until the provisions of settlement were fulfilled. David, following the example of Archibald St. Clair, established a distillery early in this century. In 1830 he bought Dr. John Thompson's mills and furnaces on the Slippery Rock, which he carried on successfully to the time of his death in April, 1844. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of the pioneer Aaron Moore, whom he married in 1797, died in October, 1845. Six male members of the McCandless family accompanied the pioneers of 1796, and four of them located in this township. They were the sons of John McCandless, who came from Ireland, and settled in Allegheny county with his family. John, one of the colonists of Centre township, was the first sheriff of Butler county. He died in 1810.

John Thompson, also one of the Irish pioneers of the Pittsburgh region, came from Washington county in 1796 with his wife and eleven children, and made his home here until death removed him, in 1845. Anthony Thompson introduced timothy grass here in 1816. Aaron Moore, John Galbraith, the father of Butler county's first newspaper publisher, Archibald St. Clair, David Wright, who died in 1823, John McCleary, and fully ninety per cent of the sixty men, who made their homes here in 1796, were natives of Ireland, unpolished diamonds, strong in body and in mind, who opened the way to teeming prosperity.

Nathaniel Stevenson, mentioned in the history of Franklin township, located here with his wife Mary Allen in 1797.

James Allison, whose name appears on the first records of the county, came, it is said, after the Indian scare subsided. His son, William, improved upon the scythe by converting it into a cradle and leading all the men in the grain field. Benjamin Wallace emigrated from Ireland in 1785, and arriving in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, established himself as a distiller there, and made his home in that county until 1802, when he and his brother, Robert, removed to Centre township. Robert appears to have selected a home here in 1797 and to have set out a few apple trees, which he carried with him from the settlements. Benjamin's wife, Jane Holliday, died in 1844, and himself in 1852. Of their six daughters and one son, all are dead except Eliza, who married William McKissick.

Isaac Curry, a native of Ireland, was one of the pioneers in the Unionville neighborhood. John Rose came from New Jersey in 1800, married Mary Stevenson, and resided here until his death in 1866. Adam Shaner, who came to what is now Butler township in 1797, removed to Centre prior to 1803, purchased Francis Kearns' settler's right in 1812, and carried on a little distillery. John Elliott, it is said, was born in Indiana territory in 1793, and was brought by his parents to Centre township in 1801. The family may have been related to William Elliott, one of the colony of 1796, and induced to settle here

by him. Simon Young, a miller and farmer, was born in Centre township in 1809, this fact being the only point to indicate the existence of such a family here at that time. Samuel Borland came from Westmoreland county about 1812, being then five years old.

FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES.

The first election in Centre township, after its organization, was held October 8, 1805. Thomas McKean received thirty-two and Simon Snyder thirty-five votes for governor; James O'Hara twenty-two, M. Irish eleven and Samuel Smith thirty-six votes for congressman; S. Ewalt thirty and James Martin thirty-seven votes for senator; Jacob Mechling thirty-four, John McBride thirty-two, Abner Lacock thirty-eight, George Robison twenty-three, Francis McLure thirty-six, James Carothers twenty-nine, Ephriam Harris one, and Jacob Ferree eight, for assemblyman; William Brown fourteen, Abner Coats fifteen, W. B. Young seven, David Sutton five, Hugh Conway fourteen, Jacob Smith eleven, and William Johnston one, for the office of county commissioner.

The justices of the peace in Centre township from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: John Brewster, 1840; John McCandless, 1840; John Sutton, 1844; David Davis, 1845-50; Thomas C. Thompson, 1849; William Gibson, 1852; Nathan McCandless, 1854; R. K. Hunter, 1854; Moses Thompson, 1857-62; John M. McCandless, 1859-64; William A. Christie, 1867-72; Nathan F. McCandless, 1869; J. C. Moore, 1874-79-84-89; William Allison, 1877-82-87-92.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were introduced in 1803, when a rude, round-log house was erected on Benjamin Wallace's farm, near where W. P. Smith now resides. The architecture was in strict conformity with the pioneer style and in keeping with the rugged, healthy teacher and pupils. William Wallace, it is thought, presided over the school at intervals, until the itinerant teachers found their way into the settlements the same year, when a second school house was erected on David McKunkin's land. Samuel Cook, a well-known pedagogue; Samuel N. Moore, who moved to Washington township; one of the Sloans from Venango, and one or more of the Campbells of Washington, taught here prior to the adoption of the common school system in 1835. There were 188 male and ninety-two female children of school age reported in June, 1893. The State appropriation for schools was \$921.35, and the total revenue for school purposes, \$1,605.59.

CHURCHES.

Holyoke United Presbyterian Church was organized August 28, 1874, with the following named members: Mrs. Mary E. McCandless, Alexander McWilliams, Elizabeth McWilliams, Annie J. McWilliams, Alexander Blain, Emeline Blain, William Blain, Sr., Jane Blain, Robert Allison, Jane Allison, John R. Pollock, Alexander Pollock, John C. Moore, M. C. Moore, George Dawson, Elizabeth Dawson, Samuel Irwin, Jane Irwin, William Allison, Rachel Allison, Hugh B. McWilliams, Charlotte McWilliams, Thomas R. Hoon, Jane Hoon, Eliza J. McKissick, Margaret M. Smith, Maria Garrard and Susan Miller. Rev.

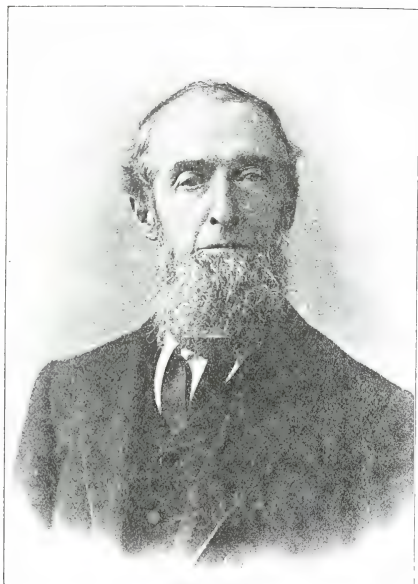
W. P. Shaw, the only pastor, was installed June 25, 1877, and resigned about January, 1890, when Rev. J. H. Breden came as stated supply. The total number of members received since organization was ninety-seven, and the membership in 1894 was fifty-two. The present house of worship was erected in 1874, meetings being held in Robert Miller's barn until its completion.

Unionville Presbyterian Church was organized October 30, 1877. For three-quarters of a century previous the Presbyterians of this section were members of the churches at Butler, Muddy Creek and other places. The following is a list of the original members of this church: N. F. McCandless, Annetta McCandless, N. W. McCandless, Robert W. McCandless, Matilda McCandless, J. M. H. McCandless, Martin L. McCandless, W. C. McCandless, Amelia McCandless, A. Moore McCandless, Kezia McCandless, W. S. Thompson, Deborah Thompson, Emerett Thompson, William H. McCandless, Harriet N. McCandless, John M. McCandless, Nancy McCandless, Thomas T. Stewart, Nancy C. Stewart, Keziah McCandless, Anderson McCandless, Mary S. McCandless, Joseph T. McCandless, Mary E. McCandless, Elvira Varnum, H. A. McCandless, Martha J. McCandless, Robert J. Miller, Malinda A. Miller, Alfred Brown, Mary J. Brown, John M. Russell, Mary Eagal, Nelson Borland, Sarah A. Borland, J. W. McCandless, Sabina McCandless, James S. Rose, Susanna A. Rose, Abner McCandless, Mary S. McCandless, J. M. Brown, Margaret Brown, Robert M. Russell, Keziah Russell and Joseph Coulter. The present membership is eighty-four.

This church has had but one pastor, Rev. Samuel Williams, who was installed September 13, 1878, and continues in the same relation still. The members had nearly all been under his pastoral care, as members of the church of Muddy Creek, to which he has ministered since 1856. On March 24, 1877, the building contract was awarded for a house thirty-six by fifty-six feet, and by November 4, of that year, it was opened for services, though not dedicated until October 18, 1879.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1843, adopted articles of association in 1848, at a meeting over which Christopher Rider presided, and of which Rev. Eli Fair was secretary. They with Jacob Rider, Sr., Daniel Heck, Jr., and William Byers formed the board of trustees when the society was incorporated. The original members were Jacob, John L. and Samuel Rider, with their wives, Jacob, Barbara and Nancy Brown, Daniel Heck and wife, Jacob Schleppey, Frank and Jacob Byers, with their wives, and Susan, Anna, Catherine, Mary, Sarah, John, William and Daniel Byers. The pastors who have served this church were: Revs. Gottlieb Bassler, 1843-45; Elihu Rathburn, 1846-47; Eli Fair, 1847-49; J. B. Breckenridge, 1850-56; J. A. Delo, 1857-58; Jacob Singer, 1859-65; A. S. Miller, 1865-67; J. H. Fritz, 1867-69; Samuel Stauffer, 1871-74; David Townsend, 1875-77; I. J. Delo, 1877-78, and Chas. L. Streamer, 1878-85. R. B. Starks, who came in 1886, is the present pastor, and has a congregation of sixty members. The church, built in 1844, is growing old and steps have been taken to rebuild.

The Church of God was organized in August, 1872, by Rev. Joseph Grimm, who preached the gospel of that denomination in the Brewster neighborhood as



W. A. Christie

early as 1870. The elders were Andrew Albert and James S. Jones, and the deacons, Henry Albert and Ira Bacon. There were twenty-one other members, who, in 1874, aided Rev. J. W. Davis in building a frame house of worship.

VILLAGES.

Unionville was founded by Samuel Thompson, at a point on the Mercer turnpike, seven miles northwest of Butler borough in 1828. On December 31 of that year, a sale of lots took place, and two or three small buildings were erected near Thompson's store. James Thompson succeeded Samuel as merchant in 1830; but in 1833 or 1834, Samuel resumed his mercantile character. David Stewart, the owner of the tavern and first postmaster, succeeded the Thompsons as merchant, while Blaisdell & Cornish established an opposition store. One or two others engaged in business here before David and Mark McCandless began merchandising at this point in the forties. Joseph Coulter purchased the mercantile interests and stock of the McCandless brothers in June, 1847, and entered on what proved to be a long business career, closing in April, 1891. In recent years D. C. Miller and W. T. Campbell established business houses here.

The appointment of David Stewart as postmaster, in 1839, was one of the most important local events. John M. McCandless, the new merchant, succeeded him in 1840, and held the office until the early sixties, when F. S. McGee was appointed. In December, 1863, McGee resigned, and the office was discontinued. After its re-establishment, W. T. Campbell and Joseph Coulter were among the incumbents. In 1889 M. H. McCandless was appointed postmaster, but in July of that year, was refused possession by Joseph Coulter. Matters were amicably settled, however, and the village is still a postal center. The general store is carried on by Dr. A. Holman.

The Unionville Cemetery Association, organized in 1889 at Unionville, to establish, improve and maintain a public place "for the burial of the human dead," was incorporated April 8, 1889. The members at that time were, W. C. McCandless, K. J. McCandless, J. T. McCandless, Porter A. McCandless and J. M. Russell.

At Fleezer the postoffice is the general store of A. F. Fleezer.

CHAPTER LIII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

DERIVATION OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—A PASTORAL TOWNSHIP—OIL WELLS AND OIL PRODUCTION—TOWNSHIP STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FIRST SETTLERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—MOUNT CHESTNUT.

FRANKLIN township, named from the Franklin road which passes through it from south to north, is centrally situated, lying west of Centre and northwest of Butler townships. As first organized, it comprised the eastern half of the original Muddy Creek township. In the township division of 1854 its boundaries were changed so as to take in a portion of Centre township, and later still another change in its boundaries was made and that part of Brady township lying south of Muddy creek was added to its area. It has no railroads and may be said to be one of the purely pastoral divisions of the county. Manufacturing industries seem never to have been favored by its people, and even the development of its coal deposits has been neglected. The township, however, abounds in well improved and highly productive farms.

The Muddy Creek oil field, in Franklin and Muddy Creek townships, was opened in November, 1891, a mile south by west of the old well of 1861. The first Henshaw well yielded oil at 1,100 feet in the Berea sand, a local name for a sand above the Hundred Foot. There are fourteen producers in the field, which aggregate a production of from 120 to 140 barrels a day.

The population in 1860, six years after the township was re-organized, was 860, the number of inhabitants in the original township in 1850, being 1,119. In 1870 the population was 1,047; in 1880—1,409, and in 1890—1,333, including the 343 inhabitants then credited to Prospect borough. The enumeration of school children in June, 1893, showed 139 males and 105 females in the township. The assessed valuation in January, 1894, was \$289,033; the county tax, \$1,156.13, and the State tax, ninety-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents. The school moneys appropriated by the State for 1892-93 in the township amounted to \$950.12, and the total revenue for schools, to \$2,709.65.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace for Franklin township from 1842 to 1894 are named as follows: Cadwallader Baker, 1842; David Marshall, 1845; William Spear, 1847 and 1852; Isaac Double, 1847; William Shaffer, 1852; Samuel W. Shannon, 1856, 1861, 1866 and 1871; James Stevenson, 1859; John Stevenson, 1867; William Dick, 1872; Samuel Davis, 1877; John M. Dunn, 1879; W. B. Curry, 1882, 1888 and 1893; J. E. Robb, 1884; (W. B. Curry and Harlan Book received forty-seven votes each in 1887), and Elliott Robb was elected in 1889 and 1894.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers of what now constitutes Franklin township were John McCandless and Aaron Moore, who are said to have located lands here in 1795, before the colony of sixty settled in Centre township. In 1796 a branch of the Centre colony drew lots for the cabins built west of the line, and the same year James, George, William, and it is said Garrett Moore, sons of Aaron, came into the township as residents. At the same time Lewis Wilson, the two William McCandless, Robert McCandless, Henry Montooth, Eliakim Anderson and Charles Sullivan, all fellow colonists and all natives of Ireland, located here. Charles Sullivan selected a beautiful tract of 300 acres about one mile east of Prospect, on what is now the Butler road. One of the McCandless settlers was a tailor and farmer, the other a distiller and farmer. Both were named William, and in order to distinguish between them the former was known as "Tailor Billy" and the latter as "Stiller Billy."

Stephen and Joseph Crawford, also Stephen, Jr., and Christopher Crawford, came from Ireland in 1796, when the father began blacksmithing here, and was a landowner in 1803. George Bowers, John and Peter Saltzman, Thomas and William Dodds, Jesse and James Nash, Abner Coates, John Thompson, James McGrew and Edward White entered lands the same year and began the work of clearing the forests. Nathaniel Stevenson came on an exploring tour in 1796, but did not bring his family hither until 1798.

Andrew McGowan, who owned 400 acres of the Indian camp, where Prospect now stands, was the first settler there. He came, in 1798, from Maryland, where his parents settled after leaving Ireland. Leonard Shannon, referred to in the history of Connoquenessing, located here, at Jefferson's Rock, shortly after McGowan came, while Thomas Means, a soldier of the Revolution, and Joseph Means, each a landowner in 1803, came from Westmoreland county. James Jefferson, a nomad and a great hunter, was a contemporary of the settlers of 1798, as were William and John Dick and Tobias Stephenson.

Adam Albert located in Franklin township in 1799, and may be called the pioneer of Lutheranism in this county. Henry Shaffer, a German, arrived that year with a large family, and set out apple seed.

Jacob Hays, Robert Hays, the distiller, William, Isaac and Benjamin Davis, were here in 1800. In 1799 William Spear, a soldier of the Revolution, and John Spear, arrived to link their fortunes with the settlement. John Kennedy, who was buried near Muddy creek; Samuel McCall and Cadwallader Baker, were also among the pioneers.

Matthew McCollough and his father-in-law, William Hunter, located here in 1803. The latter bought four hundred acres of land, fifty of which he gave or sold to McCollough, a part of which is now included in the site of Prospect. William Brennan, an Irishman, came in 1803; William Forrester in 1808; John Montgomery and family, with a foster boy—Samuel Loudon—arrived in 1818, and John Anderson, from Down county, Ireland, in 1833. Other families, including the McClures, Jones, Kirkpatrick's and Riddles, came in between 1800 and 1833, many of whom have been identified with the township history,

such as Samuel Riddle, who came into the county in 1800; but as their names occur in connection with the churches, schools, industries and official life of both township and borough, there is no necessity for their repetition here.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In the histories of Butler, Centre and Connoquenessing townships references are made to the early schools which the pioneer children of Franklin attended from 1796 to 1803. Seven years after the pioneers brought their families into this section, "Connoquenessing John," or John Thompson, fitted up a log cabin, near Mount Chestnut, for educational purposes, carried on a subscription school for some time, and then sought a wider field in Centre township, yielding the Franklin birch to Charles Sullivan, the founder of the Sullivan family in this county. How long this pioneer presided over the children is unknown, but that he was succeeded by Samuel Cook is unquestioned. In 1811 a log cabin was erected on or near the Sullivan farm, in which a Mr. Fletcher, who moved here from Middlesex, taught the same year. Other teachers followed him, and in the "twenties" Dr. Andrew Spear took charge. The common school system was adopted in 1835, the two Spears being among its warmest advocates. There are now six district schools, including the Franklin independent district, outside of Prospect borough. The teachers in 1893-94 were H. E. McClymonds, G. P. Weigle, C. E. Wilson, Nora Oesterling and Mrs. E. L. English, with Frank Pollock teacher in the independent district; while at Prospect were F. B. Forrester and Lida K. Lepley.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the matter of churches, Franklin township is circumstanced much like Clay or Butler township, the borough gathering within itself the greater number of houses of worship and attracting the worshipers. The old Muddy Creek Baptist church and the United Presbyterian church, at Mt. Chestnut, are the only monuments to religious zeal outside the borough of Prospect.

Muddy Creek Baptist Church was organized October 19, 1819, among the members being Henry Shaffer, Jacob Rose, Samuel Stoughton, William Carter, Euphemie Rose, Jacob Stoughton, Catherine Stoughton, Ann Shaffer, Margaret Spear, and John Oelton. Revs. Henry Spear and Nathaniel Tibbett preached here prior to 1822, when Rev. Samuel Stoughton was chosen preacher. He remained until 1862, when Rev. D. L. Clouse succeeded him. In 1869 Enos Woodruff came and preached here until Centennial year, Rev. M. S. Bowser being also a preacher here during the last three years of Mr. Woodruff's pastorate and until the fall of 1877, when Rev. W. H. H. McKinney took charge. In 1885, he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Ray, who remained until 1891, since which time the church has been without a regular preacher, though the society claims no less than 143 members. In 1844 a brick building was erected on the south bank of Muddy creek, three miles north of Prospect, near the Franklin road, which is still in use. The old deacons of this organization were Jacob Rose, John Shaffer, William Shaffer, Robert Hampson, C. Baker, Andrew Stoughton, Daniel Smith, Oliver Pisor, Robert McGinnis, Simon Stickel, Leon-

ard Shannon and James Cratty. Only a few of the number were residents of Franklin, the others hailing from Brady, Muddy Creek and Connoquenessing townships.

The United Presbyterian Church at Mt. Chestnut was organized in 1857 by Rev. William Brandon. Meetings were held in Joseph Balph's barn until the completion of the present brick church building in the fall of 1858. This house resembles in style that of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Nebo, below Whites-town, and appears to have been erected on the same plans and out of similar material. From 1858 to 1876 Rev. James A. Clark was the pastor, and Hugh and James Stevenson, John Miller and John M. Dunn the elders. The society was incorporated March 5, 1890, on petition of William Watson, Enos McDonald, William Stoops, Thomas J. Dodds, John F. Cranmer, John M. Dunn, A. L. Weitzell and M. W. Shannon. Rev. T. W. Young succeeded Mr. Clark as pastor.

MOUNT CHESTNUT.

This village is one of the enterprises of John Negley, one of the pioneers of Butler borough. It was surveyed in 1850, around the home of James D. Anderson, who made the first clearing there years before, and in 1848 or 1849 erected what is now the Stevenson Hotel, opened a store therein, and in 1850 was commissioned postmaster. Jesse Dutter built the second house, which was razed a few years ago to make way for Matthew W. Shannon's dwelling house. Joseph Dufford's log cabin was the third dwelling, and the fourth, a small brick structure, was torn down to make way for the Kornrumpf frame house. J. J. Stevenson, the blacksmith, came in 1856, established a hotel, and was postmaster for eighteen years. Nathaniel Stevenson, Sr., settled two miles north of the village in 1798. The burning of William Haven's log house, near the village, and the incineration of his son Frank, marked the closing days of March, 1886, and formed one of the few tragic events connected with the neighborhood.

The Mt. Chestnut postoffice was conducted from 1850 to 1855 by James D. Anderson. From the fall of 1855 to the spring of 1862, during which time the office was discontinued, the people were compelled to go long distances for mail, so that the re-establishment of the office in 1862 was a boon which they appreciated. J. J. Stevenson held the office eighteen years; William Watson from 1880 to 1885; Oswald Kornrumpf, from 1885 to 1889, and William Watson from 1889 to 1893. Oswald Kornrumpf, appointed in 1893, is the present postmaster.

There are no manufacturing industries nearer than the Ralston mill and creamery at Prospect; Hays' mill and Allen's mill in Connoquenessing, and the Cranmer mill, east of the village, on the Butler road. The United Presbyterian church, Stevenson's blacksmith shop, W. Watson & Son's general store, the postoffice store and a collection of neat dwelling houses constitute the village of 1894.

CHAPTER LIV.

PROSPECT BOROUGH.

LOCATION—SURVEY AND SALE OF LOTS—EARLY MERCHANTS AND TAVERN KEEPERS—
PAST AND PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS—INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS—POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION—SECRET SOCIETIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

PROSPECT, situated near the south line of Franklin and east line of Muddy Creek townships, is the center of the most extensive plane in Butler county, and the market town of a rich agricultural region. Its elevation above the sea level is 1,330 feet, the same as Unionville, seven miles eastward; thirty feet lower than Portersville, six miles westward, and thirty feet higher than Centreville, eighteen miles northwest.

It was laid out and surveyed into lots May 25, 1825, by Thomas M. Forrester, on those portions of the farms of Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCollough and David Davis, which cornered at the crossing of the Franklin and Pittsburg, and the New Castle and Butler roads. The name Prospect was suggested by George A. Kirkpatrick, who came from Ireland at the solicitation of Andrew McGowan, and opened a stock of goods in a cabin—erected by Lewis Evans, the second built on the town site—which stood on the northwest corner of the cross roads. The first sale of lots took place September 9, 1825, but many years elapsed before those embraced in the original survey were disposed of. John Jones is credited with having an interest in the town site, but the official record shows only the names of Andrew McGowan, Matthew McCollough and David Davis. A second survey of lots was made in 1838 by James Dunlap, a well remembered surveyor of Butler.

George A. Kirkpatrick, the first merchant, was joined in 1836 by Robert Allen and G. W. McCaskey, who opened a stock of goods in a frame building—the first in the village—erected by Lewis Evans. In 1845 McCaskey retired from the firm, and was succeeded by William Allen, who in turn was succeeded by John Martincourt. William Allen remained in Prospect until 1857, when he moved to what has since been known as Allen's mill, in Connoquenessing township. John Cahey, also one of the early merchants, opened his first stock in a little cabin. Here he carried on business for five years, when he erected the Cahey building, later Dr. Richardson's residence, where he continued a successful mercantile career for over a quarter of a century. William Alexander, another early storekeeper, carried on business for a short time on the lot later occupied by the home of William Marshall. In 1859 Thomas Critchlow, a native of Connoquenessing, established a store here, having moved from Petersville, where he was in business from 1844 to 1849.

The first tavern, opened soon after the town was laid out, was kept by

Jonathan Hays in a little two-story log building which stood on the lot now owned by William Riddle. He was succeeded by William Wilson. Samuel Dobbs also kept a public house on the lot later occupied by White's Hotel. In 1845 Robert Allen erected the Prospect Hotel, a large brick building. This is now known as Boehm's Hotel. In 1869 his interest in this house was purchased by John Martincourt, who refitted and refurnished it and carried it on down to his death in 1881. He made a genial and popular landlord.

The Morrow Tannery, north of Prospect, is a small but old industry. It was started by Robert Allen in the thirties, and afterward carried on by Andrew Douglas, from whom William Morrow bought it. Another tannery was started, south of town, before the war, by Henderson Dick, and a third one, owned and operated by Alfred Riddle, stood on the site of the Roxbury dwelling.

A steam grist mill and a steam saw mill were erected in 1872 by Martin & Roth, who were succeeded as owners by Edmundson & Haller, and they by Martin & Edmundson. These mills were burned in October, 1880.

The Ralston Roller Mill, operated by William Ralston, was completed in 1882 as a buhr mill. In 1892 the buhrs were replaced with three sets of rolls and the new process adopted. A saw mill is also operated in connection with this mill. Both mills are devoted strictly to custom work. The Thomas powder mill stood south of the Riddle & Barr store.

The Prospect Creamery is a recent local enterprise. The plant is located north of the borough, on the Franklin road. It has an output of 250 and a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter a day. Butter made in this creamery has been shipped to Alaska.

The Prospect Savings Bank was opened for business May 1, 1874. David Marshall was president, and J. M. Lieghner, cashier. The directors were David Marshall, George Beam, John Enslen, William Dick, William R. Riddle, John Martincourt and Joseph Allen. They carried on the institution for a number of years, when J. M. Lieghner became the owner. He was succeeded in November, 1893, by J. H. McLure, the present proprietor.

The present merchants of the place are Critchlow Brothers, S. S. Forrester, Kiester & Company, and W. R. Little & Company, general merchants; August Bowers and J. H. McLure, druggists, and R. H. Graham, furniture dealer.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICIALS.

The petition praying that the village of Prospect be incorporated as a borough was granted by the court March 28, 1846. Lewis Roth was elected the first burgess. The early records are not in the possession of the clerk, but the following list of burgesses has been obtained from the county records: Joseph Allen, 1876; Martin Heyl, 1877 and 1882; D. Marshall, 1878; Josiah Dodds, 1879; Samuel Hoon, 1880; J. C. Miller, 1881, and 1892; C. C. Sullivan, 1883; R. Shanor, 1884; F. Critchlow, 1885; W. F. Henshaw, 1886, 1891 and 1893; L. M. Roth, 1887; J. C. Wright, 1888; A. A. Kely, 1889; C. M. Edmundson, 1890 and 1894.

The names of the justices of the peace elected for the borough from 1846 to 1894 are as follows: Samuel Piper, 1846; Jacob Phipps, 1850; Enos McLure,

1851; John Greer, 1852, re-elected in 1857 and 1862; William W. Dodds, 1852; Henry Pillow, 1857, and 1862; Joseph Allen, 1867; Samuel Riddle, 1867, re-elected in 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887 and 1892; Abraham Shanor, 1873; John Martincourt, 1874 and 1879; John Heyl, 1882 and 1887, and John Weigle, 1894.

The successive postmasters of Prospect since the establishment of the office in 1833 have been: Dr. M. W. Spear, David Marshall, Louis Roth, J. K. Kennedy, C. C. Sullivan, A. W. McCollough, S. S. Forrester, August Bowers, Reuben Shanor and August Bowers.

The population in 1870 was 271; in 1880, 362, and in 1890, 343. The assessed value of property was \$59,500, on which a county tax of \$238.03 and a State tax of \$115.62 were levied.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rustic Lodge, Number 882, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 22, 1874; Resolute Lodge, Number 84, A. O. U. W., was organized November 10, 1874; John H. Randolph Post, Number 404, G. A. R., was mustered in December 26, 1883; Council, Number 229, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized in 1888; Oriental Tent, Number 153, K. O. T. M., April 26, 1893, and the Woodmen of the World in 1894.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The early schools in the vicinity of Prospect are noticed in the histories of Franklin and Connoquenessing townships. James Cummings taught from 1844 to 1849. Among his successors, before the war, were John B. Campbell, A. C. Daniels and John S. Dodds. June 28, 1850, the borough was organized into a separate district, the first directors being George A. Kirkpatrick, James Dodds, David Marshall, Enos McLure, Rev. W. Findley and Rev. Joseph Bowman. In October of that year the sum of seventeen dollars a month was authorized to be paid to the teacher, John C. Miller. Jared B. Wallace, who taught a year later, received twenty dollars a month. In April, 1861, almost thirty years after the old subscription school became a thing of the past, a select school was opened in the borough by Rev. A. H. Waters and carried on by him for a short time. Lack of sufficient revenue caused him to discontinue it. In June, 1893, there were forty-six male and thirty-four female children of school age reported. The total revenue for school purposes that year amounted to \$4,552.60, including a State appropriation of \$504.43.

The Prospect Academy, first known as "The Prospect Normal and Classical Academy," was chartered a few years ago, the officers and directors being James Wilson, president; Henry Young, vice-president; C. C. Sullivan, secretary, and J. M. Lieghner and W. N. Clark. Professors Crouse, Kennedy, F. W. McGee and G. I. Wilson have each in turn been at the head of this institution. The building is a two-story frame, containing three class rooms and a hall. In 1894 there were thirty pupils, the tuition fee being seven dollars per term. The trustees for 1894 were J. C. Kelly, J. W. Heyl, E. L. English, F. P. Critchlow and J. H. McLure.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian church, known as the Associate Reformed church down to 1858, dates back to the summers of 1823 and 1824, when an Irish preacher named Ferguson visited the settlement. Soon after the town site was surveyed, the Associate Reformed society erected a log house for worship, in which such ministers as Revs. Sturgeon, Stark, Conner and McConnell preached. From 1827 to 1833, Rev. Mr. Greer filled the pulpit at intervals. In 1835 an organization was effected by Rev. J. T. Pressly, of Allegheny, the members of the first session being James Hall, Benjamin McCormick, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Dodds and George Matthews. At that time the men named and their wives, with Robert Aiken, Andrew Douglass, John Mitchell, John McGrew, James McGrew, Thomas Dodds, Maj. Thomas Dodds, John Dunn, Matthew Shannon, James Stevenson, Christie McMichael, Jennie and James Dodds, Joseph Forrester, Samuel Dodds, William Alexander, Edward Kennedy, Joseph White, John White, William Gallagher, John Double and a few others formed the society. Supplies were sent here by the Monongahela Presbytery until Butler Presbytery was organized. Rev. William Findley became pastor of this and the church at White Oak Springs, May 25, 1837, and continued until 1857. A charter was granted March 15, 1842. In 1838 a brick building was erected, in which meetings were held until July, 1869, when the present house of worship was dedicated. Rev. James A. Clark was called to the pastorate November 1, 1858, and installed April 12, 1859. He served the congregation faithfully until his death, July 26, 1894, a period of nearly thirty-six years. The members of the session at the close of 1893, were James Wilson, William Dick, Ebenezer Dodds, Joseph Graham and O. W. Stoughton. The trustees were William Dick, James Barr and John Roxbury. The church has grown from a membership of 175 in 1860, to 200 in 1894.

Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized January 2, 1843, with Lewis Roth, David Roth, William Albert, J. J. Shanor, Robert Scott, Thomas Garvey, Benjamin C. Roth and David Barkley official members. The formal meeting was held December 4, 1842, the first meeting of council February 27, 1843, and on May 21 the Lutheran communion was administered to thirty-four members. Prior to 1845 services were held in the school-house or in the Associate Reformed building; then an old building was purchased from G. P. Robinson for \$300, which was used as a meeting house down to the completion of the present brick church, March 9, 1849. The pastors of the congregation since 1843 are named as follows: Revs. G. Bassler, 1843; A. H. Waters, 1855; Lewis Hippe, 1867; S. H. Swingle, 1874; G. W. Critchlow, 1880; R. R. Durst, 1886, and N. Sheffer, January 27, 1889, to December 1, 1894. The pulpit is now vacant. The English Lutheran society paid one-half the cost of the building and now own an equal share therein. The membership of Emanuel church at the beginning of 1894 was 163, an increase of ten in twelve years.

The German Reformed and Lutheran Church had its inception December 5, 1842, though organization was not completed for fully a year later, when the

Lutheran communion service was conducted in the English language. Rev. John Issense presided over the meeting in 1844, when Daniel Heck, Peter Klinger and Christian West were chosen elders, and they, with twenty-five others, formed the society. Rev. Herman Muntz was the first regular preacher, Prospect being in his appointment. Messrs. Brecht, Lachenmeyer, Waltberger and Dechant, names well known and often repeated in the several sketches of the Lutheran churches of this county, filled the pulpit successively down to 1865, when Rev. C. A. Limburg, of the Butler church, took charge, holding services every fourth Sabbath in the Lutheran building, which is owned jointly by the Lutherans and the German Reformed people.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Samuel Crouse, with Alexander Bryson leader. Prior to that date, however, George A. Kirkpatrick, who is said to have renounced Presbyterianism in Ireland, in favor of John Wesley's newer doctrine, was leader of a Methodist class here. From 1844 to 1861 the members worshiped in the school house or in the Cumberland Presbyterian meeting house. In the latter year an attempt was made to erect a church, but not until 1866 could the owners say that the present frame building was complete. The society was incorporated June 12, 1862, with John Hipple, Samuel McElhaney, Robert Thompson, Thomas Alexander and Alfred G. Riddle, trustees. In January, 1878, Thomas Galloway, Adam Weber and John H. McLure were elected trustees. John Cooper succeeded the last named as secretary in January, 1891. These officers, with Abram Weigle, are now trustees. Prior to 1885 the circuit was composed of Prospect, Harmony and Petersville, but since that time Renfrew has taken the place of Harmony. The preachers in charge have been J. R. Stiffy, 1886; R. L. Hickman, 1888; S. M. Mackey, 1890, and W. F. Hunter, 1891. F. B. Cutler, the present pastor in charge, came in 1893.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, seeing the Associate Reformers, Lutherans and Methodists organized in the "Forties," determined not to be outdone, and imitated their neighbors. A society was formed with Samuel Hoon and wife, James Hays, Robert Scott, Samuel Hays, John Shearer, John A. Dickey, Enos McLure and Thomas Critchlow members. In 1850 a brick house for worship was erected by Thomas Critchlow, the same now owned by the Presbyterians. Rev. Joseph Bowman was their preacher at that time and down to 1863, when he went into the military service, as related in a previous chapter. After the war he resumed his labors, remained a year or so, and then was succeeded by Revs. J. N. Gallagher, Mr. Wall, J. K. Norris, J. R. Morris and W. F. Silvius, in the order given. Rev. R. N. Grossman came in 1885 and remained until the dissolution of the church in 1887.

The Presbyterian Church was organized July 8, 1887. On June 21, 1887, a petition from the Cumberland Presbyterian society was presented, asking to be admitted as a body or as individuals: T. J. Critchlow, J. L. Wilson and J. B. Kaler presented this petition. On the first date given a society of seventy members was formed, thirty-six of whom were formerly of the Mt. Nebo society, twenty-six of the Cumberland Presbyterian, six from other churches and two on examination. The elders chosen were John Martin, John Weigle, Elliott Robb,

John Cratty, G. W. Stevenson, J. D. Wilson, T. J. Critchlow and W. F. Henshaw. The trustees elected were J. M. Lieghner, M. D.; A. A. Kelty, M. D., and A. Bowers. It is now in the Mt. Nebo appointment. In April, 1893, it was credited with eighty-seven members.

CHAPTER LV.

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—MIDDLE LANCASTER—OILBROOK.

LANCASTER township was organized in 1854, its territory being taken from Connoquenessing township, directly west of which it lies. Owing to the rugged and broken character of its surface it was not settled or developed as rapidly as many of the other townships in the county, although the pioneers found their way within its boundaries at an early day, the first actual settler, a hunter, named Eli Scholar, making his home here in the wilderness before the appearance of the surveyors in the township. When, in 1796, other settlers appeared here, the solitary hunter disappeared, and, in 1803, when the county was organized, not one of the inhabitants knew that such a man as Eli Scholar existed.

The Beighleys may, however, be credited with pioneer honors, for a number of them came in 1796 and entered at once on the improvement of their lands. Henry, John, George and Peter Beighley were the pioneers; but John, Henry and Peter were the only land owners of the family in 1803. The story of Henry Beighley's first cabin, a short one, is worth repeating. He had a few logs in place when he left his work to visit a neighbor. While absent a new comer, seeing the unfinished cabin, took possession of it and was at work building when the original beginner appeared. The matter was submitted to a committee of pioneers, who decreed the title to be in Beighley, and so he completed the little home. A few days after, a band of Indians from Lawrence county tore down the cabin.

William Martin and family fled from Ireland, after the unsuccessful Rebellion of 1798, and, in 1801, settled on a 400-acre tract in the Yellow creek valley. Samuel Stewart was not the owner of land in 1803, though he located here, with his large family, in 1801. He was a celebrated hunter, however, and made the chase profitable. Mrs. Anne Freeman and William Freeman, a single man, located a few miles north of the old Indian town, which stood near the present town of Harmony. The Morrisons—John and William—came in 1801; but did not begin agricultural life until late in 1803.

Between the years 1803 and 1814, such pioneers as Henry Baumgartner, Joseph Neely, John Neely, John Ruby, Abraham Moyer, Thomas Ruby, Jacob Neely, Peter Neely, John Boyer, who settled near the south township line, William Bellis, who came in 1814 and died in 1851, and a few others found homes in the township. The true settlement of the township was not effected, however, until the Harmonists or Economists sold their estate here to Abraham Ziegler, in 1815.

In 1817 Henry Rice and George Kneiss moved up from Harmony, and Samuel Moyer from Northumberland county. Conrad Myers, son of Samuel Myers, was born here in 1820. In 1819 came David Stauffer, from Westmoreland county, and Daniel Ramsey, from Adams or Cranberry township. Gottlieb Peffer, who came from Germany with his parents to Harmony in 1819, did not move into this township until 1839, requiring nearly 20 years to carry out his original intention of settling here. John Scott brought his family here from Lawrence county in 1820. Lewis Teats, John Lutz, John Myers, Hosea King and John Shaffer were here in 1823. The Matthews and Henry Schoener also came in the twenties. In the thirties a number of settlers located here, such as the Scheidemantles and the Flinnors, thus completing or rounding out the list of pioneers.

The first enumeration of inhabitants was made six years after the township's organization, or in 1860, when there were 1,130 persons reported. In 1870 the number was 1,053; in 1880, 1,070, and in 1890, 946. The assessed value January 1, 1894, was \$284,129, the county tax \$1,136.50, and the State tax \$226.27.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school was that on the ridge near the western line of the township. It was established prior to 1820 by Samuel Pollock the first teacher, and carried on subsequently by William Bird, John Welsh and Henry Falls. In 1818 a log cabin was erected west of Whitestown, for church and school purposes. It stood on the site of the "Stone Church," and there Nicholas Muhlieson, John Constantine, John McHenry, and other German-American teachers wielded the birch successfully. In the "Thirties" John Welsh and Henry Johns were the common school teachers, while north of the present north township line, John Sterrett and Charles Phillips taught a small class, made up principally of Lancaster township children. In June, 1893, there were 142 male and 113 female children of school age. The total moneys received for school purposes during the year 1892-93 amounted to \$2,466.88, of which a sum of \$922.49 was appropriated by the State.

The justices of the peace elected in Lancaster township from its organization to 1894 are named as follows:—Abraham Moyer, 1854, 1861 and 1866; James S. Kirker, 1856; John H. Gibson, 1859; James Morrison, 1861; J. D. Lytle, 1866; Henry Leubben, 1871; John Heberling, 1872 and 1877; Jacob Laderer, 1876 and 1881; John Martin, 1879; J. S. Rice, 1881; W. H. Leubben, 1885 and 1890; E. R. R. Boyer, 1886 and 1891, and J. L. Moritz, 1893.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church dates its organization to 1818, when a log building was erected in the Beighley neighborhood west of Whites-town. In its membership the society dates back to 1796, when the pioneers located within the present limits of Lancaster township. Ten years after, a preacher named Moeckenhaut held a meeting at John Beighley's; then Rev. Jacob Schnee visited the settlement, and from 1808 to 1818, Rev. Michael J. Steck, of Greensburg, kept Lutheranism alive here. In 1818 a log house was erected for church and school purposes and within it, December 19, 1822, the communion was administered. On that date thirty-two individuals were confirmed in the Lutheran doctrine, and the whole membership, seventy-four, included all the Lutherans in a wide district. In 1821 Rev. J. C. G. Schweitzerbarth made this one of his eleven appointments, walking from one church to the other in sabots and jeans. Later he extended his walking tours, begging *en route* for moneys to build churches for the Lutherans in Butler county. He succeeded in obtaining small sums, part of which he devoted to the erection of the "Stone Church," near Peter Beighley's house, the corner stone of which was placed June 24, 1829, on the site of old Zion's log cabin. Peter and Henry Beighley and John Bastian formed the building committee. The house was practically completed in 1830, but a fire destroyed the seats and benches. The new work was tedious, so that the society did not occupy the building until St. John's day, in 1831. Rev. Schweitzerbarth remained until 1849, preaching in German and English on each Sabbath. In September, 1850, Rev. W. A. Fetter came as pastor; in 1852, Rev. B. H. Muntz, and in June, 1854, Rev. Anthony Lachenmeyer, who remained until November. He was followed by Rev. C. F. W. Brecht in 1855. In March, 1856, the English Lutherans were given equal rights with the Germans, and Mr. Brecht preached to both parties until 1864. The pulpit was vacant for about a year, when Rev. Herman Gilbert took charge. In 1867 Rev. J. G. Butz was appointed. On the English side, were Rev. Asa H. Waters, 1855; Rev. Lewis Hippe, 1866; Rev. S. H. Swingle, 1874, and Rev. G. W. Critchlow, 1879. Rev. R. R. Durst, who took charge of the Prospect church in connection with St. John's and that at West Liberty, remained until December, 1888. In January, 1889, Rev. Nathaniel Shaffer was appointed pastor of the three churches. W. Myers is secretary of the society; Henry Shanor, D. Z. Kniess and W. L. Kniess, deacons, and Lee Croft, treasurer.

Baldwin's Church of the "Thirties" had a regular membership and was generally well attended, for the owner of the town site was himself a preacher, who had his own gospel and extraordinary ideas of ethics. Sometimes he would convince his audience that they were in the "right pews now," and again he would advise each one to follow his will.

The German Lutheran Church was organized as a German society in 1840, with the following named members: Jacob Schwoen, F. Bieber, Uhlmann A. Wehr, J. Wehr, F. Fallstein, Jacob Gutekunst, C. Uhl, A. Schilling, Jacob Koch and E. Beighley. In later years four of the Mueller family became members, as well as the large Badley family, including the father and five sons.

In 1841 a meeting house was erected through the aid of Mr. Schweitzerbarth. The German pastors named in the history of St. John's church attended to this congregation. Rev. J. G. Butz, of Zelenople, is the present pastor. Revs. Helsehe, Bassler, Tice and Riffer also preached here. Until the spring of 1892 services were carried on in the English language on alternate Sundays, but the English Lutherans separated that year, leaving the Germans the old building of 1841. There are forty families, numbering 225 communicants, in the membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church may be said to have been organized in 1841, when John Seachrist organized a class and was chosen leader. A log cabin was erected that year at Middle Lancaster, which was abandoned when the society disintegrated. In 1856-63 it was used by the Reformed church. After the war it was dedicated to manufacturing purposes.

St. Peter's Reformed Church of Middle Lancaster was organized in 1856, with Johannes Sonne, J. Scheidemantle, Adam Lauch, Friedrich Maier, George Druschel, Jacob Brenner, C. Uhl, Johannes Bauder and Samuel Bratchi, members. For six years services were held in the dilapidated log cabin built by the Methodists some fifteen years before, but in 1863 the society took possession of their new brick meeting house, Rev. F. W. Dechant being the pastor, as successor of the first pastor, Rev. H. F. Hartman. The pastors since Mr. Dechant left have been Revs. E. F. Winter and F. G. E. Knauth. Rev. C. Scheel, the present pastor, took charge November 1, 1875. The congregation numbers over 110 members. The society was incorporated in 1878.

The English Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. G. Bassler many years ago, but was carried on in connection with the German Lutheran society until May 8, 1892, when their new house of worship was dedicated.

MIDDLE LANCASTER.

John Ruby made the first improvements on the site of Middle Lancaster in the "Twenties," his wife—Elizabeth Baumgartner—assisting him in clearing the forest and building the first cabin. Lewis Teats purchased the improvements, and he sold to Thomas B. Baldwin, a freeman of color, who employed Henry Johns, the school teacher, to survey a town site for him in 1835. "Nigger Town" was the name applied to Baldwin's village by the people of the neighborhood, who kept aloof for some years. William Beighley then ventured to build a dwelling on the town site. A little later, Jacob Christophel established his tavern there, and, in 1844, opened a grocery store. Andrew Metz came in 1846, opened a store south of the hill and entered into friendly competition with Christophel, but in 1847 entered Middle Lancaster as the successor of George Redpath, who had kept store in a small frame building erected by George Beam, of Harmony. When the postoffice was established in 1847, with William Beighley, Sr., postmaster, there were four log cabins and one frame cabin in evidence of the town's progress. The Beighleys, Henry John, J. Steinmetz, the blacksmith, and a sister of the colored preacher, Baldwin, occupied the cabins, while the Metz family had possession of the one frame dwelling.

Many changes have marked the hamlet since 1847; frame houses supplanted

the old log cabins years ago, and even enterprise to build one or more brick houses was not wanting. Good church buildings have taken the place of Seachrist's log Methodist church, and large, frame houses, now bearing signs of age, were constructed for domestic, tavern and business purposes. The postoffice has been carried on uninterruptedly since 1847. Henry Luebben succeeded Beighley as postmaster; then came Samuel Reed, the merchant, and next W. E. Kirker. The office was administered by a woman from July, 1865, to August, 1885, when Mrs. A. E. Metz was appointed. She was succeeded by Jacob Laderer, who removed here in 1864 from Zelienople and opened a store in the building erected in the fifties by Samuel Reed. C. Uhl located here in 1853, followed the shoemakers' trade and invested his savings in the erection of four or five houses. Frederick Hallstein, also a shoemaker, was here in 1857. J. H. Domhoff, who came in 1869, bought one of them. The Moritz family, represented by Leonard, the Ziegler family, by Henry, and the Laderer family, by Jacob, are well known throughout the township. The mercantile circle embraces J. Laderer and A. E. Metz & Son, general merchants. A blacksmith shop, furniture store and one hotel constitute the business interests of the little village. Dr. W. R. Cowden and son are the resident physicians. The churches already described and Lodge Number 648, I. O. O. F., of which Leonard Moritz is secretary, and Philip Flinner one of the charter members, constitute the social circle. The proximity of Harmony, Zelienople, Whitestown, Prospect and Portersville, all old villages, have militated against the advance of the little hamlet. That it has come down to this day is testimony to its vitality, and a promise that it may yet be one of the prosperous little boroughs of the county.

The old village of Oilbronn, two miles north of Harmony was established as an outpost of the Economites in 1808, when ten houses with stables and barns were erected there for an agricultural branch of that society. The place is now forgotten by the oldest settlers.

CHAPTER LVI.

MUDDY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL AND COAL MINES—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—POPULATION AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THIS, as originally constituted, formed one of the thirteen townships into which Butler county was divided in 1804, by order of the court of quarter sessions. At that time its area included all of the present township of Franklin, as well as portions of Connoquenessing and Worth townships. It was reduced within its present boundaries in 1854. Its name is derived from Muddy creek, which forms its northern boundary and separates it from Worth township.

Although the surface of this township is uneven and rugged, as a rule, it yet abounds in fertile and productive land, and its farmers are thrifty, prosperous, progressive and intelligent. Its mineral resources, consisting of coal, iron ore and a good quality of limestone, are rich and are proving a source of wealth to those engaged in their development. The highest measured point in the township is about 7,000 feet east of Portersville, on the Prospect road. This is 1,375 feet above ocean level. Along the road from Portersville to Muddy creek, as well as in other places, the Freeport upper limestone outcrops, and about 2,700 feet north of the borough, the limestone and coal are found fully thirty feet higher than the outcrop near the cemetery. Ferriferous limestone may be seen in the old quarry on the north bank of Muddy creek, at the iron bridge; in the quarries at Shaw's bridge, and in outcrops in the valley. The rich coal deposits have been exposed by the miners at Bailey's bank, northwest of Portersville, in a five feet bed; at the gristmill, southwest of the borough, where a bank was opened in 1868; near the mouth of the east branch of Yellow creek, on the White farm; at the head of the east branch on the Ralston and McConnell farms; on the Garvey, Sigfried, Wallace, White, Barkley, Melvin and Myers farms, along the west branch; on the Moore farm, 10,000 feet northeast of Portersville, and on the Burns and Gallagher farms still farther in that direction, coal banks have been successfully worked, and several of them are still sources of paying production.

PIONEERS.

The first settler of this township, always excepting the Indians, was a negro named Caesar, presumably a runaway slave, although nothing concerning his antecedents are known. He appears to have come into the township in 1794, and was found occupying a little cabin, in 1796, by Robert Stewart, the first white settler. Caesar informed Mr. Stewart that he had occupied the cabin two years, had obtained a living by hunting and fishing, and that he claimed the land

as a settler, at the same time showing that he was thoroughly posted as to his rights in the premises. As Mr. Stewart had located upon the land, supposing it to be unsettled, he found it necessary to purchase Caesar's rights, which he did for a small amount. The latter then left the place, but where he went or what became of him is not known. On the land thus acquired by Stewart the village of Stewartsville, now known as Portersville, was located.

The third settler was Thomas Brandon, to whom Stewart deeded 100 acres of land on condition that he would settle here with his family. This condition was observed in 1796, and in 1803 Brandon was one of the taxpayers of the county. Thomas Clarke is said to have been in this township as a resident in 1795, but his home was outside its limits. James Cratty, with his sister Rachel, and brothers Robert and Thomas, came about 1798, and Henry Shanor arrived the same year and died here in 1838.

In 1800 David Kennedy purchased the soldier's claim of Matthew Kelly; Arthur Cleeland, one of the United Irishman, sought a refuge here from British tyranny, the same year; James White was here in 1800; Marvin Christie also came in 1800; John Myers and family arrived in 1804-05; John Boston, who afterwards served in the War of 1812, came in 1805; Edward White and family followed his son James, in 1809; Thomas Christie came in 1812; James English was here about that time, and also John Wimer; Dr. John Cowden arrived in 1818; Joseph Tebay purchased John Haines' soldier claim, in 1819; Johnson McKnight and Thomas Oliver purchased lands in 1820; Thomas Garvey purchased the Jacob Phillips' clearing in 1822, and Richard McKee located here in 1824. The McClymonds came in 1831, when the township was dotted over with garden spots and the log cabins of the pioneers began to give way to the modern frame buildings.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The story of "barring out" in 1821, also tells us that Johnson McKnight, a farmer, was the first teacher. Arriving at the school-house he found the door closed and admission denied. Returning to his cabin, he donned his wife's dress, and representing himself as a woman, appeared before the little school-house. The urchins quickly unbarred the door to admit the lady; but the figure cast off the female dress and appeared, to the astonished little wags, in all his pedagogic fury. He was succeeded by John Lewis, and other teachers, who carried on the McKnight school down to 1833. On the Christie farm, George Greer opened a school early in the "Twenties." In 1823 the Concord school-house was erected and in it Charles Phillips wielded the birch. In 1835 the common school law was adopted. In 1836 the Frazier, Double, Whippoorwill, Albert, Kiester, Webb and Snyder school-houses were erected and two other buildings projected. Matthew McCollough built the first common school structure. Rev. R. B. Walker, John Supple, Johnson McKnight, Samuel Armstrong, Old Master Sterrett, John McKnight, Joseph McGowan and John B. Campbell, were among the first common school teachers, and William Humphrey was a well known teacher before the war. The number of school children enumerated in June, 1866, was 2326,—1100 males and 1226 females. The revenue for school purposes, including \$122,000 State appropriation, was \$33,015.40.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Muddy Creek never gave much attention to manufacturing industries. Down to 1831 there was no mill within the township better than a hand mill, and there is no mention made of even a distillery. The proximity of the Slippery Rock mills and distilleries may account in a measure for the lack of these industries. In 1831-32 David Kennedy came to remedy all this by erecting a grist mill and a fulling mill on Muddy Creek. The following spring a freshet carried the dam away, and later law proceedings were instituted against him for damages caused by backwater from the dam, so that for some years, subsequent to 1839, the people had to patronize the mill at Slippery Rock. The next enterprise was a grist mill built on the site of the old McConnell mill. In 1867 John and Henry Bauder erected their grist mill. John located here in 1852, but did not become a permanent resident until 1861 or 1862. The mill is a three-story structure, thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions, with engine room, fourteen by thirty-five, and a capacity of thirty barrels of flour a day.

POPULATION AND JUSTICES.

The population of the township in 1810 was 395; in 1820, 808; in 1830, 1,317; in 1840, 1,998; in 1850, after re-subdivision, 1,142; in 1860, 1,094; in 1870, 972; in 1880, 1,001, including Portersville, and in 1890, 785, exclusive of Portersville, which then was credited with 190 inhabitants.

The justices of the peace elected for Muddy Creek township from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows: George Kirkpatrick, 1840; Robert Craig, 1840; David Fisher, 1842 and 1847; Michael Stinetorf, 1843; William Dean, 1848; Charles Phillips, 1851; William H. Thompson, 1854; Thomas Garvey, 1854, 1859, 1878 and 1884; John McClymonds, 1859; Thomas Garvey, Jr., 1864-72; J. W. Forrester, 1867; Samuel Hanna, 1871; James W. McGeary, 1882 and 1888; J. C. Rickitts, 1883; Robert Moore, 1885; W. S. Moore, 1886 and 1888, and G. W. McGeary, 1893.

CHAPTER LVII.

PORTERSVILLE BOROUGH.

LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN. CHANGE OF NAME. POSTMASTERS—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
—STATISTICS—BOROUGH OFFICIALS. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—SECRET
SOCIETIES.

PORTERSVILLE, surveyed into town lots in 1825, was named Stewartsville, in honor of Robert Stewart, who was born here September 15, 1808, a son of Robert Stewart, the first white settler of the township. The latter located the land on which the town stands in 1796, and made it his home until his death, in 1851.

In March, 1826, when a postoffice was established, the name of the village was changed to Portersville, in honor of Governor Porter. John Stewart, the first postmaster, held the office until 1836, when he was succeeded by Robert Craig, who moved it to a new building opposite the site of the Brenneman House, in 1838, carrying it on there until 1846. William Williams was postmaster for eight years, and James Newton, who located here in 1842, filled the office for sixteen years. His successors have been as follows: Thomas H. White, Alexander H. Aiken, Maggie Newton and Nellie K. Frazier.

In 1814, before the laying out of the town, Thompson McCosh opened a cabinet shop here. The first storekeeper was Robert Craig, who began business in 1829 and continued selling such goods as the trade demanded until his death, in 1852. James Newton and John Hall opened a store in 1845. John W. Riddle, who died at Portersville in 1852, started a wagon and furniture factory on the site of the village about 1831. It was operated by steam and was the first steam power plant in the western part of the county. Mr. Riddle carried on the business until his death. It was then operated for a few years and finally abandoned. William Williams established himself here as a cabinet maker in 1836. The hotel was subsequently opened and carried on as the Oliver House until 1868, when David Brenneman purchased the property. The old house was burned in 1874, and the present large brick hotel erected by the new landlord, who carried it on until his death in 1880. The present Humphrey store, a modern mercantile building, was erected in 1876. The general store of William Humphrey & Son, which may be said to date back to 1868, when Mr. Humphrey entered mercantile life, carries the largest stock of goods of all the houses between Butler and New Castle. The general store of Ramsey Brothers; G. B. McDonald's hardware store; A. S. Marshall's drug store, and H. D. Ziegler's furniture shop, with the banking house of J. M. Marshall & Company, may be said to make up the business circle of the borough. Samuel T. Okeson established a furniture shop here in 1875, and other men, such as S. H. Bailey, in 1872, and Peter Scheidemantle were connected with the business interests of the town. The Portersville Creamery Com-

pany, organized early in 1894, built a creamery on the lot where the Covenanter meeting house stood, and in April of the same year, began the manufacture of butter on a large scale.

The population of the borough in 1890, was 190. In June, 1893, there were twenty-four male and twenty-five female children of school age in the town. The revenue for school purposes was \$436.46, including a State appropriation of \$238.39. The assessed value in January, 1894, was \$12,200; the county tax, \$169.04, and the State tax, \$56.70.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The question of borough organization was first discussed March 14, 1844. At a meeting held at John Oliver's house, May 29, 1844, presided over by John M. Smith, with John Craig, secretary, and at one held June 5, resolutions were adopted favoring incorporation. The petition for the incorporation of Portersville was presented to the court, September 11, 1844, with a plan of the town. The signers were William G. Christie, William Sharp, William Stephenson, George Oliver, John Deets, Robert Craig, Dr. W. R. Cowden, John Hall, Jesse Johnston, John Milliken, J. W. Stewart, D. M. Beatty, J. A. White, F. D. Cook, Robert Stewart, Jr., R. Badger, John Cleeland, James Hall, Sheplar Boston, John Oliver, J. S. White, J. A. Welsh, G. W. Welsh, John Stewart, W. P. Breaden, D. G. Craig, J. M. Smith, John Craig, J. W. Riddle, James Watson, James Sharp, J. C. Sharp, Peter Masser, Simon Shanor, James Young, James Murray, John McGrath, Robert Stewart, Sr., Jonathan Lilly, Joseph P. Work, Sipe Bellis, James Stewart, James Hall, Jr., Dr. William McClelland, William Boston, James Armstrong, Joseph Stewart, Newton Bracken, William Williams, Peter Masser, Dr. John Cowden, Joseph Cheeseman, John Cheeseman and Samuel Espy. The grand jury approved the petition, and, on December 16, 1844, the borough was incorporated. The first election took place January 6, 1845, when Dr. John Cowden was chosen burgess; William Sharp, William G. Christie, John Oliver, John Cowden and John Craig, councilmen. They organized, January 11, 1845, with James Hall, clerk. Owing to John Cowden's election for two offices, the vacancy in the council was filled by James Stewart, who was regularly elected. Robert Craig was appointed treasurer; William Williams and Robert Stewart, Sr., street commissioners, and James W. Stewart, collector; while William Sharp was elected high constable. Owing to the fact that the constable had no authority under the act of 1834 to serve precepts issued by a justice of the peace, a petition to the legislature was adopted in February, 1845, asking such privilege and for the authority to elect three auditors. At that meeting ordinances were passed providing for the construction of side walks; prohibiting horses from running at large or galloping through the streets, and authorizing the erection of hitching posts. In April, James Sharp resigned the office of assessor and William Dunlap was appointed. The burgess was fined twenty-five cents for absence and William Sharp a like sum for the same offence.

Following is a list of the burgesses and councilmen from 1846 to 1893:

1846—John Cowden, burgess; Joseph P. Work, John Cleeland, William McClelland, John A. White and Jesse Johnston, with John W. Riddle, clerk.

1847—John Oliver, Burgess; James Hall, Samuel Brenneman, John A. White and Joseph P. Work.

1848—John A. White, Burgess; John Oliver, John Deeds, James Watson, D. G. Craig and Boston Myers.

1849—William G. Christie, Burgess; Jacob Wimer, J. W. Riddle, Jesse Johnston, William Williams and James Hall; D. G. Craig, clerk.

1850—James Newton, Burgess; John W. Riddle, Thomas H. White, John Oliver, Gordon C. Sloss and John Hall; Thomas H. White, clerk.

1851—John W. Riddle, Burgess; Andrew Douglass, John Deeds, William Young and William Brown; Robert Fisher, clerk.

1852—John Hall, Burgess; Robert Stewart, John Deeds, Adam Streeter and Robert Badger; Adam Streeter, clerk.

1853—Dr. W. R. Cowden, Burgess; John A. Newberry, A. Streeter, Boston Myers, William Young and John K. Kennedy; John A. Newberry, clerk.

1854—William Williams, Burgess; Robert Fisher, Boston Myers, George Boston, John Deeds and J. A. Newberry.

1855—A. Douglass, Burgess; F. D. Cook, R. Badger, J. S. Fisher, Boston Myers and S. M. McClymonds; Robert Badger, clerk.

1856—John Deeds, Burgess; W. G. Christie, Robert Fisher, John A. Newberry, Sheplar Boston and Robert Fisher; Robert Fisher, clerk.

1857—Jacob Wimer, Burgess; John Deeds, William Williams, James Newton, B. F. Wimer, and Boston Myers; Boston Myers, clerk.

1858—W. H. Patterson, Burgess; J. Oliver, Robert Badger, James Newton and W. G. Christie; W. G. Christie, clerk.

1859—Samuel McClymonds, Burgess; James Watson, George Boston, Sheplar Boston and Boston Myers; H. Oliver, clerk.

1860—James Hall, Burgess; John A. Newberry, James Newton, J. K. Kennedy, William Humphrey and Henderson Oliver; H. Oliver, clerk.

1861—W. R. Cowden, Burgess; Samuel McClymonds, B. F. Wimer, William Williams and William Humphrey. Later Sheplar Boston took the oath.

1862-64—William Williams, Burgess; Jacob Wimer, James Newton, William W. Roberts, Robert Badger and H. Oliver.

1865—A. H. Aiken, Burgess; W. W. Roberts, James Watson, William Humphrey and Findley Brandon. Jasper Myers was elected *vice* William Williams.

1866—A. H. Aiken, Burgess; James Newton, Henry Heberling, George Oliver, Alex. Stewart and Jacob H. Kinsey.

1867-68—A. H. Aiken, Burgess; W. W. Roberts, William Williams, John P. Kennedy and John Glenn.

1869-70—J. H. Kinsey, Burgess; B. F. Wimer, Sr., Joseph Ryle, Caleb Covert, Solomon Albert, Albert Shanor and F. Brandon; John Hay, clerk.

1871—J. H. Kinsey, Burgess; B. F. Wimer, George Oliver, William Bauder and David Brenneman.

1872—Jacob Kinsey, Burgess; Robert Badger, Paul Lambert, William Williams, James McBunney and Fredrick Barry.

1873—James R. Pringle, burgess; William Williams, A. S. Fulkman, B. F. Wimer and Paul Lambert.

1874—William Williams, burgess; David Brenneman, F. Burry, Paul Lambert and H. Heberling.

1875—Caleb Covert, John Lehman, Henry Bloom and William Cleeland.

1876—F. Burry, D. Weigle, C. Covert, H. Bloom and George Boston.

1877—David Weigle, burgess; D. Brenneman, S. T. Okeson, Samuel Bratchi, A. Henshaw, P. Lambert and William Clifford.

1878—A. Bratchi, burgess; H. Bloom, F. Burry, C. Covert and William Heberling.

1879—William Williams, burgess; J. Whithing, H. Bloom, C. Covert, F. Burry and William Heberling.

1880—William Humphrey, burgess; C. Covert, F. Burry, A. Bratchi, G. Nye and S. T. Okeson.

1881—William Humphrey, burgess; George Nye, C. Covert, F. Burry, A. Bratchi and S. T. Okeson.

1882—D. Weigle, burgess; H. Heberling, S. Brenneman and J. H. Kinsey.

1883—J. Kinsey, burgess; James McBurney, David Weigle, B. F. Wimer, William Kennedy and S. T. Okeson.

1884—S. T. Okeson, burgess; Andrew Glasser, William Bauder, R. H. Oliver, David Brenneman and William Cleeland.

1885—Joseph Lehman, burgess; R. Oliver, P. Lambert, D. Brenneman and J. Kinsey.

1886—Joseph Lehman, burgess; Ed. Landers, W. Heberling and W. E. English.

1887—Ed. Landers, burgess; Samuel Brenneman and W. R. Wilson.

1888—William C. Kennedy, burgess; David Brenneman, John Niper, W. H. Heberling, Peter Scheidemantle and S. A. Heyl.

1889—J. C. Milleman, burgess; John Humphrey and W. L. English; John Humphrey, clerk.

1890—D. McCollough, burgess; John Humphrey, S. Brenneman, W. L. English and S. T. Okeson.

1891—D. McCollough, burgess; J. S. Brenneman.

1892—Sela Krause, burgess; Henry Lang and Louis Wetzel.

1893—A. S. Marshall, burgess; S. A. Heyl and J. R. Humphrey.

The justices of the peace for Portersville borough, from 1845 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows; James Hall, 1845 and 1850; John W. Riddle, 1845; Francis Findley, 1847; Jacob Wimer, 1852; William H. Patterson, 1855; William W. Roberts, 1859 and 1865; Thomas H. White, 1860; William Humphrey, 1863, -68, -73, -78, -83; William Williams, 1868, -73; Samuel T. Okeson, 1876, -88, -92; R. Badger, 1882; J. J. Ramsey, 1884; William Cleeland, 1885; James Ramsey, 1886; James Lehman, 1887; S. L. Vanorsdal, 1890; W. H. Dann, 1891; Joseph Lehman, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church was organized October 13, 1820, although as early as 1814, Rev. Reid Bracken visited the settlement and preached to the people in the cabinet shop of Thompson McCosh. The original members were John and Sarah Walker, Robert and Margaret Stewart, Samuel and Nancy Stewart, Ephraim and Martha Hunter, Thompson and Nancy McCosh, and Elizabeth and Barbara Stewart. Peggy Burns was the first adult baptized. John Walker and Samuel Stewart were the first ruling elders. The latter died in 1829, but Mr Walker served until 1842. In 1833 John Stewart, Thompson McCosh and Alexander Morrison are named among the elders. The last served until 1837, the others until 1845. In 1839 William Cratty and Robert Craig are named as elders; in 1843, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Eckles and William Carruthers; in 1850, Robert Dunlap, Samuel Hanna and John Cleeland; in 1854, John W. Stewart, John Cheeseman, John Boston, James Morrison and John Swick; in 1864, Thomas Cratty, and in 1868, Peter S. Greavis and George Oliver. The session, as constituted in 1876, comprised Samuel Hanna, John Cheeseman, James Morrison and George Oliver. In November, 1881, William Humphrey, Guyan Morrison and Horatio D. Payne were ordained ruling elders, and with George Oliver, James Morrison and John Cheeseman formed the session. John Cheeseman was then, as in former years, clerk of the session, serving until his death, in February, 1891, when Mr. Eggert served as clerk until the election of William Humphrey, in the same year.

Rev. Reid Bracken served as pastor from the organization of the church until 1841. On October 15, 1841, his son, Newton Bracken, was ordained and installed pastor, serving until 1859. In 1863 Rev. William P. Harvison came and remained until 1867. Rev. Samuel S. Johnston was installed in 1870 and preached here until 1872, when Rev. R. B. Walker took charge as stated supply and served until October, 1883. Rev. A. M. Reed was moderator in 1884; but Rev. J. W. Miller, who came in 1885, was the pastor until October, 1887. Rev. R. M. Davis was moderator in 1888, and Rev. J. H. Wright in 1890. Rev. John E. Eggert, the present pastor, came in October, 1890.

The church was incorporated April 8, 1844, on petition of the trustees presented to the court December 16, 1843, by Joseph Eckles, Solomon Meyer, Robert Dunlap, Robert Craig and John W. Riddle, trustees. The brick church, erected in 1842, has been kept in a good state of repair. During the administration of the first pastor there were 108 additions to the congregation; under Rev. Newton Bracken there were 188; under that of Rev. Mr. Harvison, twenty-six; under Rev. Samuel S. Johnston, twelve, and under Rev. R. B. Walker forty-five. The present membership is 175.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1841, as an Associate Reformed society, with the following named members: Dr. John Cowden, Elizabeth Cowden, Thomas and Eleanor Christie, James and Jane McClymonds, James and Catherine Gardner, George Frazier, John McClelland, David and Mary Cleeland, Jonathan McClymonds, and others, the total membership at the beginning being seventy-five. The pastors have been: Revs.

William Douthett, 1841-49; James N. Smith, 1853-57; A. Irons, 1859-63; J. M. Donaldson, 1865-70; William Galbraith, 1872-73, and James A. Clark, 1876-88. Rev. J. J. Ralston came in 1889, and is now pastor of a congregation embracing 147 members. The brick house of worship was erected in 1840 at a cost of \$3,000, and remodeled in 1890.

The Old Covenanter Church, on the site of which stands the new creamery, dates back to 1823, when Rev. Mr. Guthrie preached to the Reformed Presbyterians of this vicinity. A quarter of a century elapsed, however, before a resident pastor was appointed. Rev. Thomas Hanna came in 1858, but four years after joined the United Presbyterian church. Rev. J. C. Smith, who was installed in 1863, remained until 1890, or five years after the society at Portersville disbanded. When Mr. Hanna came, the old building formerly occupied by the Seceder church was purchased and dedicated by the Covenanters. A. F. Kennedy was then, as he still is, the clerk of the session, while he, with Joseph Kennedy, Matthew Stewart, Thomas Blair, Thomas Spear, John Love and Thomas Wilson, were elders. Among other members were Samuel McElwain, George Magee, Matthew Wright and Mr. Scott. The remaining members of the old Covenanter society attend the church at Rose Point, in Lawrence county. Among the latter-day elders the names of Thomas Young, Robert Wylie and Robert McCaslin may be mentioned.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Portersville Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized June 30, 1875, with James Porter, Levi Beighley, Caleb Covert, Frederick Bauder, Nicholas Bauder, James Humphrey, William H. Shanor, George Nye, Milton Kennedy, William Moore, Samuel Bauder, Peter and John Scheidemantle, Alexander McDonald, Nicholas Gardner, Clark Porter, John Porter, David Pregenzer and John Ruby members. James Porter served as Noble Grand until September 30, 1875. His successors in the chair are named as follows: Levi Beighley, Frederick Bauder, C. Covert, John Scheidemantle, George Nye, M. W. Kennedy, S. J. Musselman, Thomas Book, C. W. Porter, S. T. Okeson, Samuel Bauder, John Bauder, James Humphrey, John Dombart, William Bauder, W. S. Young, Joseph Lehman, A. A. Adams, John W. Wimer, John M. Roth, Andrew Draubaugh, Nicholas Bauder, W. McClymonds, P. Lambert, J. P. Carter, Isaac Jones, H. R. Wilson, W. R. Wilson, E. H. Laderer, J. N. Bauder, J. W. McClymonds, James C. McClymonds, P. J. Newton and Alonzo Henshew, who is now serving, with Joseph Lehman secretary. The strength of the lodge is seventy-nine and its financial condition is most satisfactory.

Watson Brothers Post, Number 478. G. A. R., at Portersville, and Randolph Post at Prospect, embrace in their membership the greater number of the Union veterans of Muddy Creek township.

Roundhead Camp, Sons of Veterans, Number 84, was instituted at Portersville, September 30, 1887, with twelve members. James McConnell was elected captain; A. A. Adams first, and R. B. Kennedy second lieutenant; W. S. Lutz, S. G. Cummings and J. S. Lutz council, and F. R. Covert, Q. M. S.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—MINERAL WEALTH—COAL AND GAS—CENSUS AND SCHOOL STATISTICS
—TAXABLE WEALTH—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—
CHURCHES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MECHANISBURG—PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

THIS township, which was named after General Worth, a gallant hero of the Mexican war, was organized in 1854. The greater portion of it formerly belonged to Muddy Creek, a small part being taken from Slippery Rock. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, is noted for its mineral wealth, and has, especially in the northern part, a productive agricultural area. Abounding in coal, it also lies within the gas field, the development of which is due to modern enterprise. The Greenlee & Forst wells, on the William Elliott, James Pisor, Jacob McCracken and Campbell Boyd farms, now form a part of the Grove City plant. As stated in the chapter on the "Butler Oil Field," a few fruitless attempts to find oil in this district were made in the seventies.

The population in 1860, was 928; in 1870, 893; in 1880, 1,076, and in 1890, 998. The enumeration of children of school age reported June 5, 1893, showed 113 males and seventy-eight females. The moneys received for school purposes for that year, amounted to \$1,954.57, including \$1,029.59 appropriated by the State. The assessed value of property was \$319,838, the county tax, \$1,270.35, and the State tax, \$100.37.

The justices of the peace elected for Worth township from 1854 to 1894, were: Michael Stinetorf, 1854; William Moore, 1855 and 1860; Isaac Double, 1856 and 1866; B. F. Elliott, 1861; Archibald Murphy, 1861; John Humphrey, 1865; B. F. Elliott, 1870 and 1875; James Humphrey, 1871 and 1876; John Humphrey, 1879, 1882 and 1887; Samuel H. Moore, 1880, 1885 and 1891; D. P. Davis, 1890; M. C. Scaring, 1893.

PIONEERS.

In a previous chapter an account is given of the red men who built their town on the Slippery Rock, cleared the Indian field and dwelt here, amid peace and plenty, until the white man appeared upon the scene. The adventurous spirits who made their way through the wilderness to the very gates of the Indian corrals, prior to 1793, are also noticed, but here a record of the pioneers of industry will be necessary.

David Studebaker, a native of the Cumberland Valley, and Abraham Snyder, were the first who voluntarily entered the territory embraced in this township, with the object of making a permanent settlement. In the autumn of 1790 they came from Westmoreland county, and, after testing the friendship of the occu-

pants of the Indian village on Slippery Rock, erected a cabin, spent the following three months in hunting and exploring the country in this vicinity, and then returned to their homes. Three years later Studebaker came again, bringing with him one of his sisters to keep house, took possession of the cabin and became a permanent settler. His father, Joseph, and family joined him later. The former had been a captive among the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania for nine years, afterwards served under Washington in the Revolution, and died here in 1815. David married Catherine Michaels, this being the first marriage in the township, and reared one son and four daughters, viz: Henry, born in 1804 and still living in the township; Elizabeth, who married John Bennett; Mary, who married James Book; Susan, who married John Bonner, and Lydia, who became the wife of John Harland. Mrs. Studebaker died in 1819, and her husband in 1840. Many descendants of this pioneer family are residents of Butler county.

William and John Elliott and John Dennison came in 1793; David, George and Rebecca Armstrong in 1794, and later that year, Mrs. Armstrong and her five children. In 1795 came Henry Stinetorf and John and Jacob Pisor, Thomas Cross, a soldier of the Revolution, David and William Cross and their father, Samuel, and Daniel and William McConnell. William McNees and Benjamin Jack are also said to have been here in 1795.

The pioneers of 1796, were Jonathan Kelly, the blacksmith, with his father and mother. The names of Archibald, Michael and Joseph Kelly, who came in 1798, appear on the records of original Slippery Rock township, in 1803. Jonathan built a cabin in 1796, and then went to Pittsburg. Returning in 1797 he found Benjamin Jack in possession; but evicted him without process of law.

Thomas Clark, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, with his two sons, Andrew and John, came in 1797, the balance of the family joining him here later.

Thomas Humphrey, Andrew, Edward and James Douglass, Christopher Wimer, and, it is said, Charles Coulter, arrived in 1798, all except one being natives of northern Ireland.

Charles Martin, who located on what is now the Vosler farm, John Martin, Sr., and John Martin, Jr., John Taggart, who owned 400 acres, where John W. Taggart now reside, Hugh Henderson, who was also a land owner and distiller, and John Moore, who made a temporary home two miles south of the present Moore homestead, were all here prior to the close of the year 1800; while many of the pioneer children of adjoining townships found homes here in after years.

In 1801 came Isaac M. Cornelius, his wife and twelve children, to settle on Hogback ridge. His son James served in the War of 1812. Robert Glenn and his large family settled on the Hockenberry claim in 1810, and Casper Hockenberry located on the north bank of Muddy creek the same year. Alexander McBride, the miller and school teacher, and George Taylor came in 1820, while others, named in the history of the United Presbyterian church, settled in the vicinity of the mouth of Wolf creek between 1806 and 1820.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The credit of establishing the first industry in this township is variously given. Thomas Coulter had a saw mill here in 1803, and this, undoubtedly, was the first of its class. Many believe that Alexander McBride, who came in 1820, from Ireland, erected the first log building for the purposes of a grist mill, in 1827, while others are equally certain that Franklin Elliott was the first grist miller. McBride subsequently added a saw mill to his original industry, and carried on both concerns until 1850. Prior to the inauguration of the McBride and the Elliott mills, hand mills and horse power mills were known here, but as a rule, the early settlers took their grain to the old concerns on the Slippery Rock and their logs to Tom Coulter's mill.

Charles Coulter, one of the pioneers, established a carding mill here after the War of 1812, which is now known as the Sutliff mill at Jacksville. In 1854 Henry C. Sutliff purchased the concern from John Balph, fitted it with 100 spindles and did an extensive trade in blankets and flannel during the war. Henry Sutliff now operates the mill, which is the property of John Humphrey.

To enumerate the early manufacturers of good whisky, would simply be a repetition of the names of the greater number of pioneers. Hugh Henderson, however, was the leading distiller of the township, and old settlers who loved good whisky, as well as old friends, looked upon the product of Henderson's still as very fine indeed. Jonathan Dean established a distillery on what is known as the Marshall Cooper farm, and William Vogan on the Dombaugh farm—entering into lively competition with the pioneer Henderson; but all found a market for the product of their stills, down to the "thirties," when the temperance movement checked their trade.

James Coulter established a tannery here as early as 1803. It was subsequently owned by Alexander Balph and did a good business. Its last owner, James Maxwell, ran it until a few years ago.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church, known as the "Slippery Rock Church" since 1842, was organized in 1809 as the "Mouth of Wolf Creek Church," with the following named members: David Armstrong, D. McCommons, David Robinson, Robert Cochran, Smith Neal, Hugh McKee, James George, Hugh Gaily, John Moore and Hugh Gilfillan, all pioneers of the vicinity and all natives of northern Ireland. Prior to 1809 Rev. John Anderson, also a native of that island, preached from a platform under the spreading branches of an oak tree, near the present bridge. The time is stated to have been in May, 1807. Subsequently Associate Presbyterian preachers would address the people at John Moore's house, and this continued until 1811, when Alexander Murray was ordained pastor, and a house of worship was completed. The elders when he arrived were John Moore, David Cross, John Cornelius and William Brandon. The old log church was burned in 1839, a short time after the present building was commenced by the contractors—John Dickey, of Slippery Rock, and A. Henry, of Kittanning. In June, 1846, Mr. Murray died, and in 1848 Rev.

Joseph D. Wolf took charge and held the position until 1855. Rev. Alexander Rankin came in 1857 and remained until 1861. In June, 1866, Rev. N. E. Brown was installed. Rev. Matthew B. Patterson succeeded him in 1887, and Rev. James B. Whitten succeeded Mr. Patterson in 1889. In 1882 there were eighty-four members; now there are about sixty.

Zion Baptist Church was organized November 15, 1841, by Elders Thomas Daniels, Reese Davis and Daniel Daniels, with Brothers Hazen and Hockenberry, of Muddy Creek township, and Vaughn and Barnes, of Muddy Creek Baptist church. The first members were John and Margaret Oelton, William and Annie Book, Robert and Mary Hampson, and Phoebe Cooper. On the same day thirteen were admitted by baptism, namely: William Emery, Ruth Brant, John Book, Thomas and Sarah Josephs, Burton and Margaret Josephs, Samuel and James Book, Harlan and Mary Vogan, Barnard Stoughton and Nancy Uptegraft. Services were held in the school-house until 1843, when the present brick building was erected on land donated by Jacob Fisher. In 1881 \$1,100 were expended in improving the building. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Daniels, followed by Rev. Samuel Furman in 1844, who remained until 1848. Rev. George T. Dinsmore was supply for six months. In 1850 Rev. Samuel Stoughton was appointed, and served until 1852. Rev. David Phillips was pastor from 1853 to 1854. Rev. John Trevitt then served until 1863, and was followed by Rev. D. L. Clouse, who was pastor until 1870. Rev. Gabriel Hueston then came and remained until 1877, when Rev. Joseph Gallagher arrived. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Ray, who preached until 1883. Rev. W. H. Willahan is the present pastor.

Mount Union Church of God was organized late in 1871 by Elder Joseph Grimm, with the following members: Mrs. Nancy Uptegraft, Archibald Bryan and wife, Retta Bryan, Robert Davis and wife, Mrs. Mary Mackey, Henry Dillman and wife, H. W. McClure and wife, Mrs. Viola McClure, Joseph Alexander, Mary Sinclair, J. P. Gallagher, Alexander Gallagher, M. H. Davis, Isaac Fields and James Fields. Service was first held in Rocky Springs school house. In 1873 the present church was erected, the land being donated by John Uptegraft and the money by the members to the extent of \$1,300, the total cost. Following are the names of the preachers in charge since its organization: Revs. Joseph Grimm, J. W. Davis, M. S. Pritts, Richard Vanamm, O. R. McKahan, W. H. H. McKloene, D. G. Leach, S. Woods, S. G. Gagh, W. J. Umpstead and George W. Davis.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school was established in 1810 or 1811 in a log house on the old Pisor farm, by Robert Marcus, who succeeded in gathering a class of twenty-five children, the consideration being six dollars for each pupil. Marcus died here during his first term, and John Mitchell, a friend from Mercer, came here to take up the work. Prior to the War of 1812, a second school was opened on the McNees farm. After that war a school was organized on what is known as John Book's farm, being the original Henry Stinetorf tract, while Thomas Gornley established one near Jacob McCracken's house, in which William Coulter and

Samuel Campbell subsequently taught. In 1824 a school was opened on the Marshall Cooper farm with Alexander McBride as teacher. In 1835 the common school law was adopted here. There are now eight districts, each with its school. The teachers in 1893-94 included Effie Russel, Edith Moore, Laura McCollough, Mary F. McNees, Minnie Dight, Lissa Pisor and Alice Studebaker.

MECHANICSBURG.

Mechanicsburg, also known as Jacksville postoffice,—the only village in the township,—is said to have received its name from the fact that a number of mechanics located there about the same time. The original postoffice of Jacksville, the first in the township, was established in William Jack's store, on his farm, a short distance east of the present village. His son, Cochran Jack, was the first postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Samuel Hazlett, John Boyle, Nicholas Gardner, Marcus Reichert and Hannah Boyle. The village contains about a dozen houses, consisting, besides private residences, of a general store, harness shop, postoffice, blacksmith shop, town hall, wagon shop and a woolen mill. A tannery, referred to under the heading of "Early Industries," was operated here until a few years ago.

Jacksville Tent, Number 159, K. O. T. M., was organized April 1, 1893, and the charter was granted December 16, 1893, to the following members: J. W. Studebaker, J. A. Brandon, J. B. Pisor, J. A. Pisor, R. H. Book, C. C. Book, S. C. Humphrey, W. F. Gardner, J. C. Patterson, W. J. Cooper, W. H. Willahan, J. A. McCormick, J. W. Grossman, J. W. Stillwagon, H. Cooper, J. C. Boyd, W. P. Stickel, W. E. Patterson, A. W. Van Horne and James Rutter. The first officers were J. B. Pisor, P. C.; J. W. Studebaker, C.; S. C. Humphrey, R. K., and W. Gardner, F. K.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

The Worth Township Gas Company was organized in October, 1892, to operate the gas well on the Glenn farm, and that on the McClymonds farm. The rock pressure is about 300 pounds, and the depth is about 1,300 feet each, gas being found at two or more levels.

The Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered January 13, 1875, with Amaziah Kelly, A. Stickel, Hampson Dean, J. A. Kelly, W. McBride, R. A. Kelly, James M. Maxwell and J. G. Cornelius, members and stockholders. John Humphrey was president, and James M. Marshall, secretary. The presidents in order of service since the first election are as follows:—John Humphrey, 1875-82; Robert Barron 1883-86, and James Humphrey, 1887-94. Mr. Marshall served as secretary down to January, 1882, when William E. Taylor was elected to succeed him. This office has been held by Mr. Taylor since that time. Among the directors who have served for a number of years, may be named William Dick, of Franklin township; John Humphrey. James Humphrey and Robert Barron, of Worth; S. W. Moore, of Brady; Amos Hall and H. M. Gill, of Slippery Rock; Fred Bauder, of Muddy Creek; W. I. Scott, of Lancaster, and S. Seaton, of Marion. The management of the company at all times has settled losses promptly, so that it can be said no claim was ever brought before a jury or

judge. The risks carried in Worth, Muddy Creek, Slippery Rock, Lancaster, Brady, Franklin, Connoquenessing, Mercer, Marion, Cherry, Clay and Centre townships, amount to \$1,000,000. The company insures farm buildings and products, but does not take risks in villages, the population of which exceed one hundred persons.

CHAPTER LIX.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MINERAL WEALTH—
COAL DEPOSITS—PIONEERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—
SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES—
THE STONE HOUSE COUNTERFEITERS.

THIS township derives its name from Captain Brady, a hero of the Indian wars, who did not make the celebrated leap over the Slippery Rock creek attributed to him, but rather at the site of Kent, Ohio, where a monument marks the scene of his narrow escape from the Indians. The captain, however, must have often crossed the Slippery Rock, and the men who suggested the title for the new township of 1854, did right in remembering the old Indian fighter and perpetuating his name.

The greatest measured elevation in the township is 1,470 feet above ocean level, and is found about two and a quarter miles south of West Liberty, the next being 1,375 feet, east of the pike road, where the road from West Liberty joins it, or about the center of the township. In the northeastern section the summits seldom exceed 125 feet above the waters of Slippery Rock, being from 225 to 250 feet lower than those on the divide between the north and south boundary creeks. Potter's clay is found in the Hallston neighborhood and iron ore is not wanting. The Mahoning sandstone caps the high lands, while great boulders lying around like sentinels offer easy work to the quarrymen. Kittanning coals and ferriferous limestone show developed deposits in the northern and eastern sections. In the coal banks the Kittanning middle coal is found in excellent form, while the Upper Kittanning rules in the vicinity of Stone House, on the Turk, Wigton, Graham, Weber, Grossman, Glenn and other farms. The development of coal deposits at Coaltown, begun some years ago under the superintendence of George G. Stage, has shown very clearly what capital, directed intelligently, may do here. The coal banks on the Hines, Boyd and Douglass, William Badger, William Stoughton and Louis Martsolf lands, and the old Cornelius, D. K. Graham and James Martin banks, now abandoned, are well known as fuel suppliers of the past and present.

The well on the John Smith farm, in this township, one mile and a quarter northeast of Muddy creek, on the Prospect road, was drilled in 1877, for the Phillips Brothers, to a depth of 1,458½ feet, but proved a "duster." The strata found here explains the structure of a large section of the township.

PIONEERS.

When the pioneers looked in upon the two valleys of Slippery Rock—the Piscataqua of the Indians—and Muddy Creek, they hesitated not in settling here. The advance was led by Luke Covert in 1796. A native of Holland, he varied from ancestral tastes for lowlands and made his home west of where the Stone House was built in 1822. His son, John, the last of his family, died in 1873. Old Luke, it is thought, was a Hessian who became attached to the American cause, and by some means found his way into the New Jersey Line, during the Revolution, by being made prisoner or otherwise. Afterward settling in Northumberland county, he resided there until 1796, when he brought his family into the wilderness of Covert's run. James Campbell, Alexander Irvine and Bartol Laffer entered the township later in 1796, and, with the Covert's, formed the vanguard of the pioneers.

The McDeavitts, Daniel, born in Ireland in 1756, Elizabeth, his wife and three children,—Catherine, Henry and James—arrived in the township in April, 1797. Eight members of the Montooth family accompanied them, but the Montooths selected lands in what is now Franklin township, preferring the Muddy Creek country. McDeavitt built a little cabin at once, made a clearing and planted corn and potatoes. He left his family later that year, to earn money in Maryland. On returning, his brave pioneer wife related stories of adventures with wild animals and also told of kind Indians who camped near her cabin. He died in 1805. His widow died in 1835.

In 1798 Edward, James and Andrew Douglass, natives of Pennsylvania, cleared the land on which the Stone House was erected in 1822; but in 1799 they moved to a point south of the present Croll mill. Edward brought with him a complete hunting outfit and a grindstone for sharpening scalping knives; for he was a bitter enemy of the aborigines. He died here in 1853, almost a half century after his brother James moved away. John McClymonds, with his wife and eight children, settled above the forks of McDeavitt's run in 1798, where is now the brick residence erected by Thomas McClymonds, above the old saw mill.

The pioneers of 1799 included John Thompson, born in Ireland in 1752, who moved into this township from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1799, and located a mile or so south of the Douglass cabin. He married Martha Humes, who died in 1861, surviving her husband fifteen years. James, William and John McJunkin, also natives of Ireland, arrived in 1799. Daniel Carter came the same year. John Wigton, though coming here in 1799, waited until 1803 to purchase John Morrow's squatter claim. As early as 1830 this pioneer taught a writing school where West Liberty now is. He was born to write a "good hand," though in all other branches of education very deficient.

In 1800 the arrival of Conrad Snyder, Sr., a native of Switzerland, his son, Conrad, and Andrew Ellsworth, a soldier of the Revolution, and their settlement

northeast of the Douglass cabin, was an occasion of gladness. John Morrow came in 1801, and located near the Wigton settlement of 1799, but sold to Wigton a few years later. Conrad Snyder became a tavern keeper on the Franklin road. John Hockenberry arrived with his family in 1803, but after some years removed to Cherry township. About this time John Ralston erected a log-mill where is now the Croll mill, and the pioneer circle of what is now Brady township was completed. In 1810 Robert Hockenberry settled near West Liberty, and then moved to the site of Coaltown. Others came in within the succeeding decade to share in the work of the first settlers.

The population in 1860 was 701; in 1870, 600; in 1880, 772, and in 1890, 729. The assessed valuation on January 1, 1894, was \$210,704, the tax levy for county purposes \$842.82, and the State tax \$127.77.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Snow Flake mill, operated for years by the Crolls, stands on the site of the Ralston log mill built in 1808 or 1809. It stands on the north bank of Slippery Rock creek, north of West Liberty, and is considered to be an institution of that village.

The Iddings grist mill, built in 1808 or 1809, south of the Douglass cabin, was subsequently operated by Henry Evans and John Wick. Caleb Jones was the owner in the forties, when Jonathan Clutton visited the mill, and succeeding him was Samuel Turk. The miller's house was burned many years ago, and the mill was destroyed by old Father Time.

The Smith Neil grist mill on McDeavitt's run was erected about 1810. Nicholas Klingensmith purchased or leased the property from Neil, and the Hoge Brothers ultimately became owners. It ceased operations many years ago, so that only the oldest residents remember it.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

A school taught by Henry Evans in 1808, is said to have been the first in the township. Later, Mr. Fletcher presided over a school, near where the Franklin road crosses Muddy creek; then a subscription school was organized in the Stone-House neighborhood, and next a writing school was taught by John Wigton at his home, and at West Liberty and other places, where he could gather a few pupils. Thomas Gorley, an Irishman, who became the autocrat of the log school-house at West Liberty, and ultimately of the settlement, is well remembered. There are, now, six schools in the township. In June, 1893, there were ninety-eight male and eight-five female pupils of school age registered. The total receipts for school purposes (the State appropriation being \$849.93) amounted \$1,679.81 for the year ending June 5, 1893.

The justices of the peace of this township, elected from its erection to 1894, are as follows:—Benjamin Grossman, 1854, 1859, 1864 and 1870; Ambrose Alexander, 1854; Daniel Graham, 1860; John G. McClymonds, 1865; Robert Dickson, 1868; Josiah M. Thompson, 1868; Matthias Mayer, 1873 and 1878; J. C. Snyder, 1876; John Allen, 1881; Thomas Badger, 1882; Matthias Mayer and

Josiah M. Thompson, 1882; N. H. Thompson, 1887; Matthias Mayer, 1888; N. H. Thompson, 1892; W. E. Tayler, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of West Liberty, was organized over half a century ago, and a house of worship built in 1845. That house was erected by the people of various Protestant denominations, as a Union church; but the progress of the Cumberland Presbyterians warranted them in becoming sole owners. John and Jacob Covert, Jesse Cornelius and John Wick, with their wives, were the first members, and met in a barn on John Wick's farm to listen to Rev. A. M. Bryan or Mr. Gallagher preach the gospel. Later, a log-house, now the property of Nicholas Weitzel, was built in the village, and there services were held on stormy Sabbaths, it being devoted to school purposes on week days. Among the old members now living are, Mrs. Mary Grossman, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Ruth Covert and James McNees. The organization is practically dead; but may at any time be revived by some evangelist of the denomination.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Liberty, was organized June 15, 1875, with the following named members:—William and Jane Badger, David and Martha McJunkin, T. B. and Mary McClymonds, Sarah, Ann and Mary Perry, Mary Covert, Martha Moore, Ambrose and Jane Alexander, Sophia McConnell, Jane McDeavitt and Joseph and Mary McClymonds. Rev. W. P. Shaw preached here from 1876 to 1889, when the late Rev. James A. Clark succeeded him. In 1875-76 this society and the Methodists built a frame house for worship, thirty-two by forty-six feet in size. The church embraces ninety-six members.

The Covenanters and the Seceder Churches, established at Ryefield in 1857 and 1859, respectively, are noticed in the history of Slippery Rock township.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, better known as "Hall's Church," was organized about the time the Civil war closed, to succeed the disbanded society of Hickory Mills. Jesse Hall was one of the leading spirits in its establishment, and to him much credit is given for his aid in building a meeting house in 1868. The church is in the Centreville charge. In 1882 it claimed a membership of 134, but during the last decade that number has been very greatly reduced.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Liberty, was established in 1873. Two years later the members joined the United Presbyterians in erecting a church building, which was completed in 1876. Among the members now residing in the village and vicinity are Solomon Fisher, Daniel Keffer, Perry Hines, and their wives, with Milton and James Myers. Solomon Fisher was class leader for some years and was instrumental in bringing the membership up to thirty in number. John Fisher is superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized May 14, 1878, but before this began erecting their present church. The members were John J. Croll, Nicholas Weitzel, Martin L. Croll, William Renick, William Staaf, Jacob Koch, Henry Donaldson, W. C. Hawn, John Staaf, William Kranz, J. B. Smith

and Rev. H. W. Roth, pastor and clerk. M. C. Croll was secretary from 1883 to 1884, when J. D. Weitzel was elected. In 1888 M. C. Croll was chosen; next P. N. Weitzel, who served until 1892, when Nicholas Weitzel was elected. Succceding Mr. Roth came Rev. George W. Critchlow, Rev. R. R. Durst, and Rev. N. Shaffer, of Prospect. There are now sixty members.

VILLAGE AND POSTOFFICE.

West Liberty was surveyed February 13, 1829, by James J. Hoge, surveyor. The location, at the intersection of the Butler and Mercer, and the Mt. Etna and Bassingheim roads, was then considered a safe place to establish a town. In 1845, John and Jacob Covert resurrected the village. When the plat was recorded, in 1847, the lot owners were James Vogan, James J. Hoge, Charles Coulter, Robert Campbell, Conrad Snyder, John Stephenson, John Fagan, John Craig, John Covert, William McCanon, William McClymonds, David McJunkin, John Boyle, Thomas B. Evans, and Isaac Cornelius. The log house opposite the Eicholtz building, was one of the first structures in the village, and John J. Croll's store, the first mercantile institution, if we except Hoevler's store, a mile away. Henry E. Wick, who sold to Jonathan Clutton, in 1864, built the present Clutton store in 1854. John Allen followed Clutton and remained about one year, John Kocker came next and remained until Miss Clutton became owner. W. W. Robinson established himself in business about fifteen years ago, and in 1882, G. W. Eicholtz erected a store building on the northwest corner of the cross roads. The place was at one time known as Bulger, that being the name of the postoffice.

Stone House, the hotel at the crossing of the Butler and Mercer and the Pittsburg and Franklin stage routes, was built in 1822, on the site of the Douglass log house, afterward the John Elliott tavern. John Brown was landlord in the old log building until 1822, when he erected the "Stone House," but being unable to pay Mrs. McLure,—one of the heirs of Mrs. Collins,—for the property, it reverted to the estate and was rented to various tavern keepers,—Richard Doncaster being the best known, and one Sutliff the most detested. Ultimately, a rival house was established by Robert Thompson, in 1833, and, twenty years later, certain guests of the Stone House destroyed its popularity. Julius C. Holliday, a young Ohioan, took up his residence near the old hotel, away back in the "Forties." A number of strangers, it is said that sometimes twenty would be here, followed him. Well dressed fellows they were, fond of a good time generally, who held workers at a discount. They boarded at the Stone House, where only their military titles or abbreviated christian names were known. One was "Colonel," another "Major," another "Doc" and so on to the end. They were finally credited with being engaged in making spurious silver coins; but escaped punishment until after Holliday and his six children were carried off by diphtheria. The gang, without a leader, then became a prey of law and order, and one or more found a resting place in the penitentiary.

William Turk, the old stage driver, who disappeared during the celebration of July 4, 1853, was said to have been killed by the counterfeiters. He, however, reappeared in August, 1885, having been absent thirty-two years. Mean-

time his wife married and went westward with her husband, while his three children were also scattered.

Forest House—In 1833 Robert Thompson built the Forest House and carried it on as a hotel until 1854, when the reports relating to the Stone House hotel caused him to retire, lest his hotel would also fall under the law. Forest House was also known for a time as Forest postoffice, the site of the Eyth store in 1857 or 1858. Twenty-one years after J. C. Murtland opened a store there, being the successor of a long line of merchants, who appeared and disappeared after the Eyths retired from mercantile life.

Elora—The postoffice named Memphis, south of Stone House, may be called the successor of the Forest House postoffice, established in 1873. It, in turn, was superceded by Elora postoffice, which was presided over in 1894 by Josiah M. Thompson. On January 9, that year, the Thompson store was destroyed by fire, and with it the undelivered mail and postoffice equipments. The loss to Mr. Thompson was placed at \$3,000, against which an insurance of \$2,500 must be credited.

Hallston is the name given to a railroad station in the northeast corner of the township. In the vicinity was the old pottery of Constantine Weidel, who made earthen crocks, jars, etc., long years before the echoes of the locomotive whistle resounded through the forests. The McNees pottery, at Hallston Station, is comparatively modern, being scarcely a decade old.

Broxington postoffice is almost contemporary with the Stone House. It was discontinued in the "forties," but reestablished in May, 1858, with R. Doncaster, postmaster. In 1870 it was again discontinued and has not since been restored.

CHAPTER LX.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL BANKS—SALT WORKS—NATURAL GAS—DISCOVERIES—POPULATION—PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUDGES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

PRIOR to 1800 Butler county formed a portion of Allegheny, its territory being divided into four townships, one of which was named Slippery Rock. Its area comprised the northwestern quarter of the county. In 1804, when the county was divided into thirteen townships, its territory was considerably reduced. A further reduction took place in the final re-subdivision in 1854, when it was cut down to its present area. The township derives its name from Slippery Rock creek, which flows in a westerly direction through its territory.

The elevations of the divide between this creek and the Wolf creek range are from 1,150 to 1,300 feet above ocean level. The soil partakes of the character of the limestone on which it rests.

Coal is abundant and gas reservoirs numerous. A coal bank on the Isaac Davidson farm is supposed to have been opened in the thirties. On the Lewis Patterson farm, Stephen Osmer opened a mine, which was abandoned in 1845. Thomas McGaffic opened a bank on the same farm, after the war, which was a producer down to 1887. On the Ezekiel Wilson farm is an old slope near where the Edward Christley mine was worked. The W. S. Bingham bank was opened in the eighties. Banks were at one time worked on the John Wolford and the Nathaniel Cooper farms, but were abandoned years ago. Coal is still mined on the farm of John Reed, north of Centreville.

Fifty years ago two salt wells were drilled on the Edmund Smith farm, north of Centreville. Gas flowed with the water, and it was determined to use the vapor for fuel. The result was disastrous, pans and machinery being blown up.

The population in 1810 was 458; in 1820, 865; 1830, 1,541; 1840, 1,507; 1850, 1,490; 1860, six years after the re subdivision of the county, 993; 1870, 879; 1880, 1,424; 1890, 1,247.

PIONEERS.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to determine who is entitled to the credit of being the first person to settle in this township. There is evidence going to show that temporary settlements were made as early as 1796, but the identity of the first actual settler has not been discovered. The first permanent settlers, however, appear to have been Nathaniel and Zebulon Cooper, a brother and nephew of Stephen Cooper. They came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and selected lands on both sides of Wolf creek, on which they settled in 1798. In 1800 Stephen Cooper, who had for some time previous been making his home with them, settled upon 200 acres of land, comprising the present site of Centreville. It is stated that Nathaniel Cooper found a few brush cabins on Wolf creek, evidencing temporary occupation, and soon afterward learned that Adam Barber, David Cross, John Burrows and William Burrows were here before him. The Burrows were assessed in 1803.

John, James and Hugh McKee, who arrived in this county from Ireland in 1797, were also among the earliest settlers. Their four sisters and their parents came shortly after, but none of them appear to have owned property here in 1803. Adam Funk, who had 400 acres in 1803, came about 1798. Jonathan Adams, John and Jacob Stillwagon, John Moreland, Alexander McDonald and John Slemmons appeared about 1800. Philip Snyder, who came in 1801, was a celebrated maple sugar maker until his death in 1857. John Walker settled here in 1805. William Bigham, a Revolutionary soldier, his sons Thomas and Hugh Bigham, the former a soldier of the war of 1812, and Samuel Cross came in 1806. James Stephenson and Samuel Weakley in 1817; Philip Kiester in 1818; Joel Beckwith in 1819; Thomas Mifflin in 1820; Dr. John Thompson, John Christley, the cabinet-maker; Michael Christley, Samuel Kerr, who worked in Thompson's furnace, and Samuel Bard, the tailor, in 1822; William Hill in 1823; Cornelius

Gill, James A. Patterson, John McNulty and Samuel Caldwell, the blacksmith, in 1825; Peter Sowash in 1826; John Neal in 1827; William Miller in 1830, and Joseph C. Swearingen, Henry Wolford, Jonathan Maybury and John Reed within the decade ending 1840. Whether on the farm, in the industries along the creek, or as village builders, all were thorough pioneers, who laid the foundations on which the prosperity of this division of the county rests.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The Mt. Etna furnace was established in 1822 by Dr. John Thompson, with Samuel Kerr as foreman. It was opened in 1823 and run for six years, when it was sold by the sheriff to David McJunkin, by whom it was carried on until 1835, when W. S. Bingham rented and operated it until 1838. It was next leased by Ephraim Rose, Robert McGowan and others, and continued until 1841, when work ceased.

Hickory furnace, founded in 1836 by Joseph C. Swearingen, was sold a few years later by the sheriff to William Stewart and C. C. Sullivan, who rebuilt it and opened the new iron works in June, 1846. This furnace stood opposite the present Kiester mill, which was also erected by them in 1843. It was closed in 1860, having been in operation twenty-four years.

The Bard & Bingham foundry at Centreville was opened in 1838. Some time after Isaac Pearson established a foundry, which W. S. Bingham purchased in 1848, and which has been carried on down to the present.

Charles Coulter's fulling and carding mill on Slippery Rock creek, which was burned March 11, 1824, was one of the first industries of the kind in the township.

Wolf Creek woolen factory, operated in 1845 by Samuel Curry, northwest of Centreville on Wolf creek, appears to have produced the goods named in the list of the Hopewell manufacturers at a lower price. Here carpets were manufactured at from forty to fifty cents a yard, and Kentucky jeans at thirty-seven cents and a half a yard. The factory is now operated by William Curry.

James Layton carried on the old Samuel McMurry carding and cloth-dressing concern on Slippery Rock creek.

The Scott Stephenson and the William Fleming, later the Christley tanneries, were the first industries of this character at Centreville, or in the township. The Christley tannery occupied the present site of George Maxwell's barn. The Stephenson concern was purchased in 1839 by John Covert from John Hodge, and later by Samuel Taggart from John Covert. In 1842 Perry Covert established a new tannery, which was operated for half a century, when the expense of obtaining hemlock bark resulted in its closing down.

The Thompson grist mill of 1822, situated on Slippery Rock creek, southeast of Centreville, passed away years ago. The Etna mills now occupy the site. The Wolf Creek mill, now owned by J. H. Christley, was established in 1832 by James and Robert Vincent. It was afterwards owned by W. F. Rumberger, and later by the McKnights.

A flouring mill, erected by Stewart & Sullivan on the Brownington and Franklin turnpike, at the falls of Slippery Rock creek, was opened July 11, 1844.

The equipment consisted of four pairs of buhrs, with a capacity of from thirty to forty bushels an hour. The sawmill, in connection with the flouring mill, was driven by water power. The sawmill went out of existence years ago. A new buhr mill was erected to replace the old. It is now owned and operated by John Kiester.

Among the early sawmills were McKnight's, on Wolf creek; Kiester's, on Slippery Rock creek, and the Neyman mill on Long run, between Kiester and Centreville. Of late years portable mills have been operated in different parts of the township. One of these mills, owned by John W. Ralston, exploded near Branchton November 26, 1888, killing Jesse Hall, Carlyle Cross and George Kelly, and seriously injuring Lewis Ralston and Joseph Dickson.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house was erected on the Wolford clearing about one mile and a half northeast of Centreville. It was here that such teachers as Stephen Cooper, William Parker and Adam Dunn instructed the youth of the settlement. About 1822 or 1823 a log school house was erected on the Abraham Snyder farm in the northwestern part of the township, where Eli and Asenath Beckwith and Rachael Colton taught. In the thirties the Stillwagon school was built on the John, Samuel and Robert Mawha farm, south of Centreville.

The number of children of school age, reported in June, 1893, was 164 males and 120 females in the township, and seventy-eight males and seventy females in Centreville borough. The school revenue in 1893, was \$2,843.46, including \$1,267.48 State appropriation, and in the borough \$1,878.57, including \$329.04 State appropriation. The assessment of the township in 1894 was \$361,699, and of the borough \$91,661. The county tax was \$1,446.79, for the township and \$366.64 for the borough, while the State tax levied in the township was \$133.02, and in the borough \$180.93.

The justices of the peace elected for Slippery Rock township from 1840 to 1894, inclusive, are as follows: Alexander McBride, 1840; James I. Hoge, 1840-45; Thomas Mitlin, 1845-50; William Moore, 1850; Nathaniel Cooper, 1854-59; Jacob Kiester, 1855-60-65; C. D. DeWolf, 1864; H. H. Vincent, 1866-71-82; Jesse Kiester, 1873-77-82; Dawson Wadsworth, 1877; Jacob Kiester, 1884; John Reed, 1887-92; W. G. McLaughlin, deceased, 1887-92; W. J. Morrison, to fill vacancy, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Hickory Mills, was established in the thirties, but the organization died out before the war. Members of the Centreville class detached themselves and with recruits formed classes in Cherry and adjoining townships.

Bethel United Presbyterian Church is the successor of the Covenanter society. In 1823 the Reformed Presbyterians organized and held meetings in the log school house near the north line of the township. Rev. Andrew W. Black served as pastor from 1823 to 1828, the elders being Samuel Hogg and Samuel Braham. For a decade subsequent to 1828 the pulpit was vacant. In 1848 Rev.

Josiah Hutchman became pastor. He was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. David Kennedy, who organized the Sunday school. The pulpit was again vacant from 1855 to 1858, when Rev. J. F. Hill became pastor and remained until 1866. About this time the original organization passed out of existence. In 1868 a reorganization took place, under the present name, with Rev. William Hutchinson as pastor, sixty two members being enrolled. Rev. W. D. Ewing, Rev. J. O. McConnell and Rev. A. B. Dickey have been successive pastors of this congregation, which now numbers thirty-four members.

VILLAGES.

Mt. Etna was the pioneer village of the township. It grew up around the furnace established in 1822, on Slippery Rock creek, by Dr. John Thompson. A postoffice named Slippery Rock, which was moved to Centreville in 1826, was established there in 1824 with William Ferguson as postmaster. The village passed out of existence many years ago, and is now but a memory.

Kiester, formerly Hickory Mills, is situated on Slippery Rock creek southeast of Centreville. The location is one of the most beautiful in the county, and the water power inexhaustible. The Kiester mills located here forms one of the most important industries of the township. The little village is a station on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, contains a postoffice, named in honor of the Kiester family, with John Kiester, postmaster, and a general store. Slippery Rock Park, which adjoins the village, is one of the most picturesque and beautiful places in the county, and a favorite resort for visitors during the summer.

Branchton is situated at the junction of the Hillard branch of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad with the main line. The general store of J. A. Morrison, known as the W. J. Hindman store, a good depot building and eight cottages constitute the village.

Wick is situated in the northeast corner of the township, on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad. The depot building, a few cottages and the Critchlow lumber yard, a postoffice and store carried on by Ephriam Adams comprise the town. A deposit of blue limestone has been utilized for burning lime and making land plaster. The enterprise has been carried on, with occasional interruptions, for several years by W. D. Bard. The station was named for E. Wick, now a resident of Butler. He was the first postmaster.

CHAPTER LXI.

CENTREVILLE BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—STEPHEN COOPER, THE FIRST SETTLER—EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—FATAL FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT—SAVINGS BANK—GAS PLANT—WATER WORKS—CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION—CENTREVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

CENTREVILLE, known to the postoffice department as Slippery Rock, and to the old settlers as "Ginger Hill," was surveyed, in 1824, by David Dougal, on a part of the Stephen Cooper farm. Stephen Cooper, a brother of Nathaniel Cooper, was living in 1800 upon the tract of land settled by the latter in 1798, in what is now Slippery Rock township. He knew of 200 acres of land in the township that had not been settled, and which he contemplated taking up. His nephew, Zebulon Cooper, who had settled upon a tract adjoining Nathaniel, discovered one evening that a family was near this land, but, on investigation, found that they were not within the line. That night, Stephen, his brother, Nathaniel, and nephew, Zebulon and wife, located on the land, and working all night, erected a cabin. This land is now a part of the site of Centreville. Stephen Cooper cleared a farm on it, and subsequently engaged in keeping tavern in connection therewith, and it is claimed that he was the first landlord as well as the first settler on the site of Centreville borough. His name appears upon the assessment list of 1803.

A year or two later William Hill arrived and, locating near Cooper's cabin, proved a very welcome neighbor. Samuel Bard, the tailor, came in 1823. In 1824 John Reynolds built a log house where Robert Kissick's residence now stands, and in April of that year opened it as a tavern. His cabin, with those of William Hill, William Cross and I. S. Pearson, constituted the village. In 1826 the Slippery Rock postoffice was moved from Mt. Etna, and I. S. Pearson appointed postmaster. The name Slippery Rock has been continued as the name of the postoffice to the present time. A. J. Bard, the present postmaster, was appointed in May, 1893.

Between 1825 and 1830 the pioneer circle was recruited by the arrival of Dr. Eli G. DeWolf, Jesse and Simeon Baker, Samuel Caldwell, the blacksmith, John McNulty, Amos and William Fleming, and Peter Sowash, the blacksmith. Isaac S. Pearson came before 1826, opened the first store and became the first postmaster. In the thirties he erected a brick building, occupied in later days by W. S. Bingham. While he was engaged in the mercantile business, Samuel Bard, a contemporary and friend abandoned tailoring, became a chairmaker, and in 1838, a foundryman and windmill builder. Bard and Pearson died in 1844, leav-

ing valuable properties to their heirs. Thomas Floyd open the second store, made money, and erected a brick building which was afterwards purchased by Ezekiel Wilson, himself an old settler. Peter Sowash and John McCoy erected smaller brick houses prior to 1835, while John Cross built the hotel now known as the Eyth House early in the thirties.

In 1835 the trade, mercantile and professional circles of this village consisted of John Eagle, chairmaker; I. S. Pearson, merchant; Samuel Bard, tailor; John Taggart, laborer; Moorhead & Wallace, merchants; G. W. Coulter, tavern keeper; Peter Sowash, blacksmith; Peter Uber, cabinet maker; Dr. E. G. DeWolf, physician; James Fulton, wagon maker; Thomas Floyd, merchant; Scott Stephenson, tanner; William Parshall, tavern keeper; John and Robert McCoy, carpenters; Thomas Stephenson, hatter; George Christley and William Fleming, tanners; William Ramsey, blacksmith; Joseph Justice, hatter; William Gibson, tinsmith; John Seth, tavern keeper; John Reynolds, justice of the peace; Samuel Kerr, representative in the legislature; Robert Young, wheelwright; Alexander Buchanan, cabinet maker; Stephen Cooper, farmer; James Bell and G. W. Bratton, laborers; John McClintock, shoemaker; Samuel Curran, wagon maker, and John Cross, brickmaker.

In the forties came Charles Prosser, a tailor, Daniel K. Hill, a shoemaker, John C. Ramsey, Romain Eyth, Elisha Kingsbury, George Potts and Thomas Humphrey. In 1846 Elisha Kingsbury started a store, and during the Mexican war the village was the trading center of a wide district.

The Fourth of July celebration of 1849, in Centreville, resulted in the death of William McCutcheon, and the serious injury of John Neal, Jr., Samuel Weakley and David Ramsey. It appears that the brass cannon used upon this occasion, had been charged, in addition to the usual load of powder, with a wadding above the powder, of pieces of sod in which there was a mixture of coarse gravel. When the cannon was discharged McCutcheon and the other three were struck by the gravel. This cannon afterward saw service in the Civil war.

In 1850 J. S. Wilson located here; T. S. Coulter opened his hardware store in 1865, and W. H. Sturdevant a wagon and carriage making establishment in 1866. In this year also Charles Prosser returned from Butler. J. S. French's drug store was established later.

The Savings Bank was established in 1873, by John T. and Austin T. Bard, Norman Patterson, John Bigham, R. F. Glenn, Thomas George, W. O. Breckenridge and Milton Henry as stockholders and officials. After the death of John T. Bard, Norman Patterson was elected president, and later purchased the interests of the members of the company. He carried it on as a private bank until 1887, when W. H. Wilson, who now conducts it, became the owner.

Between 1870 and 1880, the Wilson hardware store, Muntz's harness shop, Kaufman's blacksmith shop, C. W. Coulter's drug store, and other trade and mercantile enterprises were established.

The natural gas plant was established in 1887 by H. P. Griffith. Four wells, two in the borough, one on John Wolford's and one on Franklin Eyth's farm, form the source of supply for 400 fires and 700 lights.

The water works were constructed in the fall of 1892, by John McGonegal.

about fifty rods north of the State Normal School. The source of supply is a drilled well. The pumping is done by windmill, and when that fails, by a six-horse-power engine.

The Co-operative Creamery Association (limited) was organized August 12, 1898, with H. M. Gill, president; W. J. Morrison, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Grine, manager; Robert McCoy, J. J. McGarvey, E. H. Kirkpatrick, H. M. Gill and W. J. Morrison, directors. The new building, twenty-eight by forty-two feet, is equipped with all the latest improved mechanical appliances. The capacity is 500 pounds of butter a day.

The Centreville Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1874, with Benjamin Pearson, president; H. H. Vincent, vice-president; Thomas S. Coulter, secretary; J. T. Bingham, treasurer, and C. O. Coulter, superintendent. The vacancy in the vice-presidency, caused by the death of H. H. Vincent, has not yet been filled.

The town has grown rapidly since the establishment of the State Normal School, and now claims a population of about 800. Building has been active, resulting in the erection of a large number of handsome and costly residences, and more modern and slightly business houses. Mercantile and trade interests have kept pace with the increase in population, and the town is recognized as an important trade center. The principal business houses are as follows: F. P. Bingham and T. S. Coulter & Company, hardware; John T. Bingham, agricultural implements; Clutton Brothers, drugs and medicines; Bard & Son, F. T. Whitten & Company, J. C. Kerr, Bolton & Wilson and W. T. Ramsey, general stores; R. N. Nelson and Uber & Bestler, furniture and undertaking; E. F. Chandler & Company, millinery; W. T. Ramsey, Jr., bakery; J. N. Stillwagon and Thomas Rhodes, harness makers; J. R. Martin & Sons, butchers; W. E. Lawrence, hotel and restaurant; W. H. Wilson, banker; and Baker & Nelson and Hall & Campbell, livery stables. There are two hotels, the Eyth House, by Francis Eyth, and the Central House by W. E. Lawrence. The press is represented by the *Slippery Rock Signal*, a seven-column weekly, established February 12, 1892. It is edited by Albert L. Weihe, and is Republican in politics. On September 1, 1894, a telegraph line connected with the main line of the Western Union Telegraph company at Wick station, on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, was opened for business. The office is in Clutton Brothers' drug store, and is in charge of W. H. Pattison as operator.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The borough was incorporated in 1841; but for thirty-six years little was accomplished by the councils toward raising the village above the condition of a country hamlet. The old records are not in possession of the clerk, but from the records in the county offices the following names of burgesses and councilmen were obtained:

1877—W. H. Curran, burgess; Thomas Reed, J. L. Warmcastle, E. A. McCoy, D. S. Ramsey, S. Sowash and A. W. Shroyer.

1878—C. O. Kingsbury, burgess; L. Sturdevant, J. P. McQuistion, W. G. Coulter, J. M. Roberts and John Wick.

1879—W. R. Hays, burgess; John Wick, Harry Young, W. G. Christley, Thomas Wilson and A. B. Prosser.

1880—Robert Kissick, burgess; S. S. Morrison, J. H. Muntz, C. O. Kingsbury, A. B. Prosser, Francis Eyth and Milton Covert.

1881—Milton Covert, burgess; J. P. McQuistion, Samuel Dickey, Edward Maybury, C. O. Kingsbury and J. N. Stillwagon.

1882—David Wilson, burgess; S. S. Morrison, George Maxwell, John Kerr and L. V. Kiester.

1883—John Daugherty, burgess; C. W. Coulter, Rev. Ewing and Rev. Wright.

1884—F. P. Bingham, burgess; C. W. Bard, W. J. McCarnes, Joseph Dessett, John H. Hogan and Joseph Bestler.

1885—E. M. Maybury, burgess; J. P. McQuistion, John Wick and W. H. Wilson.

1886—J. M. Roberts, burgess; J. H. Muntz, E. M. Maybury and W. Kauffman.

1887—P. L. Coulter, burgess; C. O. Kingsbury, S. S. Morrison and A. H. Baker.

1888—L. D. Kiester, burgess; G. Morrison, J. H. Hogan and T. C. Kelly.

1889—W. H. Wilson, burgess; E. M. Maybury and J. N. Stillwagon.

1890—W. H. Grine, burgess; A. W. Christy and J. H. Muntz.

1891—Thomas Peters, burgess; W. H. Grine and Thomas Logan.

1892—R. N. Nelson, burgess; A. H. Baker, J. C. Ricketts and P. H. Sowash.

1893—J. Maybury, burgess; W. H. Wilson, G. W. Campbell, John Kerr, Frank Clutton and W. M. Humphrey.

1894—Lewis Bolton, burgess; E. M. Maybury, W. M. Humphrey, W. J. Kissick, J. E. Bard and Frank Clutton.

The justices of the peace elected for the borough of Centreville, from 1841 to 1894 are as follows: Charles Prosser, 1841; Alexander Buchanan, 1841-53-58-63; Daniel K. Hill, 1846; George W. Bratton, 1846; Francis Findley, 1848; John C. Ramsey, 1848; James D. Riddell, 1850; John J. Kelly, 1854; James P. Christy, 1859; A. J. Bard, 1861-66-71-76; W. J. McCarnes, 1866; William Crill, 1869; David McDonald, 1873; T. S. Coulter, 1878-85; A. Prosser, 1881; C. O. Kingsbury, 1881-82; T. C. Kelly, 1883; J. Maybury, 1887; Alfred Christy, 1888; E. M. Maybury, 1889; T. C. Cooper, 1890, and James S. Wilson, 1894.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1835, when the common school system went into effect, the youth of Centreville received instruction in the rudiments of an English education in subscription schools, the log school house being the predecessor here, as well as in other pioneer settlements, of the better buildings of later days. Among the early teachers, both in the subscription and public schools, were Robert McElwain, John Bollinger, of Cherry township, William Murphy and Samuel Christley. Dr. Asa M. Patterson, now a resident physician of the borough, taught school here as early as 1851. About 1858 or 1860 the borough school was

divided into two grades. In 1881 a fine school building, costing \$4,000, was erected and a division into three grades effected. In June, 1889, this building was sold to the trustees of the State Normal School for \$2,000, and has since been used as a model school building in connection with that institution. Previous to the establishment of the State Normal School, private or select schools were regularly maintained in addition to the public school.

SLIPPERY ROCK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The history of the establishment of the State Normal School at Slippery Rock is traceable to a modest beginning. In order to arouse interest in educational matters, with a view to the establishment of an academy in the village, a meeting called by J. T. Bingham, was held in the Presbyterian church, on the evening of December 7, 1887. It was presided over by John Reed, with Dr. C. W. Bard as secretary, and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Robinson. It was determined to solicit subscriptions, and two lists were authorized: one for building funds, and the other for annual subscriptions of five dollars each, to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal's salary, in the event of the revenue not being sufficient for that purpose.

At a second meeting, held December 19, 1887, J. T. Bingham reported that thirty-four annual subscriptions of five dollars each, or \$170 a year for three years, had been secured. Dr. C. W. Bard reported a subscription of \$2,475 for the erection of an academy. In the meantime, H. C. and Dr. C. W. Bard, having ascertained that there was no State Normal School in this district, conceived the idea of securing the location of one in Slippery Rock. They presented the matter to the meeting, which, on motion of J. T. Bingham, appointed a committee, consisting of J. N. Watson, J. M. Covert and F. P. Bingham, to ascertain the cost of normal school buildings, etc. This committee reported to a meeting held January 9, 1888, that it had been unable to obtain accurate information as to cost or size of buildings. Another committee, consisting of Dr. A. M. Patterson and J. E. Bard, was then appointed to visit a normal school and ascertain the cost and size of necessary buildings. George Maxwell was appointed a committee of one to visit Butler, confer with Hon. John M. Greer, State Senator, and enlist his aid in behalf of the enterprise.

At the next meeting held January 16, 1888, Dr. Patterson and J. E. Bard reported that they had visited the State Normal School at Clarion, and had ascertained the size and cost of buildings. The figures they laid before the meeting were startling, but the pluck and earnestness of the people were too deeply enlisted in the enterprise to permit of their abandoning it. On motion, therefore, of Mr. Bard a committee of ten was appointed to solicit subscriptions. This committee consisted of J. H. Christley, J. C. Kerr, J. P. McQuiston, Neyman Christley, J. N. Watson, T. S. Coulter, A. J. Bard, William Kaufman, W. H. Wilson and Robert McCoy.

The mission of George Maxwell to Butler was so successful that not only the active but the enthusiastic co-operation of Hon. John M. Greer was secured, and he became an earnest and effective champion of the enterprise, both in Butler county and in the General Assembly at Harrisburg. On February 6,

1888, he and J. M. Galbreath, of Butler, appeared in Slippery Rock and addressed a meeting in behalf of the school. The address aroused such an enthusiasm that a large amount of money was subscribed before the meeting adjourned. The Ladies' Normal School Fund Association was also organized, and proved effective and successful in collecting funds for the enterprise.

As the result of this exhibition of energy and enthusiasm the amount required was soon secured, and a report to that effect made to a meeting held March 9, 1888, at which the stockholders elected the following trustees or building committee: George Maxwell, T. F. Patton, Neyman Christley, J. C. Kerr, Benjamin Pearson, Lewis Patterson, T. S. Coulter, A. M. Patterson, W. H. Wilson, J. E. Bard, H. P. Griffith, William Kaufman and C. W. Bard. This committee organized by electing George Maxwell, president; C. W. Bard, secretary, and W. H. Wilson, treasurer. Two sub-committees were appointed, one to secure ten acres of land for building sites and grounds, which were purchased from Lewis Patterson, in the southeastern part of the town for \$2,000, and the other to secure the services of an architect. The latter committee employed S. W. Foulk, of New Castle, who drew the plans and specifications. The contract for the buildings was awarded to J. J. Gourley, of New Castle, for \$25,000. W. H. Tinker, of West Sunbury, had charge of the carpenter work. The contract for heating was awarded to McGinn, of Pittsburg, and for plastering to Lee Lutton, of New Castle.

Three buildings, each three stories high, constructed of wood and roofed with slate, were erected. These were the central building, or Chapel Hall, 60 x 100 feet, and two ell-shaped dormitory buildings, one for ladies, on the north, and the other for gentlemen on the south of the central building. Besides recitation rooms, the central building contained an auditorium capable of seating from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. The ladies' dormitory contained seventy-one sleeping rooms, a dining room eighty by forty feet, and also a parlor, kitchen, pantry and storeroom. The gentlemen's dormitory contained eighty-one sleeping rooms. The buildings were lighted by gas and heated by steam.

Upon the completion of the buildings a committee of inspection was appointed by Governor Beaver to examine them before their acceptance by the State. This committee consisted of Dr. E. E. Higby, State superintendent of public instruction; Col. S. M. Jackson, of Apollo, Armstrong county; Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer; Col. Silas J. Marlin, of Brookville; Hon. William McNair, of Oil City, and the following school superintendents: Samuel Hamilton, of Allegheny county; J. M. Reed, of Beaver county; John Morrow, of Allegheny; Charles W. Dean, of McKeesport; M. L. Knight, of Beaver Falls; John Collier, of Homestead; J. L. Snyder, of Butler county, and E. Mackey, of Butler borough. Hon. S. H. Miller was chairman of this committee, which, after a thorough inspection, unanimously reported in favor of accepting the buildings, and they were formally dedicated February 1, 1889, by Governor Beaver, the exercises being presided over by Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler, and witnessed by a number of State officials, State and county school superintendents, and a large audience composed mainly of residents of Slippery Rock and vicinity.

The following trustees to represent the State were appointed by E. E.

Higby, State superintendent of public instruction: J. S. Rutan and John F. Dravo, to serve until May, 1891; Richard V. Scandrett and J. Sharp Wilson, to serve until May, 1890, and Thomas Robinson and John M. Greer to serve until May, 1889.

The following named persons were elected trustees by the stockholders: H. P. Griffith, A. M. Patterson, T. F. Patton and C. W. Bard, to serve until May, 1891; George Maxwell, J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter, to serve until May, 1890, and Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, William Kaufman and Benjamin Pearson, to serve until May, 1889.

The board elected George Maxwell, president; Dr. C. W. Bard, secretary, and W. H. Wilson, treasurer. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Wilson have filled their respective offices without interruption to the present time. Mr. Bard served as secretary until May, 1891, when he was succeeded by T. S. Coulter, the present secretary.

The members of the faculty, March 26, 1889, when the work of the school commenced, were James E. Morrow, I. M. McClymonds, I. N. Moore, J. C. Ricketts, W. A. Beer and Maud C. Bingham.

In June, 1889, the public school building was purchased by the trustees of the State Normal School, and has since been used as a model school building.

The extension of the ladies' dormitory, containing forty-five rooms, was completed in 1893, at a cost of \$20,000, and also a southern extension of the same building, for culinary and dining room purposes. This latter extension doubled the size of the dining room. The new main building, a commodious and slightly edifice, costing about \$53,000, was completed early in 1894. The front is pressed brick, with Ohio sandstone trimmings. It is a three-story building, with basement and attic, and a square, hip-roofed clock tower. It is finished in natural wood, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and with the other buildings, the interiors of which have been remodeled, is furnished with all needful modern conveniences.

Two trustees to represent the State and four to represent the stockholders are chosen for a term of three years each, on the first Monday of May in each year. This board, composed of six members representing the State and twelve representing the stockholders, elects the faculty and exercises a general management of the institution. The names of the first board have already been given. Those elected since are as follows: On the part of the State: John M. Greer and Thomas Robinson, elected in 1889; Livingston McQuiston and Joseph Hartman, in 1890; John Buchanan and H. I. Gourley, in 1891; John M. Greer and Thomas Robinson, in 1892; Livingston McQuiston and R. D. McGonnigle, in 1893, and H. I. Gourley and John Buchanan in 1894. On the part of the stockholders: Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, William Kaufman and Benjamin Pearson, elected in 1889. Mr. Kaufman died December 24, 1889, and A. W. Christy was chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. George Maxwell, J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter and J. C. Kerr, in 1890; A. M. Patterson, H. P. Griffith, T. F. Patton and Frank Clutton, in 1891; Lewis Patterson, Neyman Christley, A. W. Christy and Dr. Benjamin Pearson, in 1892; George Maxwell,

J. E. Bard, T. S. Coulter and J. C. Kerr, in 1893. and H. P. Griffith, W. J. Morrison, Dr. C. W. Bard and John M. Watson in 1894.

On July 17, 1890, Dr. Albert E. Maltby was elected principal to succeed J. E. Morrow, and has been re-elected each year since. He and the following ladies and gentlemen constitute the present faculty: I. M. McClymonds, teacher of school economy and mathematics; I. N. Moore, ancient languages and natural sciences; John C. Ricketts, mathematics; J. M. Shaffer, grammar, rhetoric and literature; Abbie L. Simmons, preceptress, elocution and civil government; D. C. Murphy, superintendent model school and practice department; Mary F. Isaminger, form study, drawing and penmanship; Maude C. Bingham, geography and history; Louise Schwall, instrumental and vocal music; Clara B. Robinson, English branches; Mrs. Harriet D. Maltby, painting; Frank A. Dumm, assistant in mathematics; M. Cora Christy, assistant in instrumental music, and Anna Luella Kerr, librarian.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centreville dates back to 1834, when Rev. William Carl organized a class here. Among the members were Scott Stephenson, John C. Ramsey and their wives, John Reynolds, Michael Christley, Elizabeth and Rachel Christley, Ephraim, Eleanor and Jane Rose, John and Susan Wallace, Alice Emery, Levi, Rachel and Nancy Hillger, Mary McKee, Daniel and Mary Neyman, Moses Huselton, and perhaps two or three other members, such as Daniel K. Hill, who was the class leader in later days, John Christley and Campbell Robb. The greater number subsequently formed a class in Cherry township, which was the nucleus of the church there. In 1837 a small meeting house was erected, which was torn down in 1860 and replaced by a brick building, dedicated November 15 of that year.

Among the senior members of the society when Dr. A. M. Patterson came here in 1854, were the Christleys, Neymans, Ramseys and the Widow Hill, Dr. Livingston and Darwin De Wolf and their wives, Samuel Adley, John Cook and wife. Rev. W. Carl and Rev. John Somerville were the first two pastors. Rev. J. M. Green and many of the ministers named in connection with the North Washington church were here before the war. Rev. C. R. Patty dedicated the building in 1860, and from that period to 1874 it was in the Harrisville charge. Rev. Mr. Domer was the first resident pastor that year. Rev. P. A. Reno, the present pastor, presides over the churches at Harrisville and in Clay township, which are in this circuit. Frank Clutton is recording steward.

The Centreville United Presbyterian Church was organized in September, 1848, with fifteen members, among whom were Elders John Hays, James Bovard and John Bulph. Rev. W. T. McAdam, installed in 1852 and released in 1854, was the first pastor. Rev. Robert McWatty came in 1855, remained until 1859, and was followed by Revs. A. R. Rankin, S. C. Reed, W. D. Ewing, W. J. McClintock, and the present pastor, Rev. J. O. McConnell. In 1852 a small building was constructed for the purposes of worship, which was used until 1882, when a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The church adopted articles of association March 1, 1886, which was signed by Marcus Mc-

Gonegal, R. F. Glenn, Jacob Kiester, Edmund Smith, Thomas W. George, John Reed, J. A. Glenn, James McKnight, John F. Weakley, W. J. Downs, James Stevenson, W. D. Ewing, B. P. Patterson and C. G. Reed. The trustees were H. M. Gill, John C. Kerr and F. L. Patton. The membership in 1894 was 114.

Centreville Presbyterian Church was organized April 24, 1854, by Revs. John Munson, R. B. Walker and Mead Satterfield, with twenty-nine members. In 1856 the present church building, which has been repeatedly remodeled and repaired, was erected. Revivals held in 1858, 1867, 1876 and 1877 resulted in large additions to the membership. The following named persons have served as elders: Thomas Mifflin, Nathaniel Cooper, William B. Cooper, Thomas Kerr, Levi Dale, Andrew Breckenridge, W. O. Breckenridge, William Bigham, Benjamin Campbell, H. H. Vincent, John Bingham, Benjamin Pearson, William Kaufman, James S. Wilson, Thomas Coulter and I. M. McClymonds. The first pastor, Rev. Samuel Williams, was installed April 14, 1857, and served until June 22, 1869. One year later, Rev. D. C. Cooper was installed, and preached here until January 26, 1875. Rev. James A. Menard was installed November 16, 1875, and remained until August 1, 1881. On June 27, 1882, Rev. James H. Wright was installed, and served until July 28, 1887. Rev. Jesse Lee Cotton came September 8, 1889, but resigned in 1893. Rev. G. R. Edmondson, the present pastor, came in November, 1894. The congregation numbers over 200. The society was incorporated in March, 1884, with the following named members as trustees: Norman Patterson, Henry Wilson, C. O. Coulter, William Kaufman, Joseph Bestler and Robert Kissick.

The Covenant or Reformed Presbyterian Church of Centreville did not originate there. Its history is something similar to that of the Associate church. Organized as the "Ryefield church" in 1857, a house of worship was erected near the south line of Slippery Rock township, on the Cooper farm, and there the members met at intervals until 1874, when a frame building was erected at Centreville and the church moved to that progressive little borough. In 1879 the society was re-organized by Rev. S. J. Crow, and shortly after Rev. J. R. Wiley was installed as pastor. It is now without a pastor.

The Associate or Seceder Church of West Liberty was organized in 1859 at Ryefield, and was continued there until 1878, when a meeting house—now used as a dwelling—was erected at Centreville. Six years before the removal of this church from the West Liberty neighborhood, Rev. S. Ramsey was installed pastor, and continued to preside over the society until after the little house of worship was erected at Centreville.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mcylert Lodge, Number 435, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Centreville July 24, 1851, with Joseph M. McNair, noble grand, and W. M. Wells, secretary. The charter was surrendered on account of irregularity in 1856. On April 14, 1875, it was restored to A. J. Bard, William Clauggers, David Hays, Jonathan Clutton and Richard Critchlow and twelve others, then forming the present lodge. In the fall of 1893 W. C. Webber held the chair, with J. A. Kelly, sec-

retary. The eighty members of this lodge own a two-story frame building on Franklin street, in which the lodge meetings are held.

Slippery Rock Lodge, Number 108, A. O. U. W., was organized May 18, 1877, with the following officers: Jonathan Clutton, M. W.; A. S. Fulkman, F.; A. T. Groves, O.; H. E. Wick, G.; W. Curry, R.; A. J. Bard, F.; J. S. Wilson, R.; Benjamin Pearson and William T. Ramsey, W.; H. H. Grossman, John Maybury, James Stephenson and A. Stickel, trustees. S. A. McConnell is the present master workman and W. T. Ramsey the present recorder.

Friendship Lodge, Number 1188, K. of H., was organized in August, 1878, with twenty members. Notwithstanding the competition of older secret and beneficiary organizations it is in a prosperous condition.

O. G. Bingham Post, Number 305, G. A. R., was mustered in March 6, 1883, with sixteen members, namely: David S. Ramsey, John Boyles, James S. Wilson, Thomas C. Kelly, George Maxwell, Levi Sturdevant, A. B. Prosser, A. S. Berger, Robert J. Kissick, George B. Young, William Curry, Cyrus O. Kingsbury, D. M. Harbaugh, J. T. Grove, J. L. Bend and John Warmcastle. At one time the post was sixty-five strong. It now has thirty-eight members. J. R. Martin is commander.

Council Number 350, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized September 13, 1889, with twenty-one members, J. N. Watson, councillor, and J. M. Roberts recording secretary. The membership in February, 1894, was eighty-two.

Lodge Number 331, K. of P., was organized February 20, 1891, with the following named members: A. W. Christy, J. M. Roberts, J. E. Bard, Benjamin Pearson, C. W. Bard, H. E. Bard, Frank Clutton, Neyman Christley, J. M. Covert, H. P. Kiskaddon, Frank P. Bingham, J. C. Ricketts, John T. Bingham, J. N. Stillwagon and T. S. Coulter. The present chancellor commander is A. B. Sager, and the keeper of records and seals, J. M. Roberts.

CHAPTER LXII.

MERCER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — POPULATION AND STATISTICS — PIONEERS — EARLY ENTERPRISES—
SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—FORESTVILLE.

MERCER township was established in 1804, being one of the thirteen townships erected that year. It was previously a part of the original township of Slippery Rock. In 1854, when the county was subdivided into thirty-three townships, much of its territory was transferred to Marion, thus making it, in area, the smallest township in the county. Its natural resources are, however, important, its farms being productive and well tilled and its coal deposits rich and extensive. Its people are industrious, prosperous and intelligent, and among them are numbered many of the oldest and best known families in the county.

The population in 1810 was 588; in 1820—641; in 1830—771; in 1840—1,233; in 1850—1,296; in 1860—545; in 1870—478; in 1880—1,871, including Harrisville's 886 inhabitants, and in 1890—1,083, including that borough.

The assessed value of the township in January, 1894, was \$153,020; the county tax, \$612.08, and the State tax, \$68.61. The assessed value of Harrisville was \$61,334; the county tax, \$245.33, and the State tax, \$407.48.

PIONEERS.

Col. Robert Reed, who came here from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, was the first settler of this township, and also the first tavern keeper in Butler county, having opened a house of entertainment on the Franklin road in 1797, when there was only one other house on the trail to Franklin. He died in 1849, after having achieved a reputation as a good tavern keeper, an efficient militia officer and an expert woodsman and hunter.

Samuel Barnes, a native of Down county, Ireland, came here from one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and two children, William and Betsey, at a very early day, and settled in the wilderness upon 200 acres of land, now owned by his grandsons, John A. and James B. Barnes. The contemporary pioneers were James Shields, Maj. John Welsh and Thomas Dean, natives of Ireland; Ebenezer Beatty and Ebenezer Brown. They formed the vanguard of the pioneers; but to the last should be added the name of Michael Powers, a scout, who was killed by Indians a few years before near White Oak Spring—north of Harrisville. Major Welsh was a land jobber, who built his home just east of Harrisville, near Dean's farm. Shields located permanently near the coal mines at Forestville in 1798; Beatty settled southwest of Harrisville and Brown not far away.

James Hartley, who came from Westmoreland county, first improved the site of the borough in 1798, died in 1802 and was buried near the graves of Mrs. Buchanan, Fanny White and Jane McDonald, his being the fourth interment near Harrisville. David McKisson, an Irishman, came in prior to 1800 and resided here until his death. Francis Wilson came from Ireland and located near the Beatty clearing. Adam Funk settled on or near the lands owned by Robert and Andrew Porter, in the southeastern corner of the township, and opened a tavern. Zelotus Jewell located at the corner of Venango and Butler counties, and, for some years, was assessed in each county. John Evans, a farmer, and Henry Evans, who had a grist mill, located near the Jewell cabin, and old Zeke Brady, the blacksmith, built a cabin in 1800 north of where the house of Judge Kerr stands, in Harrisville, in the center of an Indian corn field, where he owned twenty-four acres of land.

William Gill, one of "Mad Anthony's" Irish soldiers in the Revolution, located on Wolf creek in 1802, but was unknown to the assessor in 1803. Ephraim Harris came in 1804, to take possession of the land which his partner, John Evans, located for him, and there established the first store on the site of Luther Braham's dwelling of later days, where he carried on trade until his death in 1825. Maj. John R. Harris, his son, was the founder of a carding mill, near the bridge east of town, but was a merchant in the village until his death in 1874. Robert Walker, the millwright, moved in from Slippery Rock in 1816, and died here in 1839. Alexander Seaton moved from Marion township in 1819, bought the Alexander Donaghy farm, and, in 1825, built a saw mill, to which he added a grist mill in 1828, and later a carding and fulling mill. The Johnstons arrived from Ireland in 1820, James Bell in 1822, and the Cochrans from Crawford county, three years later, or about the time that James Lee built his store and dwelling at Harrisville. Jonathan McMillan was here in 1830. William Stanley, William Waddle, John McCoy, Washington Parker, William P. Brown, James Forker, Josiah Hardy, Thomas McElree, John Dougherty and perhaps two or three other heads of families came about this period.

From the date of the first settlement, when Cornplanter and his sub-chiefs and warriors were frequent guests within the cabins of the pioneers to 1831, Indian visitors were numerous and, it may be stated, that down to 1843, when Mohawk murdered the Wigton family, the old Indians would come to look at the their former villages and corn fields and to point out to their children the scenes among which their own childhood was passed.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The pioneer school of Mercer township was established where Harrisville stands in 1799, and Frederick Peel was appointed teacher. He was succeeded by James Hardy, John Walsh, James Matthews, John Evans, Timothy O'Hara, Adam Funk and Conway Hamilton, the last being the teacher when the public school system was introduced. Robert Reed, who settled a mile south of Harrisville, William McCoy, Thomas Dean, Frank Wilson and James Hardy were the builders. In the year 1800 Wright Elliott, a brother-in-law of Harris, opened a school on or near the site of Harrisville. The second house was built on the

north line of Slippery Rock township early in the century, and there William Brandon, Russell, Sanborn and Jane Smith taught before the introduction of the common school system. It is believed that Miss Smith was the first female to take charge of a school in Butler county. In June, 1893, there were seventy-eight male and seventy-five female pupils of school age reported in the township, and sixty male and fifty-nine female pupils in Harrisville. The total school revenue for the year was \$1,685.64 in the township, the State appropriating \$614.99, and of the borough, \$1,907.31 including an appropriation of \$614.99.

The justices of the peace for Mercer township, from 1840 to 1894, are named as follows:—John Murrin, 1840; James Kerr, 1840; John Black, 1845; William Russell, 1845; James Seaton, 1847; James Porter, 1850; Alexander Seaton, 1852, 1864 and 1869; William H. McGill, 1854; Hugh Braham, 1857, 1862 and 1887; Charles Cochran, 1859 and 1867; John Elder, 1872; James McFadden, 1875; T. D. Kelly, 1877; W. H. Orr, 1880; Joseph Brown, 1882; Thomas McClintock, 1885; J. P. Cochran, 1886; N. C. Bryson, 1887; Hugh Gill, 1888 and 1893; J. W. Bryson. 1891, moved to Chicago in 1893, and James Cochran, 1894.

Forestville was purely a coal town, and a model one while the supply lasted. The buildings, erected there by the operators, are still standing; but the majority of the miners have moved to other fields. In 1875 W. C. Bryson established a general store there. In the fire of 1881, he lost heavily; but rebuilt promptly and carried on business for some years. The general stores of R. C. Shields and Mrs. Jane Owens, were latter day business ventures.

CHAPTER LXIII.

HARRISVILLE BOROUGH.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—COL. ROBERT REED'S ADDITION—EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—HARRISVILLE IN 1865—HOTELS, MILLS AND MERCHANTS—BOROUGH OFFICIALS—BURGESSES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

HARRISVILLE was surveyed in 1825 for Ephraim Harris, who began the sale of lots April 11 of that year. He was the first postmaster in the village, and was succeeded, in 1826, by his son, Samuel E. Harris. In 1833 the southern addition was surveyed, on Col. Robert Reed's farm, and named Reedsville, so that two towns form the foundation of the borough. Ezekeil Brady, the blacksmith, built a cabin, in 1800, on a tract of twenty-four acres of land which he entered that year. This tract was north of the village center, but on it the first business house was erected, and "Old Zeke" carried on his trade there from 1800 forward. James Hartley made the first improvements on the Harris farm

in 1798, while Colonel Reed established his home and tavern on his farm in 1797. The tavern keeper, farmer and blacksmith were, therefore, the first invaders of the "prairie tract," or great Indian cornfield. In 1804 the Ephraim Harris store was opened; in 1807 Henry Evans, the distiller, began tavern keeping and carried on the house for fourteen or fifteen years, when Harris purchased the old log building. Two years after the survey of the town site, Maj. John R. Harris, son of Ephraim, established himself here as a merchant, built a carding mill, opened a tavern and continued in trade here until his death in 1874.

Two years before John R. Harris began business, James Lee erected a little frame building in which he opened a stock of goods, and remained in trade until 1830, when he sold his interest to Jonathan McMillan. At that time William H. McGill carried on a blacksmith's shop; Thomas McElree was a cabinet maker; James and William Forker were hatters; Samuel E. Harris and Washington Parker had their little stores in operation: James Kerr was clerk in the newly opened McMillan store, and John R. Harris kept tavern on the site of the modern Kerr House. Three years after John McCoy and Washington Parker erected their dwellings, and a little later William P. Brown established his cabinet shop, where he erected a second building in 1851.

From 1830 to 1847 signal progress was made here. Within a radius of three miles were ten distilleries and in the village four taverns. Whisky sold at twenty-five cents a gallon, and Josiah Hardy, John Dougherty, John Kerr and John R. Harris, the tavern keepers, enjoyed a large and decent trade; for seldom did the villagers or visiting neighbors drink to excess. Even the Slippery Rock Light Infantry found the liquor pleasant to the taste, and knew better than abuse its use on training day; but Josiah Hardy, a thorough going Methodist, thought it required a good deal of grace to attend to business and religion without robbing God or Cæsar. Thompson Kyle came in 1845, and gave his attention to the development of the coal deposits.

In the sketch of Mercer township mention is made of the pioneer teachers and the statistics of the borough schools given. The first school established in Harrisville was in a frame building erected in 1830, and the first teacher was Samuel E. Harris. In 1833 Judge James Kerr was the teacher, and Chauncey Hamilton also taught several years. In April, 1856, a high school or academy was established here by W. Thomas, of West Sunbury Academy. The town has had for several years a good school building and a well conducted graded school.

Harrisville, in 1865, was made up of four stores, including T. W. Morrow's, a foundry purchased that year by Bingham, of Centreville, three blacksmith shops, G. W. Magee's carriage shop, one tannery, one pottery, one cabinet shop, three saddle and harness shops, three shoe shops, two temperance hotels, one grocery and one saloon. The professions were represented by three physicians, two common school teachers and one select school teacher, together with the pastors of the three churches in the village and of the United Presbyterian church one mile west of the village. The foundry previously mentioned was established in 1845 by Gilmer & Shaffer. The fire of June 6, 1872, destroyed Samuel Kerr's hotel and William Kirkpatrick's dwelling, on the east side of the street, and threatened the whole town.

The King House was known as the Kerr House down to October 17, 1898, when E. A. King purchased the property from the Widow Kerr. It was carried on by Samuel Kerr for forty years prior to his death. The Central Hotel and other houses of entertainment have existed here until recent years.

The Kerr & Walker flouring mill at Harrisville was built in 1882 as a buhr mill, and opened by Seaton & Sutton, who operated it up to the spring of 1884, when E. A. King leased the concern. A brick smokestack was erected during King's lease. Struthers & Walker were the next lessees. The roller system was then introduced, and Samuel Porch became lessee, continuing until R. R. Walker purchased Judge Kerr's interests and leased it to S. R. Walker, who carried it on until 1894, when it was purchased by Samuel B. Bingham, the present proprietor.

The business interests in 1894 were represented by H. C. Black & Son, Robert Black, J. E. Curry, D. W. Humphrey & Company, L. R. Cummins, W. L. Morrison, E. S. Beatty, Samuel B. Bingham, R. L. Brown, A. G. Steen and J. M. Elrick; while the J. G. Lagher general store is near Harrisville, and may be included as a local business house.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The first election for the borough of Harrisville took place September 11, 1846, when Lyman Howard was chosen burgess; Robert Long, Samuel Brown, Washington P. Allen, John Heater and W. A. Gilmore, councilmen; P. D. Brumbaugh and R. K. Wick overseers of the poor; Robert Donaghy, constable and assessor; John R. Harris and Hugh McCoy, street commissioners, and R. R. Walker, clerk.

The office of burgess has been filled from 1847 to 1894, inclusive, by R. R. Walker, in 1847; James Kerr, 1848; John R. Harris, 1849; P. D. Brumbaugh, 1850, (refused to serve); J. T. Billingsly, 1850; Hugh Gilmore, 1851; Hugh McCoy, 1852; T. Kyle, 1853; John Heater, 1854; W. A. Gilmore, 1855; William Black, 1856; I. W. Jones, 1857; Solomon Snyder, 1858; Joseph S. Pew, 1859; W. H. Morrison, 1860; W. P. Brown, 1861; A. J. McMillan, 1862; Joseph Hamilton, 1863; J. N. Cubbison, 1864; Dr. J. M. McMillan, 1864; William Goodwin, 1865; W. B. Henderson, 1866; George W. Magee, 1867; William Goodwin, 1868; W. H. Morrison, 1869; C. M. Brown, 1870; H. S. Bingham, 1871-72; James McGill, 1873; James H. Morrison, 1874-75; H. A. Ayres, 1876; J. H. Morrison, Sr., 1877, 1878, 1880, 1886, 1889; R. L. Brown, 1879 and 1881; H. A. Ayres, 1882; Lamont Steen, 1883, 1887 and 1888; J. R. H. Morrow, 1884; John F. Crowl, 1885; Henry Bootz, 1890; William Cochran, 1891; J. H. Morrison, 1892-93, and George S. Moon, 1894.

The justices of the peace for the borough of Harrisville, from 1847 to 1894, inclusive, are named as follows: William A. Gilmore, 1847-58; Robert Long, 1850-57; James Kerr, 1852; George B. Williamson, 1855; Robert R. Walker, 1859-64; Z. C. Quillen, 1859; Thompson Kyle, 1860; John Black, 1865-70; J. R. Snyder, 1869-74; James McGill, 1875-1880; C. M. Brown, 1876-77-85-92; W. H. Orr, 1880; J. M. Elrick, 1882-87; W. J. McGill, 1886, and E. S. Beatty, 1890.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of Harmony may be said to date back to 1800, though not until November 10, 1802, did this society, then known as the Boiling Spring Church, with Scrubgrass and Cool Spring societies, unite in a call for a pastor. In December following, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas McClintock, a native of Ireland, and was accepted by him April 7, 1803. Thomas Matthews, William Gill, John Atwell and Alexander White were the first elders, and the predecessors of Thomas McElree, Samuel Cross, John Matthews, Samuel G. White, David Beatty and their successors. William Buchanan, Ebenezer Beatty and John Matthews were the first trustees. The sale of land on Swamp creek, to the members of the Harmony congregation—a branch of the Associate Synod of North America—was made September 5, 1807. On that date, Thomas McCoy deeded to Rev. Thomas McClintock, pastor of the congregation, four acres—part of the original entry made by Duncan McSparrin, July 15, 1807. The price paid was twelve dollars, and the conditions of sale were that the ground be used for a meeting-house and burial ground and be held in trust for the congregation. A log cabin was erected on the land for winter use, but being too small a larger log cabin was erected, which was used down to 1836, when a frame church 50x60 feet was built. In that structure services were held down to September 4, 1889, when the present stone and brick building, costing \$11,000, was dedicated. Mr. McClintock died March 10, 1832, after a pastorate of thirty years. On May 27, 1835, Rev. William C. Pollock was ordained pastor and served until May 4, 1852. In December, of that year, Rev. Samuel Kerr, the present pastor, was ordained, to give his whole time to this church. In 1835, Ebenezer Beatty, Joseph Cross and William George were elected elders, and in 1840, Paden Craig, Edward McElree and W. S. McClintock were chosen. Later, the names of nearly all the elders appear, with trustees, James Vincent, David McKee, Robert Shaw and William Bovard, of whom McKee and Vincent, with George B. Cross, were chosen elders in 1853. In 1859 Joseph Brown, Gibson Vincent, R. G. Gilfillan and W. J. Vawn were elected; in 1860, Alexander Brown; in 1863, George Cubbison; in 1869, Hugh Braham, Alexander McCormick, W. P. Buchanan, and James B. Barnes, and in 1876, A. M. Barber,—William Black being the treasurer then as for many years before. In Rev. Samuel Kerr's minutes the church is credited with 280 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Church of Harrisville was first organized in 1807 under the name of "Unity"—sometimes called "West Unity." The first meeting place was a tent at Rocky Springs, in which Revs. Samuel Tait and Robert Lee preached prior to 1812. It is related that during the War of 1812, while the soldiers were on their way to Erie, Mr. Tait preached to them, the people from fifteen miles around coming to hear him.

The first permanent pastor, Rev. Cyrus Riggs, was installed April 6, 1814, and continued to serve the congregation for twenty years. After his release, April 2, 1834, a division took place over the question of employing Rev. Joseph Johnston, a native of the north of Ireland, who came to Butler county from New Brunswick, Canada, and who, in 1832, was given a permit to preach in the Free-

port neighborhood. As the result of an effort on his part to "unionize" the church, a division took place, and an Associate Reformed congregation was formed under the name of West Unity Associate Reformed church.

In June, 1834, Rev. Loyal Young was sent to preach to that portion of the congregation adhering to the Presbytery. In 1837 the location of the church was fixed at Harrisville, and a new church building, now the Armory hall, erected. An old, hewn log church, said to have been erected by the Seceder congregation, stood in the present cemetery as late as 1847, when David Reed purchased the building and moved it to his farm.

The next pastor, Rev. John R. Agnew, was installed April 3, 1838, and served until October 21, 1845 or 1846. He was succeeded by the following pastors: Revs. John Moore, June 22, 1847, to November 13, 1849; Mead Satterfield, son of Rev. James Satterfield, one of the original members of the Presbytery, and a grandson of Gen. David Mead, founder of Meadville, from February 12, 1851 to his death, May 11, 1855; J. F. Boyd, June 22, 1856, to June, 1866; William D. Patton, December 26, 1866, to June 27, 1877, when a vacancy of four years occurred; John W. Fulton, September 13, 1881, to June 7, 1882. In November, 1885, Rev. Mr. Laverty came and served one year. Rev. James Rose came in April, 1887, and remained until October of the same year. The present pastor is Rev. Henry G. Blayney, who has a congregation of 114 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1834 by Rev. William Carl, who, in that and the following year, established classes in this and neighboring townships, such as the Christly class, in Cherry. Among the early members were John McConnell, Josiah Hardy, Robert Walker, Robert Knowlton, Abner Gill and William H. McGill and their wives. The first public school house was tendered to the society for religious services. In 1842 a meeting house was erected, and ten years after the society boasted of 200 members. In 1869 seventy members moved westward and, with the exception of the periods of church revivals, the membership has seldom reached one-third of that number. It is in the Centreville charge.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Harrisville Lodge, Number 2397, K. of H., was organized May 21, 1881. Lamont Steen, the present reporter, states, that of the seventy members enrolled, since the institution of the lodge, only four have died. There are now twenty-six members.

Z. C. McQuillen Post, Number 246, G. A. R., was mustered in May 12, 1882, with the following named veterans: C. M. Brown, A. J. McCoy, Lemuel McGill, L. R. Cummins, W. A. Roberts, W. Cochran, W. J. Neyman, N. J. Maxwell, J. W. Campbell, L. G. Jenkins, David Jenkins, D. W. Locke, W. B. Henderson and Alexander Williams. The past-commanders are: W. Cochran, L. R. Cummins, W. A. Seaton, W. J. Neyman and A. J. McCoy. Samuel Seaton and J. W. Shull. The last named is the present commander, with L. R. Cummins, adjutant. The strength of the post is twenty-eight.

Harrisville Council, Number 427, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted April 7, 1890. Of the first officers four were members of the lodge in February,

1894. The councillors elected since, are James McMillan, Robert Cochran, William Gilmore, J. C. Campbell, E. A. King, James McMillan and H. P. Cummins. There were in February, 1894, about thirty members.

Harrisville Tent, Number 187, K. O. T. M., was chartered July 22, 1893, with twenty-five members. E. A. King has been record keeper since the organization of the tent. Thomas J. Cokaine was the first past commander and E. E. McConnell second, the present commander being D. W. Humphrey. Dr. Seidle is physician. There are twenty-five members, who meet in the K. of H. hall.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—OIL SANDS AND ELEVATIONS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—PAST AND PRESENT INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES.

MARION township, named in honor of a Revolutionary hero, Gen. Francis Marion, though not one of the oldest settled divisions of this county, offered a home to the pioneers in 1800. Its width, east and west, is five and one-quarter miles, and length, five miles. Slippery Rock creek and its numerous feeders invaded this township ages ago, carved out water courses and converted the original table land into a broken country. From Murrinsville westward, the action of the waters is evidenced by remnants of the old rock, which lie like sentinels of the past in detached masses. Along the creeks the ferriferous limestone is exposed and, in many localities, this rock approaches the surface. The general outcrop, however, shows the Freeport sandstone in high places and the Homewood rock in the creek bottoms. Upper Kittanning coal is found in veins of from two to three feet in thickness, under the Freeport lower sandstone and shale on the summits. At Murrinsville it is a pure cannel coal, equally as good as that found near North Washington. Below it, about 170 feet, a Brookville coal of equal thickness exists. About 120 feet below the cannel, a ten feet bed of limestone, resting on forty feet of sandy shale, forms a cover for the Brookville coal. North of the site of McMurry's old mill the lime rock may be seen in massive blocks, ten to twenty feet square and twelve to sixteen feet in height. Below it is a fifty-five feet bed of sandstone and shale, covering a three to five feet bed of Brookville coal of the same quality as was mined many years ago near the western line of Marion.

The oil sands of this section are rather shelly, as learned from the record of the Emerson & Bronson well, drilled in 1877, near McMurry's mill, and from

that of the Murrinsville wells of later days. Near the Catholic church is a fairly productive oil field, but, it may be said, that down to the spring of 1894, no thorough attempt had been made to develop this part of the Butler oil field. The elevation, at or near the crossing of the Murrinsville and Clintonville roads, is 1,400 feet; at Murrinsville, 1,440 feet; while a mile southwest of Murrinsville an elevation of 1,350 feet is found, and in the northwestern quarter of the township one of 1,450 feet.

The population in 1860 was 789; in 1870, 850; in 1880, 1,086, and in 1890, 915. The assessed value on January 1, 1894, was \$252,849, on which a county tax of \$1,011.39 and a State tax of \$38.40 were levied.

PIONEERS.

In noticing the pioneers of this township, mention must be made of the quasi-trader, Daniels, who located near what is now Anandale station about the time that Studebaker and Snyder built their cabin in Worth township. He cleared a little tract of land, known to-day as "Daniel's garden," built his cabin and resided there until some drunken Indians warned him to leave. That he accepted the warning without conditions is a well-known fact, for within a few years the pioneers of what is now Venango township visited the spot and learned something of its original settler.

Samuel McMurry is credited with being one of the first permanent settlers in the township. McMurry, who was a native of Down county, Ireland, deserted from the British army and fled to the United States. Before sailing he married a girl named Kelly, and, it is said, that she placed him in a barrel and had him shipped as a part of her baggage. In 1798 this couple entered the wilderness of Slippery Rock, in this township, and selected a home near the creek, not far distant from "Daniel's garden." There his faithful wife died in 1803 or 1804, and there, also, he found another comforter in Mrs. Isabella (Moorhead) Hartley, widow of James Hartley, who settled near Harrisville in 1796 and died in 1802.

John Vincent, Sr., a native of Ireland, purchased a tract of 400 acres of land in what is now Marion township, in 1796, on which he settled in 1798, and where he died March 18, 1847. John Vandyke came about the same time, and resided here till his death in 1850, in his eighty-eighth year.

John and Jane Black, both natives of Ireland, located near to McMurry cabin in 1799. In 1825 he built a saw mill and later a grist mill on the middle branch of Slippery Rock, long known as Black's mills. He died here in 1832, leaving numerous descendants.

Robert Waddle came from Westmoreland county in 1800, and took up 400 acres of land in this township. His sons were Thomas, James, Samuel, William, Robert and John, who assisted him in clearing and improving his homestead. Both he and his wife, Berthia Orbison, died here. Robert Seaton, with his wife and three children, settled north of the creek, west of Waddle's, in 1800, and founded the Seaton family of Butler county.

William, Robert and Samuel Black were here in 1803. Hugh Gilmore and Joseph Blakeny, natives of Ireland, settled here about the same time. Robert Cochran, Sr., owned 150 acres of land and two cows that year. Alexander Gil-

christ owned two cows; Robert Read carried on a tannery near the township line, and John Walsh had 400 acres of land. Joseph Porter, who married Martha Vandyke in 1817, located lands the same year on the south line of this township and made his home here. Alexander Mortland, a native of Ireland, came here from Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and settled on and improved a tract of land near the site of Murrinsville. George Ray, Sr., who was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1802, came to Marion township in 1810, and made his home with his uncle, George Ward, at that period one of the largest land owners in the township.

Robert Atwell, a native of Ireland, who settled in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, prior to 1800, moved into Marion township in 1816. He cleared and improved a farm on which he lived until his death in 1840. Jacob Kellerman brought his family from Huntington county in 1818, built a cabin in this township and resided here until his death in 1869. James Dugan, who brought his family here from Down county, Ireland, in 1816, sought a home and found it here in 1820. William Gilchrist and family arrived from Ireland in 1819, and located near Samuel McMurry's cabin.

Others, pioneers of the county, moved into this township at an early day and shared, with the actual vanguard of the settlers, the labor of developing this rich agricultural district. Among them may be mentioned James Hartley, Jr., born near Harrisville, in 1800; James McDermott, born in Fairview township in 1804; William Farren, born in this county in 1807, and one or more of the Murrins, natives of the adjoining township of Venango.

PAST AND PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

Ray's mill may be considered a Marion township industry. Built early in the century by General Campbell of Revolutionary fame, it was the hope of the pioneers, and for years after it fell into the hands of the Rays it was an important industry. McMurry's grist mill and distillery were established as early as 1810; but his linseed oil mill and carding mill, farther south, in Cherry township, were not established until 1830. Robert Seaton erected a fulling mill in 1815, and subsequently a tannery, both of which he carried on almost down to the period of his death, in 1852.

The Black saw mill was erected near the meeting of the branches of the Slippery Rock, close to the south line of the township, in 1825. He later established a grist mill there, so that in addition to opening a farm, John Black gave to the young settlement two substantial industries, known as Black's mills, as testimonials to his quarter century's citizenship. William Evans owned a saw mill and an iron furnace, which he carried on in connection with a general store, until 1856, when Liddell & Kepler purchased his interests.

The Marion furnace was established in 1850 by James Kerr and Robert Breaden, who conducted it until 1862. Ore was found in abundance and the charcoal used in smelting was manufactured there.

Sproul's steam grist mill at Anandale station, was built in 1878 by Hugh and E. G. Sproul, and was operated under lease or share for a short term, when E. A. King, now of Harrisville, leased the concern and operated it until 1880.

meantime taking in the Sproul Brothers. In 1883 he became superintendent for the owners. It is a well equipped roller-mill in every respect.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

One of the first schools in the township was presided over by David C. Cunningham in the second decade of this century. He taught in the old log church of the Presbyterians, where West Unity United Presbyterian church now stands, for many winters. John Walsh taught at Seaton's fulling mill, Nancy Breckenridge "held school" in various places, and when Unity church was built, in 1825, Lydia Waters is said to have taught school there. There are now six buildings devoted to instruction of children in the township. The number of male pupils enrolled in 1893 was 146 and female 115—the total receipts for school purposes being \$1,943.06.

The justices of the peace for Marion township elected from 1854 to 1894 are named as follows: John Black, 1854; Joseph Cummins, 1855 and 1860; William Black, 1859, 1869 and 1878; John Kerr, 1864 and 1870; Dickson Atwell, 1865; William Carson, 1873; Thomas Gilmore, 1874; J. K. Vincent, 1878; John Murrin, 1883 and 1888; R. A. Hartley, 1883; C. McFadden, 1884; John McDowell, 1886; J. T. Black, 1887 and 1892; Newton Mortland, 1894.

VILLAGES.

Murrinsville was surveyed in 1828 for 'Squire John Murrin on the western slope of the Allegheny-Beaver divide, at a point 1,440 feet above ocean level, near the eastern line of Marion township. On December 19, 1828, the owner advertised a sale of lots, which took place in January, 1829. The Catholic church, the pastor's residence, the McBride and Gormley stores, the postoffice, two or three dwellings, a large farm house, and an old weather-beaten building constitute the present hamlet. The Murrin settlement is in the valley east of the village, and around the village in this and Venango townships are the old homes of pioneer families. On the Marion side of the line is the large, well-stocked store of J. H. Gormley, and on the Venango side the old McBride store.

Anandale Station, Boyers postoffice, was founded in August, 1873, under the name of Byerstown; but not until January, 1882, was a post-office established there, with W. G. Smith, postmaster. Frederick Byers and family came from Armstrong county in 1840, and purchased the William Stoops property that year, the owner moving to Washington township. On this farm a hotel was erected in 1876 by a grandson of Frederick, and the true beginnings of the present little railroad town were made. Six years after, William Mabold was the general merchant of the place and the second postmaster and express agent; A. McCandless was also a merchant; Sproul & King operated the grist mill; Henry Baldwin carried on a wagon and blacksmith shop; Stephens & Taft were owners of the stave and heading mill, and R. Byers carried on the hotel business. The trade revival of that year led to several building enterprises in 1882-83; but, during the ten succeeding years, little progress was made. In 1893, however, the new store buildings of L. J. Sisney and H. Hamilton were built.

At Bailey's store, near Harrisville, Joseph Bailey carries on a general merchandise business.

CHURCHES.

The United Presbyterian Church of West Unity had its inception about 1807, when several Presbyterian ministers visited Butler county with the object of organizing churches, and, it is said, came into Marion township in 1809 to enter into friendly competition with the old Seceder church, near Harrisville. They were successful in gathering a membership, and erecting a log building in which to hold services. In 1825 the trustees agreed to erect a new house of worship, and that year, Orrin Waters built a good house for the time and place,—the fathers or grandfathers of five of the men named in the articles of incorporation, with Henry Thompson, being the prime movers in the enterprise. Rev. Cyrus Riggs, who preached a gospel acceptable to members of the Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Seceder and the Covenanter denominations, was then filling the pulpit and continued his services until 1829 or 1830. Then came Rev. Joseph Johnston, an Irishman, to take charge of the Calvinistic churches of Bear Creek, Unity, North Washington and one or two others. Within four years he carried the larger part of the membership into the Associate Reformed church and in 1835 witnessed the transportation of the Atwell Presbyterian society into the Unity Associate Reformed society—James Bovard, James Waddle and Hugh Lee being the elders. Two years later John McCuen, David Christy and Hugh Lee were elected trustees, and Rev. James Green called as pastor. James Black, Charles Cochran and Alexander Buchanan were installed elders in 1838. Under Rev. James Green and the trustees named the building of 1825 was made habitable for the worshipers, who had by that time cooled down and decided to remain members of the Associate Reformed congregation.

The church was incorporated February 8, 1836, with William H. Atwell, S. J. Black, James Dugan and Joshua Black, trustees. Among the petitioners were S. M. Seaton, R. G. Adams, S. F. Milford and Samuel Laughlin. The pastors since Mr. Green's day are as follows: Revs. Robert W. Oliver, 1842; J. K. Riddle, 1846; J. H. Fife, 1848; (vacancy 1855-58); James A. Campbell, 1858; W. A. Black, 1860; J. E. Dodds, 1874; (vacancy 1877-79) R. A. Gilfillan, 1879; (vacancy 1882), and J. J. Imbrie from 1882 up to the present. The membership in 1894 was 165. Mr. Imbrie preaches also at the Scotch Hill and Ebenezer churches, in Mercer county, and is one of the most energetic and successful ministers in Butler county.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church at Murrinsville, dates its foundation back to 1841. Fully forty-one years prior to that date a small congregation assembled at stated times at the Murrin homestead, east of the present village, to participate in the service of the mass, for, as in 1753, when the French soldiery and carpenters were here, so in 1800 missionary fathers visited the settlements in Butler county. About 1807 Father Ferry came to this neighborhood, and his successors in charge of St. Patrick's church, on Sugar creek, continued the good work until the stone church building was completed in 1841. Father John Cody baptized Sarah McNally at Murrinsville, August 13, 1839. Father Hugh P. Gallagher appears to have come here in 1842; Father Michael J. Mitchell, in 1843; Father Hoy, in 1845; Father Michael Creadon, in 1848; Father Mitchell, 1850; Father

Doyle, 1854; Father Thomas O'Farrell attended from New Castle in 1855, and Father John C. Farren in 1859. Father Hughes came in November, 1859 and remained one year, when Father Thomas Walsh succeeded him. Early in 1863 Rev. J. C. Bigham, (now of St. Bridget's church, Pittsburg), took charge and remained until the coming of Father Kerr, in 1865. Father William A. Nolan visited the church in July, 1866, then came Father C. V. Neeson, who remained until 1870, when Father Heaney was appointed. He was succeeded the same year by Father James Tahaney, and he by Father Neeson in 1872. From 1875 to 1880, Father James F. Tobin was here. Rev. Hugh Connery came in 1880; Rev. Hugh K. Barr in 1881; Rev. Hugh Haggerty in 1882; Rev. F. B. Brady in 1885; Rev. Thomas J. Morris in 1889, and Rev. William T. Dwyer, the present pastor, in 1892.

The old members of the congregation are named as follows: Hugh Murrin, Sr., John Murrin, Sr., Joseph Murrin, Sr., George, Philip, Hugh, (who donated 160 acres for church purposes), Peter, Hugh (3), William, John, Hugh K., James and Joseph Murrin and their families; James Green, Peter McLaughlin, Jacob and Hugh Kellerman, Zachariah Fielding, Dudley, Patrick and Francis Carr, Michael, James and Edward Higgins, James, John, Joseph and Hugh McAnallen, Patrick, John and Francis McNamee, Thomas, Hugh and William G. McLaughlin, John Peoples, Thomas and Daniel McDermott, James, Daniel, John and David Kelly, Michael Kelly, Sr., Bernard Gardner, Thomas McGarvey, William Holland, Michael McClafferty, William Forquer, Michael Conway, Neil Gormley, Michael, Patrick (merchant), and Patrick (farmer) McBride, John Kinnehan, Michael, Dennis and Charles Logue, James Read, Daniel McCauley, John McCullough and their families. The congregation now numbers forty families, though nearly double that number claim the mother church as theirs. In 1839 John Murrin donated an acre for church and cemetery purposes, and, in 1841, the stone church was completed thereon. The roof and flooring of the old church were destroyed by fire, January 20, 1893; but the furniture and bell were saved. The work of restoration was at once entered upon, under the superintendence of the pastor, with John C. and C. G. Murrin. A tower and belfry were added and, practically, a new church was completed.

CHAPTER LXV.

CHERRY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—MINING COMPANIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—EARLY MANUFACTURERS—FIRST ELECTION—SCHOOLS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—VILLAGES—THE CYCLONE OF 1882.

CHERRY township, organized in 1854, is watered by Slippery Rock creek, its north and south branches, Murrin's run and Findley run. In the vicinity of Anandale the elevations are from 1,450 to 1,490 feet above ocean level, while in the southwest quarter of the township 1,400 feet elevations are found. The highest rock discovered is the Upper Freeport sandstone, and the lowest, the Homewood, as seen near water level on the main stream and its feeders. Kittinging coal has been mined on the Galloway and Grossman, the Bryan, the Robert Black, John Smith and the Hockenberry farms, a seam of cannel coal being found in the mine on the last named farm, near Five Points. The effect of the Union Coal and Coke Company and the Gomersal Coal Company's enterprise in opening up the coal fields of this section cannot be overestimated. The ferri-ferous limestone quarry and kiln, southwest of Anandale, near the Robert Black dwelling, were known years ago when McGregor operated them.

The population in 1840 was 625; in 1850, 970; in 1860, 907; in 1870, 903; in 1880, 1,161, and in 1890, 1,493. The total assessed value January 1, 1894, was \$296,712, the county tax, \$1,186.35 and State tax, \$68.40.

PIONEERS.

The first pioneer settlement of this township was made in 1797, by Benedict Grossman and his family and Robert Black, his son-in-law. Mr. Grossman brought with him a small stock of goods which were exposed for sale in a log cabin in Washington township, owned by John Christy, with Robert Black in charge. Within a short time, however, he removed the unsold portion of the stock to his place in Cherry township. Benedict Grossman's wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Stivert, was taken captive by Indians in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1756, and kept by them until 1763, when she was restored to the whites at Pittsburg. In 1803 Benjamin Grossman, a son of Benedict, paid fourteen cents taxes on two cows and one horse, while Robert Black paid eleven cents on one horse and one cow, neither of the families being assessed for real estate.

Michael Stevenson, his wife Sarah, and sons John, James and William, came from Ireland in 1798 and settled here. The three sons afterward served in the War of 1812. All three of them died within ten days after their return home of

"Black Rock fever." In 1803 John was the owner of 400 acres of land in this township, and was practically the head of the family until the breaking out of the War of 1812 called him into the service of his country.

Andrew Stewart came here from Northumberland county in 1798, and settled on 400 acres of land, where some of his descendants still live. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of the county, and served at Black Rock in the War of 1812. He married Mary Russell, and reared a large family.

John Christy, a native of Ireland, came here from Westmoreland county in the spring of 1799, and settled on 400 acres of land where his granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Campbell, now lives. Robert McCallen, who married Polly Grossman in 1797, the same year in which her father settled here, came in 1799, and cleared land for Benedict Grossman his father-in law, until he purchased a farm for himself near New Hope church.

Alexander Hutchison and family came from Westmoreland county in 1800, but did not own taxable real estate when the county was organized. William Hutchison, however, had 228 acres of land, three cows and two horses. The Russell family, who settled in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, in 1798, contributed five sons to the settlement of Cherry. Samuel, the eldest, died in 1870, aged ninety-four years. They were not here when Butler county was organized, but came into the Stewart neighborhood shortly afterwards.

Joseph Porter, son of Alexander and Margaret (Braden) Porter, of Washington county, settled near the north line of Butler with his parents in 1798, and twenty years after south of the north line of Cherry township. John Hockenberry, who settled in Brady township in 1803, afterwards moved into Cherry and died here. John Smith, Sr., came from Parker township prior to 1820. In 1821 he married Mary Stevenson, and began the improvement of the lands which he purchased here. For three-quarters of a century the Smiths of Cherry township have been leading farmers. James Bovard, who settled in Fairview township in 1798, moved into this township in 1824, settling on 250 acres of land now owned by his grandson, Charles B. Bovard.

The old mill, known as Ray's mill, was built early in the century by General Campbell, a soldier of the Revolution. McMurry's distillery and grist mill were established on McMurry's run in 1810. Twenty years after the linseed oil and woolen mills were built. In 1843 the property fell into the hands of Samuel McMurry, Jr., and he added a saw mill. The McCoy & Grossman mill was erected in 1866 on the site of Bovard's mill.

The first election in Cherry township was held October 13, 1840, when the following vote was cast: S. A. Purviance, sixty-five, and William Jack fifty-three votes for Congress; Charles C. Sullivan, sixty-five, and John Negley fifty-three votes for State Senate; Isaac S. Pearson, sixty five, and George Potts fifty-three votes for Assembly; George Miller, sixty-four, and Alexander Henry fifty-three votes for commissioner; George Emerick, sixty-five, and David Shannon fifty-three votes for auditor; Jacob Brinker, forty-six, and H. C. DeWolf forty-six votes for long term trustee, and William Stewart, forty-six, for short term trustee of academy.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The schools of the pioneer period were very primitive affairs. The children of the southeastern section attended Robert McElvaine's class north of where West Sunbury now stands; while Martin Butts taught in the Christy-Black neighborhood, receiving \$100 for his services. Prior to 1815 the school question was not considered in Cherry township, so that the teachers named appeared here after that date. Joseph Porter, one of the pioneers, was the first teacher of the school in the Porter settlement, his immediate successors being Wilson Potts and Catherine McCloskey. Andrew Stewart was also one of the pioneer teachers. The number of children of school age reported June 5, 1893, was 158 males and 165 females. The State appropriation for schools was \$1,603.12, and the school revenue from all sources, \$3,172.21.

The justices of the peace elected from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Joseph Cross, 1840; John Hanna, 1840; John Glenn, 1843, 1848 and 1853; Thomas Floyd, 1845; Johnston Bovard, 1849; Washington Bovard, 1854; George E. Christy, 1854; Hiram C. McCoy, 1858 and 1868; Robert Dunn, 1859; Moses Crain, 1863; Samuel D. Christy, 1864; John Smith, 1865, 1870, 1875, and 1880; John McCallen, 1871; Robert McElhane, 1876, 1881, 1886 and 1891; A. W. Christie, 1884; Thomas Christley, 1887; J. S. Campbell, 1888 and 1893.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845, by Revs. Loyal Young and John Munson, and Elder McBride, with eighteen members. The first elders were Dr. H. C. Linn, James Smart and Robert Allison. The original members included the first elders and their wives, with James Campbell, Levi Gibson, David Russell and Robert McCallen, with their wives; Elizabeth McCandless, Nancy McElvaine, Elizabeth Black and Mary Ann Black. In 1846 a house of worship was built, and in April, 1847, a call was extended to Rev. John Moore, a licentiate. He was installed June 22, 1847, pastor of the societies at Pleasant Valley, Clintonville and Harrisville, and served until November 13, 1849, when Rev. T. S. Leason filled the pulpit. In April, 1850, Rev. John Coulter was called, and he served until April 12, 1858. In June, 1865, Rev. James Coulter was installed, but from February, 1871, when he was released, to July, 1872, when Rev. Alexander S. Thorn was called, the church was without a pastor. Three years after Mr. Thorn was released, or on May 14, 1878, Rev. Alonzo W. Lawrence was installed, and he served until April, 1880. Rev. George W. Bean was stated supply from August, 1880, to September, 1883, and he was followed by other supplies, such as Revs. D. H. Laverty, James G. Rose and others. Among the elders appear the names of James Campbell, William Porter, George Christy, Thomas Christy, W. McElvaine, Robert Hindman, Nelson McElvaine, Kerr McCandless, A. W. Christy, J. R. Billingsley, Walter Curry, C. H. Book and Henry Peters. There are now seventy-four members. The church was incorporated May 7, 1888, on petition of Walter Curry, Joseph Black, J. R. Allison, Henry Peters and Charles H. Book. The trustees named in the articles of association were Joseph Black, D. J. Washabaugh, M. D., and Oliver Thompson.

New Hope Presbyterian Church was organized November 17, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Marshall and Elder W. P. Braham, with forty-two members. The elders were John Porter, Robert McElhaney, Agnew Hartley, John Webb and P. A. Shannon. Rev. A. W. Lawrence was supply for a few months at the beginning; Rev. J. A. Menard, from March, 1880, to 1882; Rev. Mr. Lavery in 1886, and James G. Rose in 1887. In 1893 this society of 112 members was without a regular pastor. A charter was granted June 24, 1881, to H. L. Rhodes, M. Brookmyer, John Porter, Robert McElhaney, P. A. Shannon, T. J. Shannon, R. A. Hartley and J. D. Stevenson, the three last named being the trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Anandale was organized in 1858, by Revs. J. McCombs and J. Nye, as a class of the Centreville circuit, holding services in an unfinished house of T. F. Christley. The first complement of ten members was increased in 1859, when a camp meeting was held near Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church, and many converts were enrolled. Ultimately the Presbyterian church was obtained in which to hold services. Later that year a round log house was erected north of the Presbyterian house, and in it meetings were held until 1863, when it was burned. Nine years later a church building was begun at Anandale, which was completed May 3, 1873, at a cost approximating \$2,000. Since the close of the war, in fact, since its organization, the ministers named in the sketch of North Hope Methodist church have preached here.

VILLAGES.

Coaltown, formerly Coalville, a town created in 1880 on the line between Slippery Rock and Cherry townships, is a place of some promise. A branch of the Shenango railroad, then having its terminus at Hilliard's, was constructed to the creek in 1880, and a promise made to extend it to Butler. In the fall of 1881 there were thirty coke ovens completed, twenty new two-story cottages, as well as the great coal wash-house of the company. Bard & Brother opened a store there in the fall of 1880. A few months later Shannon & Book's store was opened; A. L. Kelso built the hotel; John H. Walker established a drug store, and Dr. De Wolfe arrived before the summer of 1881. Then came Lewis Owens, who was succeeded in 1882 by Sample & Elliott.

On July 3, 1882, a postoffice was established here under the name of Coaltown, and Perry Shannon appointed postmaster. Mr. Bollinger, who succeeded H. W. Elliott, is the present incumbent. The cyclone of June, 1882, described at the close of this chapter, brought the village prominently before the people, and had some effect in winning the recognition of the postal authorities.

At present James Welsh is the general merchant and mine superintendent, while H. W. Elliott carries on the old Sample & Elliott store, and V. Fogal the drug store. There are now sixty-nine houses belonging to the company, or twenty two-story, forty-two one-story and four double houses or blocks, exclusive of the large wash-house and other buildings. The private buildings, about twenty in number, include the hall built by Jacob Rennick and Perry Double & Company for religious, musical and secret societies, and for village purposes.

The Union Coal and Coke Company commenced operations at Coaltown in

November, 1879; but the railroad, built by that company, was not completed until December, 1880, when the first coal was shipped by rail from this point. In June, 1881, the building of coke ovens was commenced and the first shipments of coke made in December following. By April, 1883, there were fifty ovens in operation, and the production of coal for shipment equalled 300 tons a day. The officers in 1879, were Henry Rawle, chairman, and George G. Stage, of Greenville, secretary, treasurer and manager. The other stockholders were J. J. Spearman, George Boyce and P. L. Kimberly, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. J. J. Spearman has been chairman since 1881, while Mr. Stage holds the same position to which he was elected in 1879.

Gomersal was named by the Gomersal Coal Company, the name being derived from an English coal town. The president is Charles Arms, of Youngstown, Ohio. The banks are in the Middle Kittanning vein. Sixty miners and other employes bring the number of workers up to seventy-five. The daily shipment is about 150 tons of screened coal, shipped to Youngstown and Buffalo. The company leased their lands here from John Smith, George W. Hockenberry, Jacob Wolford and R. F. Christy in 1881, and began building the same year under the superintendence of William Ferguson, who still holds that position. There were forty-five different houses erected, including the large apartment houses of six apartments each. The store, also built by the company, has been operated by three firms. Sproul & Stoops have had it for the last five years and the postoffice for about three years. The Gomersal South Branch Railroad was constructed four miles from Branchton, in 1882. F. W. Ferguson is book-keeper and operator. There are two main drifts in operation.

The Garfield Mine, north of Gomersal, is operated by the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company. For over three and one-half years it was idle, and the work of cleaning up had commenced when the reduction of 1894 interrupted it. The company have about twelve frame houses there. There are now only three families in the place.

Bovard, near the confluence of McMurry's run and Slippery Rock creek, takes its name from the pioneer family of this section, one of whom located here. When the railroad was constructed the place became of more importance than even in the days when Bovard's mill was the only attraction. In 1866 McCoy & Grossman's grist mill was built on the site of Bovard's mill, and about the time the depot was erected a dozen or more of large frame houses were put up. The Grossman mill and blacksmith shop, and J. A. Bailey's store represent the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the village.

Anandale, surveyed in 1840 for John Hanna, is a pleasant hamlet. The founder established the first tavern there, and also the first store. Through his exertions it was made a postal village, with himself as postmaster, and for over half a century it has played an important part in the history of this township. Hiram C. McCoy, at one time associate judge, Rev. James Green, B. Shulte, J. D. Vogan and Braden Porter are all counted in its old mercantile circle, while John Riddle, J. Stillwagon, Jacob Seth and Richard Graham were among its tavern keepers. In January, 1858, the name of Anandale postoffice was changed to Wigton's Store, and John Wigton was appointed postmaster; but the old

name was afterwards restored. The present postmaster is Mrs. Clara McCoy, who was appointed in December, 1893.

Moniteau is one of the new postoffices, of which J. H. Graham was appointed postmaster in 1894.

THE CYCLONE OF 1882.

The cyclone of June 30, 1882, is said to have formed at or near Hickory mill dam, a mile west of Coaltown, and to have advanced to destroy the new village. Bard Brothers' store, the first struck, was torn in pieces; then the houses of Seth Myers, William Barron, W. A. Kelly, Theodore Ehrhart, Frederick Stewart, Dr. DeWolfe and Leonard McQuiston were carried away and destroyed and the doctor's barn torn to pieces; while the wind played havoc with the store of Sample & Elliott, the shoe shop of Adam Korn, the drug store of J. H. Walker, the office of Dr. DeWolfe, the Kelso hotel, Mrs. Kiester's Hall, occupied by the Knights of Honor, and S. Jamison's store. Mrs. William Barron was killed, Henry Hendley, an engineer, was taken up in the air column and lashed to death, while several others received severe injuries. The Union Coal Company's buildings, located here almost three years before this atmospheric freak, escaped with trivial damage. Though the track of the cloud was from forty to fifty rods wide, and its velocity beyond comprehension, the country east of Coaltown suffered little. The Pigeon-wing school house, in Cherry township, was destroyed, the orchards of Samuel Glenn, John Smith, Charles Tinker and Levi Stewart were carried away and their crops, with the fields of John Kiester, Joseph Armstrong, David Stewart and William Russell, ruined.

CHAPTER LXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL MINES AND MINING COMPANIES—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—NORTH WASHINGTON—EDUCATIONAL AND INSURANCE CORPORATIONS—OTHER VILLAGES.

WASHINGTON township, which lies south of Venango and west of Parker townships, was created in 1846, and changed to its present boundaries in 1854. It was named after George Washington, the first president of the United States. The elevation of North Washington, or North Hope, the name of the postoffice, is 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, or thirty feet below a hill to the north, and sixty feet below a hill to the northwest. The cannel coal deposits are extensive and rich, while the Clarion and Kittanning coals abound. The Allegheny, Buckeye, Eichbar and Erie Company's mines, in the Hilliard district; the Lake Erie Coal Company's new mines and Henry Royle's banks on the A. Sheidmantle farm, are all valuable properties. The develop-

ment of the oil field in this township brought it into prominence in 1893 and 1894, and the field is now a busy one.

The population of the original township in 1850 was 1,003. Within the present boundaries the decennial census credits the following numbers: 1860, 933; 1870, 996; 1880, 1,287, and 1890, 1,351. Early in 1894, when its value as an oil field was clearly established, an army of oil men located here, adding largely to the figures of the last census. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$301.856; the county tax, \$1,207.42, and the State tax, \$153.73.

PIONEERS.

The pioneer of this township was George Meals, who made his way into the wilderness in 1796, settling on and clearing land on the north line of the present township of Concord. Early in the summer of 1797 he was joined by his father, Samuel Meals, and other members of the family. The Meals were of German descent and natives of York county, Pennsylvania. The father and his sons, George and Samuel, were blacksmiths, and were pioneer artisans as well as farmers. The mother of Samuel Meals, Sr., a native of Germany, came with the family to Washington township, and remained here until her death at an advanced age. John and Jacob Mechling located here in 1796. Jacob moved to Butler and John died on the farm in 1829. Samuel Campbell, a native of Ireland, came here in 1796-97, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson. He reared a family of two sons and five daughters. His son, Archibald, was in the War of 1812.

William Bell, Sr., took up 500 acres of land here about 1796-97, and located on it soon after with his family. He was accidentally killed while assisting a neighbor to raise a house. His five sons served in the War of 1812. John Christy, Sr., a native of Westmoreland county, settled here in 1797-98, taking up 500 acres of land. He was a pioneer justice of the peace, reared a large family and died at a ripe old age. James Gibson, his wife and nine children, also came in the same year.

John Shira came from Westmoreland county about 1798, with his wife and family, and settled on what is now known as the Fletcher farm, in Washington township, but he soon after purchased a large tract of land in the south part of this township, which he lost by fraud, and then located on 300 acres in the central part, still owned by his descendants. He served in the War of 1812. Robert and John Hindman, of Westmoreland county, settled on 400 acres in this township about 1798, and here John, elder son of Robert, was born, in 1804. James Mahood, a native of Ireland, settled on a tract of 500 acres of land lying southwest of the site of North Washington in 1800. A portion of the land is still owned by his descendants.

Jacob Hilliard and family settled on land now owned by Oscar Meals, in 1802, and with his sons finally acquired about 1,200 acres in the same locality. Concord township later contributed several families, while the sons of many of the pioneers of Fairview, Parker, Clay, Cherry, Muddy Creek and Slippery Rock townships found homes here prior to 1854, when the township was organized within its present boundaries.

The first election in Washington township, held in March, 1846, resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Philip Stoops, assessor; James Conn, auditor; William Holland and S. R. Hilliard, assistant assessors; E. L. Varnum, clerk; Philip Stoops, constable; John Jack and John Hilliard, supervisors; John Christy, judge; John Young and Levi Gibson, inspectors; David Pisor and David Bond, fence appraisers; Peter Shira, Joseph Mechling, William M. Graham and John Bond, school directors, and Joseph Campbell, overseer of the poor. After the re-subdivision of 1854 the same men resided within the present boundaries.

The justices of the peace for the township from 1846 to 1894 are named as follows: Andrew Donaldson, 1846; Jacob Daubenspeck, 1850; William Riddle, 1851; William Stoops, 1855; Robert A. Mifflin, 1855; Philip Hilliard, 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875; Joseph Mechling, 1860; Samuel P. Campbell, 1864, 1869 and 1874; James H. Gibson, 1879; Samuel Smith, 1880 and 1885; William Holland, 1880 and 1885; J. H. Bell, 1888 and 1893; W. J. Adams, 1889 and 1894.

SCHOOLS.

John Christy, the pioneer, may be termed the first school teacher. When the subscription school idea began to spread, such teachers as John Dickey, John Hanna, William Conn, Abigail Edmonds, Thomas Kelly, John Wick and the two Moores taught in this township. Samuel N. Moore taught in this and Centre township from 1820 to 1844, at a rate of twelve dollars a month, while John C. Moore, his son, taught for thirty-five winters. In June, 1893, there were 181 male and 191 female children of school age enumerated. The school revenue was \$3,903.74, including the State appropriation of \$1,540.93.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Washington disappeared as if swallowed up in a maelstrom in 1834 or 1835. It was organized about 1817, and comprised all of the members named in the sketch of the United Presbyterian church of Mt. Varnum, as well as others who did not secede from the older organization. The roll of ministers who attended here prior to Joseph Johnston's coming in 1830, would repeat the names of those early evangelists who preached in the groves at Scrubgrass or at Thorn tent.

Mt. Varnum United Presbyterian Church, north of North Washington, dates back to 1835, when the old Presbyterians of the Washington church seceded with Rev. Joseph Johnston and formed the Associate Reformed society of Mt. Varnum. Samuel N. Moore and wife, Andrew Donaldson, Robert Donaldson, David Shira, Rosanna Donaldson, Samuel Mortimer, Thomas Smith, Charles Hilliard, William and Jacob Shira, Robert Hanna and William Bell were the first members. In 1837 Rev. James Green succeeded Mr. Johnston, who revisited his home in Ireland. Rev. R. W. Oliver came in 1842; Rev. J. K. Riddle in 1846; Rev. J. H. Fife in 1848; Rev. J. A. Campbell in 1857; Rev. W. A. Black in 1860; Rev. J. E. Dodds in 1874, and Rev. R. A. Gilfillan in 1879, who may be said to have been the pastor until the church became a part of Rev. Breaden's charge in 1884. The present elders are W. M. Shira, J. H. Gibson, I.

N. Thompson and Robert S. Campbell. Rev. Joseph Johnston presided in 1830 over the Bear Creek, Washington and West Unity Presbyterian churches, and in 1834-35 carried nearly all his people into the Associate Reformed church. The present meeting house, dedicated by Rev. W. A. Black January 12, 1867, is the second building erected by the society.

North Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1842, by Rev. I. Mershon. Among the original members were John and Silas Smith and their wives, W. M. Graham, J. G. and J. H. Jack, and Dr. D. C. Fowler. It is now the principal church of the circuit, comprising Greece City, West Sunbury and Anandale. The total membership in 1894 was 300. In 1860 R. M. Harper was class leader, and the following persons were members: Mary Atwell, Eleanor Bell, Anne P. Bear, Eben, Ruth and Jane Christy, Rosa A. Donaldson, John Folwell, John Fithian, William and Adeline Graham, R. M. and Shryock Harper and their wives, John Jack and seven others of that name, the McGills and Mahoods, Mary A. Patton, A. and Mary Rauch, Elizabeth Stewart, Robert Thorn and wife, Mary A. Varnum, David Wasson and James and Sarah Young. During the pastorate of Rev. William Hayes the parsonage was repaired and improved. The pastors in charge since 1842 are as follows: Revs. I. Mershon, A. L. Miller, S. W. Ingraham, J. Van Horn, G. F. Reeser, E. Hull, S. Baird, J. Regelsworth, D. M. Stever, J. G. Thompson, J. Y. C. McClelland, J. H. Vance and J. McComb, prior to the Civil war; R. B. Boyd, 1862; George Moore, 1863; A. H. Domer, 1865; John Perry, 1867; J. R. Mendenhall, 1869; J. Crum, 1871; B. F. Dillo and W. Hayes, 1873; William Branfield, 1876; J. C. Rhodes, 1877; J. C. Clyde, 1879; J. L. Stratton, 1882; J. A. Humes, 1883; S. Fidler, 1886; L. F. Merritt, 1889; William Canfield, 1890; I. G. Pollard (short term); C. McKinley, 1891, and J. E. Iams, 1893. The church building of 1842, as remodeled in 1846, 1863 and 1893, is still in use.

North Washington Lutheran Church was organized in 1845, by Rev. Elihu Rathburn, with the following named members: Peter Rhodes, Christopher Hellen, Christopher Hoover, Joseph Bullman, Philip and William Varnum, William Mechling, William Emerick, John, Isaac and Elisha Hilliard, Samuel G., Samuel, George and William Meals, David Gibson, Jacob Daubenspeck, Henry Stoner and John Shryock, with their wives and adult children. Rev. Eli Fair succeeded Mr. Rathburn as pastor in 1847. Then followed Revs. J. B. Breckinridge in 1850; J. A. Delo in 1857; Jacob Singer in 1859; A. S. Miller in 1865; J. W. Reese in 1873; M. L. Smith in 1876; J. M. Zimmer in 1879; Charles L. Streamer in 1888, and R. B. Starks, the present pastor, in 1886. The society was originally a German Reformed congregation, and worshiped with the Associate Reformed at Mt. Varnum. In 1847, however, the members erected a church, which was rebuilt in 1891 at a cost of \$4,200. The congregation now numbers eighty members.

New Salem Presbyterian Church of Annisville, was organized July 12, 1847, in a barn at Annisville, with twenty-three members. Revs. Loyal Young and Louis L. Conrad being the organizers. In September, 1849, Mr. Conrad was called as pastor. Rev. Thomas S. Leason was called in 1850, but declined. Rev. John V. Miller was pastor from 1851 to 1855; J. R. Coulter from 1857 to 1870; B. C. Montgomery from 1873 to 1876; T. M. Thompson from 1878 to 1882;

William J. Hazlett from 1883 to the close of 1893, when he resigned, and in the fall of 1894 R. L. Alter was installed pastor. The first elders were Richard and W. D. Allen and George G. Gibson. There were elected subsequently: E. E. Evans, John M. Shira, M. D. McClelland, Hamilton Redick, Silas H. Evans, S. H. Moore, James Hall, W. P. Mechling and George McClelland.

North Washington Presbyterian Church was organized May 18, 1880, by Revs. Glenn, Decker and Marshall, with twenty-three members, namely: Robert A. Mifflin and James Christy and wives; Madams C. E. and Sadie Halderman, Polly Mechling, A. J. Jack, M. A. Jack, Carrie Craig and B. F. Campbell, with Maggie Mechling and Sarah E. Christy from the Concord church; Robert D. Crawford, Harriet L. Dickson, W. P. Mechling, S. A. Campbell, A. G. Campbell and their wives; W. H. Redick, Mary Glenn and William Emery. Rev. T. M. Thompson, installed pastor at organization, was released November 28, 1882. On September 18, 1883, Rev. W. J. Hazlett was installed and served until the fall of 1893. In the fall of 1894 R. L. Alter became pastor. The first elders were W. P. Mechling, R. D. Crawford and Robert A. Mifflin. Clinton Conway, James Christy and James Donaldson were ordained prior to 1888, and Dr. Pisor, J. B. Campbell, John Arner and Robert Ray since that time. In April, 1881, a church building was commenced on two lots donated by Andrew Jack, which was completed at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated October 30, 1881.

Church of God—A frame building was erected in Washington township, above Hilliard's, in 1876 or 1877, by the denomination known as the "Church of God," on an acre lot said to have been given by Jeremiah Hilliard for that purpose. He also subscribed money toward the erection of the little building. A few years later Hilliard sold his farm to A. D. Gillespie; but in order to obtain an advance of the last payment, gave the buyer a deed to the church property. On October 1, 1881, an agreement to this effect was signed and recorded, but sometime later Hilliard, it is said, deeded the site to the coal man, James Burnett, who, in turn, transferred it to Newton Hilliard. Gillespie, in the meantime, leased the land to the society for twenty years. In January, 1887, Newton Hilliard began tearing down the building and hauling the lumber away. The members of the society now gave attention to their property, and employing S. F. Bowser as counsel, pushed the matter into court. It was tried in March, 1887, and resulted in the defeat of the church authorities and the loss of their building.

NORTH WASHINGTON.

North Washington, North Hope postoffice, was platted in 1834, when John Jack, who brought his family here in 1830, built the brick house still standing at the cross-roads. Prior to 1830 Samuel Bell kept a tavern where Folwell's store was, permitting his lights to burn all night, so as to call attention to the "Summit Tavern." Samuel and Daniel Jack had the town surveyed, making their father's brick house a central point. Thomas Parker and Chris. L. Henlen the first merchants, were followed by H. P. McClymonds, blacksmith; David C. Fowler, physician; Thomas Russell and Samuel Jack, carpenters; W. Parks, tailor, and John Dimond, tanner. Shryock Harper established his store here in 1842, and the pioneer circle of North Washington was formed. David Jack

opened the first hotel in the village in 1840, in the brick house now the residence of Isaac Thompson. Samuel Jack also conducted a hotel there and Henry Hellen carried it on for twenty years. When Mr. Miller was landlord he named it the "Valley House." In 1842 or 1843 Samuel A. Campbell built a frame hotel on the site of Dr. Pisor's new residence. John Chambers, Hugh McClymonds and others carried it on until 1880 or 1881. During James Campbell's regime it was called the Central, a name still visible on the siding. Robert Campbell opened a hotel in the present J. H. Gibson building, erected by Samuel Jack, prior to 1846. The Jack House, on the site of the present hotel, was built in 1878 for a store and dwelling by A. J. Jack. In 1883 it was opened as a hotel; but in August, 1887, fire destroyed the house and contents. In August, 1888, the present Jack House was dedicated to hotel purposes. The leading merchants of the village in 1894 were Mifflin & Mifflin, general traders; Harper & Gibson, dealers in hardware, and I. N. Thompson, druggist. Dr. Hoover, now of Butler, carried on a drug store here in the eighties.

The secret societies of North Washington have been as follows: North Hope Grange was organized in 1872, with Samuel Smith, master, and David F. Campbell, secretary, the number of members being forty-two.

North Washington Lodge, Number 888, I. O. O. F., was chartered early in the seventies, with Alfred Gibson, Dr. Hoover, W. L. Daubenspeck, Chester Stoner, Samuel Smith, W. D. Thompson, George W. Campbell, A. L. Jenkins, John Stoughton, Monroe Donaldson, Joseph Mahood, Thomas Hindman, McKee Bell and one or two of the Shryocks. The charter was surrendered about 1880, and was transferred to a new lodge in Mercer county.

Resolution Lodge, I. O. G. T. was organized in January, 1877, with sixty-one members. It died soon after.

North Hope Tent, K. O. T. M., was organized in February, 1894. Among the members were Dr. O. P. Pisor, J. M. Christy, O. E. Evans, J. C. Stoops, Eli Pearce, J. F. Harper, W. L. Daubenspeck, J. D. Stewart R. P. Jack, Robert Ray, J. C. Clark and A. L. Jenkins.

North Hope Council, Number 742, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized November 17, 1891. The officers at the beginning of 1894, were; William Witherup, C. D. Cook, J. M. Christy, and H. H. Emery. This order boasts of sixty members.

North Washington Institute.—The building now occupied by this institution was erected in 1878, and remodeled in 1893. The school was organized by the election of a board of trustees in 1879. R. B. Gilfillan was the first principal. Under his successor, Prof. R. D. Crawford, the school attained a high degree of success. Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Gilfillan, the wives of resident pastors, were assistant teachers here for many terms. Rev. J. M. Zimmer was the teacher of German. In later years the school was incorporated, the incorporators being: H. S. Gilbert, T. P. Mifflin, J. H. Gibson, I. N. Thompson, J. H. Bell, C. E. McKinley, A. G. Campbell, R. B. Starks, O. P. Pisor, H. C. Stoner, W. M. Witherup, T. M. Smith, L. E. Moore, E. H. Sloan, C. A. Morris, Harmon Seaton, C. Daubenspeck, I. N. Meals, J. M. Yard, J. A. Mechling, H. H. Daubenspeck, J. L. Stewart, P. F. Ray, J. B. Campbell, J. H. Walley, James Crawford, Will Young, R. Wray, T. P. Shira and J. W. Hazlett. Rev. R. ✓

B. Starks is president; J. H. Gibson, secretary, and T. P. Mifflin, treasurer. The faculty comprises H. S. Gilbert, B. E. D., B. S., principal; Carrie S. Gilbert, B. E. D.; Lizzie Gibson, B. L., and Sarah Amsler, B. C. S. To students who complete the scientific course, the degree of *Baccalauria Scientiæ* is given, and in many ways, the 150 pupils in attendance are offered advantages. This institution is highly prized by the people of the community, as it affords to ambitious students a means for a more thorough education than can be obtained at the public schools.

The Excelsior Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered November 19, 1878, with the following named members: W. M. Graham, John Starr, Sylvanus Aggas, W. F. Campbell, I. H. Christie, A. G. Meals, David Patton, Isaac Meals, M. J. Brown, P. R. Sutton, J. T. Wick, Linn Christie, G. W. Meals, J. B. Campbell, A. C. Campbell, Thomas Graham, D. F. Campbell and G. W. Moser. On December 3, 1878, W. M. Graham was chosen president, and Levi R. McFann, secretary. The presidents elected since that time are I. N. Meals, 1880; Harvey Campbell, 1884; I. N. Meals, 1885; Thomas Graham, 1887; W. M. Graham, 1888; G. B. Turner, 1889; O. R. Thorn, 1890 and J. B. Campbell, 1892. The secretaries have been: S. Smith, 1880, J. H. Gibson, 1881, and J. F. Harper, 1893. The number of policies carried is 777, the face value of which, on January 1, 1894, was \$827,654.24. The risks are held in six townships, and the assessment was three mills to pay the losses of the year, and one mill for expenses.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Hilliard Station, originally known as Hilliard's Mills, was one of the first settlements in this township, Jacob Hilliard locating in the vicinity in 1802. One of his sons, John, built a dam of heavy stone work across the valley of Hilliard's run, erected a grist mill and operated it for many years. The stone work remains, but the mill is gone like its builders. Early in 1874 the estate was purchased by John L. Beatty, the remnant of the mill and the Hilliard log cabin being then the only buildings. The railroad was graded to that point, however, so that Beatty's venture promised to be successful. On January 6, 1876, the first passenger train rolled into the gulch, and a month later the first car-load of freight, consigned to the new town, arrived. William Steward was postmaster at that time and John McCorkle, merchant. Shortly after, Emerick & Floyd established the hotel and the railroad depot was erected. Three years later, in 1879, the Cleveland Pipe Line company established a pumping station, and four years later the Allegheny Coal Company began to develop the rich coal deposits in the neighborhood. The planing and saw mill was established shortly after the completion of the railroad. The sand mills of the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler, and the coal mines in the vicinity may be considered local industries. The merchants of the village are Mrs. T. Altmire, Boyle & McKee, and D. S. Anderson, general store keepers, and McKee & Company, dealers in hardware and lumber. Two hotels are carried on here. Benjamin L. McKee was appointed postmaster in 1885, *vice* John McCorkle.

Annisville, Shira postoffice, was surveyed for Charles Hilliard in 1838,

around the site of his store, where he carried on business for many years. The Coverts, Thomas Mahood and Samuel Hilliard had their homes here, and the last named a carding mill, when Mrs. Mayes came, forty-nine years ago. The old merchants succeeding Charles Hilliard were Mrs. Hilliard, Miller & Millison, 1853; Henry & Millison, Watson Mayes, William Scott, Perry Shannon and S. M. Marshall. The first postmistress of the village is the present incumbent, Mrs. Margaret McCloskey, appointed a year ago. The postoffice store and the new hardware store of the Carsons are the only mercantile houses.

Argentine is the site of the mines so long operated by H. K. Wick. The mines were abandoned in the fall of 1893.

The Spears & Mizner mine has recently been opened a mile north of Hilliard, and the railroad extended to that point.

Higgins Corners dates from March, 1894, when M. F. Higgins erected a store building on the farm of the late James Higgins, who was the pioneer of the place long known as Three Points.

CHAPTER LXVII.

VENANGO TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—COAL DEPOSITS—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION—A REMONSTRANCE—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—VILLAGES.

VENANGO township, one of the thirteen divisions of the county in 1804, retained its name, when the re-subdivision of 1854 was effected. Smaller in area than its neighbor Marion, it is far higher than Marion physically, and was more popular at the close of the last century when the pioneers flocked into its fertile valleys.

The elevation above the ocean level, at Farmington, is 1,550 feet, being twenty feet higher than the next highest point, three miles westward, and twenty-five feet above the knob at Six Points. A very thin outcrop of the lower Freeport coal may be seen in the summits and in road cuttings; but near old school-house Number 1, southwest of Farmington, it shows an outcrop of from thirty to thirty-six inches. Near Murrinsville the Upper Kittanning is found in the form of cannel coal. The old cannel banks of Joseph and Hugh Murrin, as well as the Gormley and O'Donnell banks, afford positive evidence of its quality and quantity. On Little Scrubgrass, 8,000 feet north of Farmington, and on the old Higgin's farm, near the southern township line, the useful Brookville coal has been found, occupying the place of the Lower Kittanning. Limestone ore has been taken out at a point about forty feet above this coal, a phenomenon, which

even the record of the Prentice oil well, drilled there to a depth of 1,600 feet, can not explain.

The headwaters of Slippery Rock are found everywhere in the western half of the township, almost monopolizing the places where the streams flowing north seek their sources. The Little Scrubgrass and the head streams of Bear creek are found near the Farmington divide; while innumerable, unnamed rivulets wander at will everywhere.

The population in 1810, was 377; in 1820, 353, in 1830, 499; in 1840, 822; in 1850, 1,473; in 1860, 886 (within the present limits); in 1870, 902; in 1880, 1,322 and in 1890, 1,147. In 1893 there were 135 male and 123 female children of school age registered. The assessed value, January 1, 1894, was \$235,306; the county tax, \$941.22; the State tax, \$35.50, and the moneys raised for common schools, \$2,075, including \$1,178.15 appropriated by the State.

PIONEERS.

The first party who settled on the Field tract in 1797, included Thomas Jolly, Samuel Barron, the weaver, Robert Cunningham, Charles Pollock, James Pollock, Abigail Coulter, Peter John Coulter, James and John Coulter, John Weaver, a weaver, and James Scott. The Sloans, Robert Leason, a soldier of the Revolution, James Simpson, Thomas, John, William and Peggy Adams, Peter Traxler, a young man, the Murrins, Campbells, Kellys, Cochrans, Irwins, Kerrs, McCauleys, McCulloughs, Boyds, Riddles, Laveres, McAnnallys, McBrides, Reads, Crawfords, Shields (soldiers of the Revolution), Sullingers, Vanderlins, Vandykes, Rosenberrys, Wilsons and others mentioned in connection with churches, and industries, came in between 1797 and 1803.

Many of the first comers were Irish settlers from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who sought a newer and wider field for their industry. Thomas Jolly, the elder, was evidently in the Indian spy service, as early as 1792, and visited this section. In 1796 he and a number of acquaintances came hither to occupy the Field property, the owner agreeing to give each settler a deed for 150 acres at the close of the seventh year from date of entry, provided certain improvements would be made by that time. Field lost the property, however, but the settlers were granted title for their tracts by the new owners. The Jolly party erected log huts in 1796, and early the following year brought their families into the forest. Thomas Jolly set out an orchard on his 200 acre tract in 1799, bringing the trees from Armstrong county. Samuel Barron located north of the county line, but built his weaving shop and barn in this county, where he had 200 acres of land. In 1812 the family moved to Ohio. Samuel Thompson made a clearing on a tract of 170 acres on the old Joseph Sloan farm, and placed John Sullinger in possession to hold it for him.

Hugh Murrin established a mill early in the present century, east of Murrinsville, on his 400 acre tract, while his son, James Murrin, a single man, in 1803 had 800 acres. On the present Gormley farm, Hugh Murrin built a distillery, and was in every sense the most progressive resident of northern Butler. His son, John Murrin, was widely known in this part of the State. Other members of the family made their homes here, each being a model citizen.

Michael Kelly, who purchased 400 acres including James Simpson's improvement, was also the founder of a large family. He came at a very early date with his wife and one child. Nicholas Vanderlin, a native of Holland, and son John, came here in 1799 and took up 540 acres of land. They were soldiers of the Revolution. The father died in 1817, and John in 1856. Samuel Campbell and Robert Cochran, Sr., settled south of what is now Farmington; William Adams erected a log grist mill on the Murrin lands in 1801, and a year later added a saw mill. John Logue cleared a large tract of land, Thomas Coulter established a saw mill and James Coulter a tannery shortly after; while Samuel Sloan gave his attention to agriculture and leisure hours to military affairs, taking much pleasure in witnessing the evolutions of the militia under Captain Jolly. Robert Leason and Joseph Kerr were estimable old residents, and James Shields was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner of the United States. He owned 400 acres of land, while John Shields owned 300 acres.

John Watt, Samuel Culbertson, Alexander Strain, Ephraim Turk, Andrew Maitland, Levi Williams and John Donaldson moved into Venango county prior to the War of 1812. John Stewart, who settled here in 1810, moved to Ohio in 1820. His son, William B., remained here and is said to have erected the first frame dwelling house in this county. John Jamison located here in 1818. The Stalkers, Williams, James Porter, William Parker, Robert Cunningham and others came before the close of the War of 1812, thus completing the pioneer circle.

The vote of the original Venango township cast at the first election, October 8, 1805, was divided as follows: Thomas McKean, twenty-one, and Simon Snyder, six votes for governor: James O'Hara, nine, Samuel Smith, of Erie, fifteen, and Nathaniel Irish five votes for congress; James Martin twenty-nine votes for senate; Jacob Mechling twenty-nine, George Robison twelve, Abner Lacock twenty-three, Francis McLure eighteen and James Corothers five votes for the legislature, and Jacob Smith twelve, and Hugh Conway seventeen for commissioner.

When the question of subdividing the county was discussed in 1853, it caused some excitement here. On March 19, of that year, a remonstrance from Venango township was filed. This set forth that the petitioners were aware of an effort being made to re-subdivide the county into townships of five square miles each; that such a measure would disarrange the school districts and render useless some valuable school-houses, and that it would be attended with heavy expense "and increased taxes, already heavier than we are able to bear." The signers were Thomas Jolly, Thomas Stewart, Franklin Jamison, John Jamison, Henry Kohlmeyer, John McKee, A. W. Crawford, Robert Allen, Andrew Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Cyrus Rosenberry, Lewis Chambers, H. Jamison, W. T. Crawford, William Gibson, John D. Cunningham, Thomas P. Layton, S. M. Anderson, Samuel Leason, John Allen, John McKeany, Peter Murrin, James Milford, R. M. Crawford, George P. McMahon, James McMahon, Joseph Sloan, A. P. Halderman, William Layton, William Fowler, John P. Pollock, John Pollock, George S. Jamison, William Jamison and S. Halderman. The

division was made, however, but the old settlers who opposed it never "took kindly" to the new order of affairs.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Associate Presbyterian Church of Unity, is the name of the old Seceder church, organized as early as 1800. Among the original members were James Scott, Reuben Irwin, William, David and James Sloan, John Leslie, William Perry, Robert Dickson, James Anderson and their wives. This was practically a part of the present East Unity United Presbyterian church, and served by the same pastors down to the division of 1858, when many refused to ally themselves with the United Presbyterians. Rev. John M. Snodgrass, the first pastor, in 1858, after the division, remained four years. Rev. Sample Ramsey was here for ten years, and then Rev. S. H. McNeal served for about a decade. In 1868 a frame church building was erected, but it has been repeatedly repaired in the last quarter of a century. The members of the session include J. P. Riddle, R. T. Atwell, clerk, A. C. Wilson, John Blair and William McGinnis. The membership in January, 1894, was 140. The church was incorporated May 7, 1888. The subscribers were A. O. Miller, A. C. Wilson, S. H. McNeal, J. B. Atwell, D. Perry, R. C. Wilson, A. T. Ferguson, John Blair, P. S. Atwell, Samuel Park, W. McGinnis and J. McGinnis. The pulpit was supplied up to 1894, as it was for some time before, but in January, 1894, a call was extended to Rev. A. M. Malcolm.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington was originally in the Clintonville circuit, meetings being held in groves, tents, private houses or at the Blair school-house down to 1851, when a house of worship was erected at Farmington. The first class, organized by Rev. Coxswain, was kept alive by zealous leaders until Rev. Edwin Hull came in 1850, and in 1851 a new building was erected. For twenty-one years the Methodists of the district worshipped in the little frame house. In 1872, however, Rev. James Groves urged the erection of a new house and the society agreed with him, so that the present church building was completed that year at an outlay approximating \$4,000. Rev. Malcolm Torrey is the present pastor.

East Unity United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1802, by Rev. Thomas McClintock, with the following elders: Samuel Sloan, Reuben Irwin, Robert Riddle and Robert Crawford. The members included the men named and their wives, with Robert Leason, Robert Conn, Adam Curry, James McKinley, James Calvert, James Scott, James Pollock and their wives. On May 8, 1803, Rev. Thomas McClintock was installed pastor and held that office until March 10, 1832. In May, 1835, Rev. William C. Pollock became pastor and remained as such until 1852. In 1854 came Rev. William A. Black, who preached here until the summer of 1858. Rev. David Forsyth came next, was installed in November, 1860, and remained seven years. Then came Rev. J. C. McElree, in May, 1869, to pass seventeen years, and next came Rev. A. B. Dickie, who after three years' service was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Thompson, the present pastor. The log church of 1802 was used until 1820, when a larger log house was erected, but in summer time a tent was used as a

house of worship. In 1837 a small brick structure was built, which was used until 1868, when a larger brick building was erected. That was burned in May, 1875, and the same year the present church was completed and dedicated. The membership in 1894 was 155.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church of Murrinsville, the history of which finds a place in the sketch of Marion township, has, and always had a large membership in this township. Many years ago, even before St. Patrick's church, of Sugar creek, was founded, priests visited the pioneers of this section and celebrated mass in the valley east of Murrinsville. A statement was made years ago that a log building was erected on what is now the Michael Gormley farm, for church purposes, and that Peter Traxler, one of the workmen, had his leg broken during the progress of building. Squire Murrin, Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Gormley, grandchildren of the pioneers, do not remember anything of the old house, and even deny its existence.

The old cemetery on the hill above the the Gormley residence, speaks of early days, and the headstones offer the following names and dates: Nancy McCullough, died in 1820; Margaret and Thomas Kellerman, children, in 1824; Hannah Read, in 1828; Mary Murrin, in 1835; James Read, in 1836; Hugh Murrin, Sr., in 1841; L. J. Kelly, in 1842; Hugh Murrin, Jr., in 1844; Catherine Murrin, in 1851; Maria McCauley, in 1853, and Peter Murrin, in 1854. Others were buried in this old cemetery; but there are no monuments to mark their last resting place.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The honor of having the first school is shared by the Murrin settlement near the west and the Leason-Pollock settlement near the east line of the township. Prior to 1800 Hugh Murrin and James Murrin instructed the children of the family; while in 1802 Robert Cunningham opened a school in a log hut which stood near the Associate Reformed church of that period, two and one-quarter miles north of Eau Claire. Robert Donaldson, an Irishman, succeeded Cunningham, and following them were John Cochran, William Stewart and William Welsh, all natives of Ireland.

The justices of the peace of Venango township, elected from 1840 to 1894, are as follows: John Allen, 1840, 1845 and 1850; John D. Cunningham, 1845 and 1850; John Murrin, 1854, 1859 and 1864; Robert Bovard, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875; James Stalker, 1866, 1871 and 1876; A. C. Wilson, 1880, 1885 and 1890; W. H. H. Campbell, 1881, 1886 and 1892.

VILLAGES.

Farmington was surveyed in 1848, on John Rosenberry's farm, by John Black, and a public vendue of lots was held shortly after—thirteen lots being disposed of. In May or June, 1849, William H. Tebay erected the first house for Thomas Chambers, but the builder was the first resident, renting from Chambers until his own house was completed in 1850. As stated in the history of the churches, a building was erected in 1851 by the Methodists, and the same year the Miller & Cochran grocery store was built. Samuel Meals established a

blacksmith shop and Nelson McAllister a hotel a little later, while Joseph Hamilton carried on a general store. The coming of Dr. Rhodes made up the pioneer circle of the village. Bovard & Son were in business there from 1877, as were also A. M. Reynolds and David Sloan, and later Chambers & Kerr, and D. W. Humphrey and George H. Gardner, the two last being partners. A. M. Reynolds built the only brick store about 1870. The general merchants now are W. C. Jamison and H. H. Kerr; the druggist is A. O. Miller. At De Sale is Kohl-meyer's drug store.

In March, 1856, a postoffice was established at Bovard's store, with Robert Bovard postmaster, but the growing importance of Farmington was recognized a few years after by the removal of the office to the new town, which was officially named Eau Claire. Joseph Hamilton held the office of postmaster after the war; Thomas M. Bovard was appointed in April, 1876, with David Sloan, deputy, who was appointed to the office himself in August, 1877, and was succeeded in 1881 by James Chambers, of the firm of Chambers & Kerr. Nelson McAllister succeeded to the office in 1882; Levi Kerr was appointed in 1885, but did not accept until 1888. George Gibson secured the office in 1889, and was succeeded by H. H. Kerr in 1893.

The establishment of the Eau Claire Academy in the fall of 1893, under Professor Robertson, with Miss Chapin teacher of music, and the erection in 1894 of an academy building; the improvements inaugurated by Dr. McMichael and the Tebay ventures in the oil field, have built up hopes for the conversion of the quiet hamlet into a busy village.

Ferris is the name of a postoffice established on January 15, 1894, with John A. Turner as postmaster. In 1884 an office named Roy was established here with C. Everson, postmaster, but was discontinued, and the settlement was without mail facilities until Ferris was established. The Turner Coal, Coke and Mining Company has transformed this locality into a busy mining village, and produces about 300 tons of coal a day.



Owen Thomas

CHAPTER LXVIII.

PARKER TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF NAME—EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION AND STATISTICS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MARTINSBURG—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—OTHER VILLAGES.

PARKER township, lying north of Donegal township, on the Armstrong county line, was named in honor of John Parker, a surveyor and a pioneer, who came to Butler county in 1794, and surveyed a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of Parker City for a man named Moore. He also surveyed much of the land in the northern part of the county. Parker, who was from Westmoreland county, selected and settled on a tract of 600 acres of land, and was soon after joined by other members of the family, thus becoming the first settlers of the township. In 1803 John Parker had 400 acres of land, five cows, two horses and one slave. Washington Parker, a single man, owned 200 acres; William, also single, owned 400 acres, and George had 400 acres, with three cows and one horse. In 1815 John Parker surveyed the site of Lawrenceburg; was appointed associate judge, as related in a preceding chapter, and died honored in 1842.

Among the early immigrants who settled in Westmoreland county soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, were a number of north of Ireland families. In 1796, when the settlement of this section of Butler county began, several of these families migrated hither, becoming the pioneers of the township. Among those said to have arrived in that year, embracing these north of Ireland families, a few Germans and a number of native-born Pennsylvanians, were John Martin, who died in 1835, and his sons, Thomas, John and Charles; Capt. Robert Storey, who afterwards served in the War of 1812; Jacob Daubenspeck, a native of Luzerne county, of German descent, and sons, George and Philip; John Gibson and William Ferguson, whose adventure with Indians on the Ohio is related in a previous chapter; James Turner, who left Ireland in 1771, his father, William, and brother, John.

Archibald Kelly left Ireland in 1785, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1796 he selected land in Washington township, Butler county, on which he built a cabin, and then returned to Westmoreland county for provisions. On his return, finding his cabin occupied by another settler, he located in Parker township. He was one of the first, if not the first, school teachers in Butler county. In 1807 his son, Thomas Kelly, established a distillery, which he operated until 1844. Henry L. Sanderson, who died in 1887, at an advanced age, was an early teacher and carpenter. Charles McCafferty, a native of Ireland, came in prior to 1800. John Hindman, a single man, Robert Hindman.

John Jamison, Benjamin Fletcher, the school teacher, William Hutchison, who bought 228 acres of land on coming from Ireland, in 1799, John Say, who came from Huntingdon county, Archibald Fowler, who had 400 acres and four cows in 1803, James Simpson, who owned 400 acres, and Michael Shakeley, who claimed a like area, were within the present township when the county was organized in 1803, and with one exception were here when it was erected in 1800. William Fleming located here in 1808, ten years after the Irish revolution, in which he participated.

A small band of Indians continued to reside here for a number of years, and at intervals the fathers of the little tribe would revisit the settlements. The young braves, many of whom were doubtless born here, frequently returned to hunt the deer or panther. Their days of scalp-taking were now at an end, and they had come to regard the conquering whites with a stoicism characteristic of their race.

The population of Parker township in 1810 was 399; in 1820, 659; in 1830, 945; in 1840, 1,364; in 1850, after the first reduction of boundaries, 769; in 1860, within present limits, 1,170; in 1870, 1,309; in 1880, 2,516, and in 1890, 1,710. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$272,940; the county tax \$1,091.76, and the State tax \$106.91.

The justices of the peace for Parker township, from 1840 to 1894 are as follows: Andrew Donaldson, 1840; David Kelly, appointed first in 1832, and elected in 1849 and 1846; Jacob Daubenspeck, 1845; James Campbell, 1845-50; Archibald Kelly, 1851-56-61, died in 1865; John Shryock, 1855 and 1866; Robert Storey, 1860-65-70-75; Amos Young, 1872; Thomas B. Smith, 1875; A. P. Stewart, 1877-82; John Kelly, 1877-82-87-88-93; F. M. Shira, 1884; S. P. Shryock, 1886; A. D. Groom, 1890-92, and J. D. Hoover, 1891.

SCHOOLS.

Archibald Kelly, the first teacher, taught in the north of Ireland before his emigration. After coming to Pennsylvania he taught in Westmoreland and Butler counties. Josiah Fletcher, a nephew of Benjamin Fletcher, Samuel Moore, Jane Porter, Robert J. Crawford, Jacob Sipe, Edward Jennings, Samuel Gibson, Joseph Campbell, William Fowler, Hugh Wilson and Robert Lawrence were the principal teachers in the days of the subscription schools. The first school-house stood on the old Daniel Walker farm; the second was an untenanted cabin belonging to Benjamin Fletcher; the third on the site of the old Methodist church; the fourth at Shryock's mill, and the fifth on the Alsworth farm, near the north line of the township. In January, 1894, there were eleven schools in the township. The children of school age in June, 1893, numbered 193 males and 185 females. The total school revenue for the year was \$4,233.34, of which \$1,775.78 formed the State appropriation.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In 1819, prior to which time grist was taken to the Parker mill, near the mouth of Bear creek, Benjamin Fletcher erected a log grist mill at Martinsburg, on a tract of land with water right, purchased from Robert Storey. Four years

after, old John Shryock established a mill on Silver creek, near the line of Washington township. It was often repaired and, after being purchased by J. H. Walley, it was converted into a roller mill. A grist mill was erected in 1824, on the north branch of Bear creek, by William Turner, and afterward rebuilt by Harvey Gibson. The Harvey Gibson mill at Martinsburg, dates back to 1857. William Sedwick also built a grist mill at Martinsburg and later established a foundry there. The Fowler saw mill, on the Stone House farm, may be said to have been a contemporary of the old Shryock mill. It was carried on without a competitor until 1833, when William Martin established a larger concern. The Dudley furnace was established by Arnold & Crawford at Martinsburg in December, 1857. It was closed out by the sheriff in 1862.

The Hopewell woolen factory was in operation in 1845 at Silver Creek mills. William F. Rumberger and James Dunlap were the proprietors. Christopher Henlen at one time had an interest in the concern. Wool was manufactured from the fleece at the following prices per yard: Narrow cloths, cassimeres and satinets, and find the chain, fifty to fifty-six cents; white flannel, twenty-eight to thirty cents; brown flannel, forty to forty-four cents, and blankets two yards wide, sixty to sixty-two cents. The prices for custom work were as follows: Dyeing and finishing cloths in any dark color, twenty-eight cents; flannel for women's wear, eighteen and three-fourths cents; drab, seventeen cents; full and home-dyed cloth, fourteen cents; scour and dress home-dyed flannels, seven cents, and blankets, eight cents per yard. In 1857 E. E. Evans purchased the concern from H. A. Black, who bought it from a company that bought the Rumberger woolen mill. He carried it on for twenty years and then retired, leaving the building and machinery to fall into decay.

MARTINSBURG.

Martinsburg was surveyed in 1837, on a part of the original Connolly tract, for John Martin. The proximity of Fletcher's mill—near the present railroad depot—suggested the place as a town site. Z. B. Sheppard, the shoemaker, built the first cabin, now a stable in the rear of 'Squire Kelly's house. His example was followed by Robert Campbell, a plasterer, who built where Adams' store building and Daubenspeck's market, erected in 1892, now stand. Campbell was also a teacher in the common school, known as "Pine Grove," on the bluff. In 1841 Robert Black brought a stock of goods to this point, built a house, but later moved to a larger one, which afterward became the dwelling of the McNees family. It was torn down in 1893 to make way for Dr. Edmunds' house. William T. Sedwick built south of the old Black store, which he rented to Penn Redick, who opened a stopping place there about 1846. In 1851 the postoffice, now known as Bruin, was established, with Perry Week as postmaster, and Archibald Martin opened a tavern, the first regular hotel in the village. 'Squire Kelly established another tavern in 1854, which he carried on until 1868, when it was converted into a temperance house, a character it sustained until 1876, when it was licensed and carried on as a hotel until 1878. In 1857 Arnold & Crawford opened a store south of 'Squire Kelly's, in connection with their furnace. For years there were but few business changes in the place. Jeremiah Sutton opened a temperance

hotel in 1870, near the present depot, which is conducted as of old. T. W. McNees established a livery stable and hotel in 1872 in the Black building.

In 1872 came the tidal wave of oil operators, drillers, pumpers and torpedo men, the population rapidly increasing to 500 or more. The Connolly Brothers established a machine shop, and the Twohills opened another. W. J. Harshaw came after the oil discoveries and opened a general store. Woods & Markwell came in early. T. G. Campbell carried on business here for a number of years, and H. M. Caldwell and J. A. McKallip established a general store in 1877. In the fall of that year the decrease in oil production and the smallpox epidemic, which carried away five persons, almost depopulated the village and district. The general merchants now are W. C. Black, H. M. Caldwell and J. W. and J. H. Orr, the latter being the present postmaster.

Dr. Dennison located at Martinsburg in 1872; Dr. Pettigrew came the same year, but left in 1873; then came Dr. Christie, Dr. Bryan, who moved to Colorado; Dr. Kerr, of Emlenton; Dr. W. J. Kelly, Dr. C. M. C. Campbell, now of Holton; the two Drs. Eggert and Dr. Andrew J. Edmunds, all of whom have practiced in that field during Dr. Dennison's long term.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, was organized in 1834, by Rev. John Carl and Benjamin Fletcher, class leaders. In 1835 a meeting house was erected on land donated by Fletcher. This old building on the hill may be said to have been in use for thirty-nine years, or until 1874, when the building in the village was finished at a cost approximating \$4,000. In the "thirties" Revs. Gilmer and Somerville had charge of this church. It is now in the Petrolia circuit.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in 1852. In the same year a small building, now the district school house, was erected on a lot purchased of Mrs. Maria Kelly. The class lacked energy and soon abandoned the building, disposing of it to the district for school purposes.

The Martinsburg Presbyterian Church was organized in the Wesleyan Methodist building November 21, 1870, with thirty-two members, by Revs. James Coulter and J. H. Marshall. The first elders were John C. Martin, Hamilton H. Say and Amos Young. The succeeding elders were Thomas Fleming, J. W. Orr, S. R. Gibson, J. C. McCandless, J. T. Kelly and S. S. Knox. The last two were elected in 1894. Among the first members were Eli and Elizabeth Gibson, Eli, Nancy M. and Elizabeth E. Gibson, John H. and Sarah Gibson, Elizabeth Gibson, Harvey and Isabel Gibson, Montgomery and Mary Gibson, John C. and Margaret Martin, Gideon W. Martin, Edward and Florinda Morgan, H. H. Say and wife, John Say and wife, Daniel M. Shakeley and wife, Rosanna Salmon, Elizabeth and Jane White, John, Nancy and Ida Walker, Maria Kelly and others. A church building was completed in December, 1873, at a cost of \$4,500, but its dedication was postponed until September 6, 1874. The cyclone which passed over this section of the country twisted the building so badly that extensive repairs were necessary. Rev. J. H. Coulter served the congregation until October 22, 1873, when Rev. B. C. Montgomery became pas-

tor and remained until April 17, 1876. From May 15, 1877, to October, 1882, Rev. F. M. Thompson filled the pulpit, and from May 1, 1883, to October, 1888, Rev. Mr. Decker.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized in Martinsburg in 1873. It was transferred to Petrolia in 1875. The Odd Fellows instituted Lodge, Number 817, on January 8, 1873, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The charter was soon after suspended. United Lodge, Number 127, A. O. U. W., was organized January 25, 1878, with thirty members, J. W. Waters being the first master workman. A hall was erected soon after by the lodge, where W. C. Black's store now stands. Bruin Lodge, K. of H., was instituted March 22, 1878, with seventeen members. A small lodge room was subsequently erected. Thanksgiving Lodge, number 1193, I. O. G. T., was organized March 15, 1878, and Campbell Council of the R. T. of T. September 8, 1880. A local union of the E. A. U. was organized several years ago and still retains its charter, though meetings are seldom held. The Jr. O. U. A. M. is a recent organization, claiming a large membership.

OTHER VILLAGES.

El Dorado, later known as Glenora, the site of McMahon's hotel, established by George McMahon in 1871 for J. P. Robinson, dates back to 1872. J. M. Edwards opened the first store there in 1873. In 1874 he sold to J. H. Walley, the first postmaster, who was succeeded by J. P. Robinson, whose successor was John Kapp. A. D. Groom was appointed in 1888, followed in April, 1892, by J. M. Daubenspeck, the successor of Groom & Bell. His store is now the only mercantile house in the village, which contains eleven houses.

Hooks City, near Martinsburg, was a little oil town in the spring of 1885. The Boulster House and a few other buildings suggested a petition for a post-office. There are a few houses yet remaining there and about a dozen producing wells.

CHAPTER LXIX.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—POPULATION—PIONEERS—EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES—A HUNTING
REMINISCENCE—SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES
AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

THIS township, which is situated in the northeastern corner of the county, was organized in 1854. Its territory was taken from that of Venango and Parker townships. Its area being broken and uneven and not so well adapted to farming as that of other townships in the county, it was for many years sparsely settled. The discovery of oil, however, drew attention to it and resulted in rapid improvement and a large increase in population. It now contains a number of excellent farms, many fine residences and a well-to-do and prosperous people.

The population of the township in 1860, or six years after it organization, was 881; in 1870, 890; in 1880, 2,287, and in 1890, 1,224. The influx of oil operators from 1877 to 1880 contributed to the large population given by the enumerators in the latter year. The number of children of school age, reported in June, 1893, was 311,—or 151 males and 160 females. The school revenue amounted to \$4,076.29, of which the State appropriated \$1,242.30. The assessed value of property in January, 1894, was \$252,990; the county tax, \$1,011.96 and the State tax, eighteen dollars and twenty cents.

PIONEERS.

The pioneers were John Lowrie, who settled on 800 acres at Poplar Bottom in 1797, descendants of whom held the property until 1845; John Crawford, Sr., who claimed 800 acres of land adjoining the Lowrie tract, came in 1797, and John and George Crawford who had each 400 acres. James Crawford, one of the sons of John Crawford, Sr., died here in 1802. Samuel Porterfield was the owner of 400 acres when the county was organized, while William Porterfield, who married a daughter of John Lowrie, was not then credited with the ownership of real or personal property. It is said that James Anderson was here in 1797 or 1798; but his name does not appear among the taxpayers of 1803. Charles Pollock and James Pollock, a single man, brothers of John Pollock, came from Ireland about 1797. Alexander Grant followed John Lowrie from Scotland, built a cabin and grew up with the country. George Parker moved into Allegheny township about the same time and, in 1803, had three cows, one horse and 400 acres of land. He located on the site of Six Points. John Rosenberry settled here in 1797, made a clearing, sowed some wheat, returned to the east, and again made his way, with a young wife, into the wilderness. Alexander Brown and perhaps Ebenezer and John Brown, were here as early as Rosenberry, occu-

pying lands east of the Rosenberry tract in 1808. William Jack, an Irishman and a soldier of the Revolution, came in 1798 and selected lands where the site of Byrom Centre was surveyed in 1879.

In 1798 came Samuel Graham, a son of a soldier of the Revolution, and himself afterward a soldier and a victim of the War of 1812. In 1803 he had 200 acres in this township. Archibald Fowler, father of George Fowler, had 384 acres here when the county was organized.

John Redick, Sr., entered 400 acres in 1799, after his migration from Westmoreland county. John Allen entered 200 acres about that time, upon which his son, John, was born in 1799. Samuel Coulter, who had 300 acres, with a cabin and small clearing, sold the land to Benjamin Law and moved to Ohio, where he died. Levi Gibson came in 1799, started a still house and made whisky for his neighbors. In 1803 he possessed 400 acres, four cows, one horse and the little distillery. John Truby had 400 acres on which he built a mill in 1805. Shortly after the organization of the county, John Turner located near the Armstrong county line, and society in the wilderness began to assume shape.

EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES.

The first store was opened by John Lowrie at Poplar Bottom in 1811, or six years after John Truby's little mill was built on Bear creek. This was sold to Dumars, and later to Pierce & Black. There Walter Lowrie, who became United States Senator, was reared. The Lowrie saw and grist mill was an early enterprise, though inferior in extent and equipment to the Rodger's mill, which was established soon after. Samuel Anderson erected a mill in 1834, which in later years was known as the Sedwick mill. In 1846 Pierce & Black built on the site of the old Truby concern of 1805, and that building has passed through several hands, it being at one time called Adams' mill, and for the last seven years Horner's mill.

George and James Bovard established Maple Furnace in 1844. In 1847 they sold to Henry Graft, who, in 1854, sold to M. S. Adams, the operator until 1865, when competition and scarcity of ore suggested a "closing down." The Maple Furnace store was carried on from 1844 to 1868. From 1846 to 1852 the Kensington furnace was operated by Church, Carruthers & Crawford. This little furnace closed on account of the scarcity of ore.

A HUNTING REMINISCENCE.

In the fall of the year 1800 James Crawford, Sr., John Parker and Thomas Allen set out on a hunting expedition, and reached the point on Robert Adams' farm, at the confluence of Allen's run and the North Branch of Bear creek. Here they determined to fire the brush, and, moving back, saw the flames, which they intended would expose the animals of the chase, sweeping toward them over the land now known as the George Gibson and William Fleming farms. In a little while they were surrounded by fire, which was eating up the leaves and brush and threatening themselves. Taking refuge in a tree as a last security, the flames soon attacked them, leaping up, as it were, to claim their victims. The burned men fell to the ground and rushed back from the wave of fire to ease their

pain in the waters of the creek. Crawford was taken to his cabin by his companions and was cared for by his young wife—Abigail Coulter—until death relieved him January 18, 1801. Parker died in later years of the burns there received. Allen lived for many years after. The son of Crawford, born just before the fatal hunt, married in 1824 and occupied the old farm near the Lowrie homestead, which was entered by his father in 1797.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND JUSTICES.

The schools in the northern section of Parker township and along the line of Venango county, were so convenient to the settlements in this township as to obviate the necessity of establishing schools within its boundaries. Subsequent to 1808, however, the old-time teachers came here and, until the establishment of the common school system, such men as John Allen, D. C. Cunningham, William Elder, Robert Cunningham and Mr. Cook taught here at intervals. To-day there are six school districts and educational matters are prosperous.

The justices of the peace, elected from 1854 to 1894, are as follows; James Black, 1854-1855; John Allen, 1855; Henry Kohlmeyer, 1861; Robert Jamison, 1865; Simon Snyder, 1866; M. S. Adams, 1868-1880; P. F. Porterfield, 1872-1877; James S. Craig, 1882; John Thomas, 1885; A. A. Kohlmeyer, 1886, and E. E. Morgan, 1894.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Maple Furnace was organized in 1854, by M. S. Adams, who was instrumental in having a church building erected. It is in the Eau Claire circuit. The men working round the furnace were the members. The principal members now are Robert Adams, Thomas McKimmey, Alexander Thompson and Andrew Horner. The great sandstone rocks make a grand showing round the church, standing out like mausoleums.

Grant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876, by Rev. Mr. Peters. The class erected a house of worship in 1877 on John Rosenberry's lands. Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Farmington, is the present pastor.

Mount Olive Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. A. S. Miller, March 20, 1869, and in 1870 a house of worship was erected near Six Points, on a lot purchased from James Crawford, at a cost of \$3,000. This was really the re-organized Mt. Pisgah church of Venango township, of which eleven members, James Griffin, Henry Kohlmeyer, Joseph Kellerman, James Kahle, D. Gates, the Munkarns, Michael Kelly and S. Meals, joined the new organization, the officers being Samuel Halderman and W. P. Grant, elders, and George Kohlmeyer and Samuel Merkel, deacons. The Evangelical preachers were Revs. Isaiah Delo, Reese, Smith, Zimmer and other ministers of the district. The only members now are James Blair and wife and Mrs. Kohlmeyer. No services are held. The people of Six Points re-roofed this church and used it for literary purposes.

The Allegheny Presbyterian Church was organized May 20, 1875, by Revs. James Coulter and Samuel Williams, and Elder James Crawford. The elders then installed were John R. Allen, S. Perry Eakin, A. R. Carnahan and C. C. Cooper. J. C. Kiskaddon and J. P. Milford were added to the session. Mr.

Coulter preached here until 1880, when Rev. Samuel A. Hughes was called as stated supply. He remained until 1882, after which the pulpit was supplied. On September 24, 1883, Rev. William J. Hazlett was installed pastor, and served until the fall of 1898, since which time the pulpit has been vacant. The Scrubgrass Presbyterian church, across the line in Venango county, was organized in 1802 or 1803, and was for years the place of worship for the Presbyterians of the northern part of this township.

The Allegheny Church Cemetery, near James Milford's farm, was recognized by law January 11, 1876, when a charter was granted to J. P. Milford, S. P. Eakin, J. R. Allen, D. S. Allen and Henry Jamison to establish and maintain a cemetery in Allegheny township. From a report made in November, 1876, it is learned that two acres of the present enclosure were purchased from John Rosenberry at \$100 per acre, the owner donating fifty dollars per acre of the purchase money to Allegheny church. Three-quarters of an acre more were purchased from Rosenberry for sixty-five dollars. Two acres were purchased from Mrs. Martha Allen at seventy-five dollars per acre, the owner donating twenty-five dollars per acre of the purchase money to Allegheny church, and the balance, two acres, were purchased from Mrs. Allen at fifty-five dollars per acre, making six and three-fourth acres within the enclosure, all intended for a cemetery excepting a piece sixteen by thirteen rods, where the church now stands.

VILLAGES.

The village of Maple Furnace was founded in 1844, by George and James Bovard, and it may be said was abandoned in 1865, when the furnace fires were put out, though the Adams store was carried on until 1868. The grist mill of 1846, below the furnace, is still grinding. P. Bullman's house now stands on the site of the furnace, and the mounds of slag, evidences of a past industry, are overgrown with grass.

Kensington Furnace, in the northeastern corner of the township, dates back to 1846. In 1852 the industry ceased and the forest grew up on its site. In 1846 John Milford located a few miles directly south of the old furnace. The school house is converted into a Union Sabbath school on Sundays.

The Six Points postoffice was established in February, 1866, with James McMahon postmaster. David Vance succeeded him; then Addison Cross; then J. C. Kiskaddon, who served until 1882, when E. C. Parks was appointed. Mrs. M. A. Parks was appointed in 1886, and Mrs. Mary Boozel in 1893.

Sandy Point was founded in 1878, on Adam Brittain's farm. Its founding followed the oil developments of 1877. Flynn Brothers' and J. H. Thomas' general stores were the only mercantile houses there. The postoffice of Alexander McQuiston is the only business interest remaining.

Byrom Centre was surveyed in 1870, on the Kohlmeyer farm, or the old Jack tract, purchased in 1836, by H. Kohlmeyer, from E. Robinson, who had bought it from Samuel Halderman, who purchased it from the Jacks. J. D. Schell's store and four cottages now make up the town.

Register City, a part of Sandy Point, was a village of great expectations in

the fall of 1879. In September fifteen houses were erected, including an opera house, and a Methodist house of worship. The town is now a reminiscence, the church building having been taken down and converted into Charles Crawford's dwelling.

CHAPTER LXX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF BUTLER.

HON. WALTER LOWRIE was one of the most distinguished sons of Butler county, and none of her citizens has ever attained greater eminence or labored in a broader field. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 10, 1784, and came to the United States with his parents, John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie, in 1792. The family settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to what is now Allegheny township, Butler county, in 1797. Here his parents spent the remaining years of their lives, his mother dying in 1837 and his father in 1840. Their children were as follows: Matthew B., who removed to Pittsburg, became quite a prominent man of that city, and served as mayor several terms; Walter; John L.; Ann, who married Andrew Porter; Elizabeth, who first married John Stevens, and after his death Robert S. Whann; Jane, who became the wife of William Porterfield, and Catherine, who married Andrew McCaslin. John Lowrie, Sr., owned a farm and a grist and saw mill, and was one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He was among the founders of Scrubgrass Presbyterian church in Venango county, and a man of sturdy character, excellent moral traits and high mental qualities. After clearing up and living upon his farm for about forty years, he there died, and is buried in Scrubgrass Presbyterian cemetery.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and his primary education consisted of an occasional term at a subscription school and home instruction of winter nights. His parents being devout Presbyterians, Walter was carefully trained in that faith, and at an early age entered upon a course of study with the ministry in view, and pursued the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages under Rev. John McPherrin. In 1807 he came to Butler to engage in teaching, was soon after appointed clerk in the commissioner's office, was later elected a member of the board, and also filled the office of justice of the peace, thus commencing a public career that lasted continuously for nearly thirty years. In the meantime himself and brother, Matthew B., opened a store in Butler, but his public duties gave him little opportunity to devote to

the business, which was conducted principally by clerks. In 1811 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature, and the following year to the State Senate. He was re-elected to the latter, and served in that body seven years. In 1818, while still a member of the State Senate, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body with ability and distinction for six years. This period was one of great interest in the history of our country. Such distinguished men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph and Benton were members of the Senate, and among those eminent statesmen Walter Lowrie occupied a position of honorable prominence. His staunch integrity won their confidence, while his practical judgment led them to seek his advice and rely upon his opinions. He was regarded by the senators who knew him best as an authority upon all questions of political history and constitutional law. During the discussion of the celebrated Missouri Compromise, he made a speech of great power and force of argument, in which he took strong grounds against the extension of slavery, and uttered a vigorous protest against the establishment of slave labor upon a single foot of free territory. His influence in the Senate was not only that of a statesman, but also of a christian. He was one of the founders of the Congressional Prayer Meeting, as well as of the Congressional Temperance Society. For a long time he was a member of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, also of the Senate committee on Indian affairs. At the expiration of his senatorial term, in March, 1825, he was elected secretary of the Senate, an office he held for twelve years, resigning it in 1836 to become secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, which, under his vigorous and sagacious policy, was built up from an obscure institution to its subsequent importance and prosperity. He brought to his new field of action the same strength of mind and earnestness of purpose that had characterized his previous career, and became the efficient head of a great missionary work. His labors only terminated with his death, which occurred in New York City, December 14, 1868.

Senator Lowrie was twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1808, to Amelia McPherrin, a daughter of Rev. John McPherrin, his preceptor, and one of the founders of Presbyterianism in Butler county. She died in 1832, and he afterwards married Mary K. Childs. The children of his first marriage were as follows: John C.; Matthew S., an early member of the Butler bar; Mary, who married Samuel Baird, a merchant of Pittsburg; Eliza; Walter M.; Jonathan Roberts, a well remembered attorney of Hollidaysburg; Reuben P., and Henry M., all of whom are dead except the eldest. John C., Walter M., and Reuben P., became zealous missionaries of the Presbyterian church. Reuben P. fell a victim to overwork in the enervating climate of China, and Walter M. was murdered by Chinese pirates, August 19, 1847. Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., the only survivor of the family, spent two years on missionary work in India, then returned to New York and was appointed assistant to his father in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions. On the death of the latter he succeeded him as secretary, which position he has filled continuously for the past twenty-eight years. In resigning the secretaryship of the United States Senate, and accepting that of the Board of Foreign Missions, Senator Lowrie exhibited a rare example of obe-

dience to the dictates of duty. He relinquished a home surrounded by every comfort, a position of ease and large emolument, the society of a wide circle of eminent men, with whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy, for a life in humble quarters, in a city with which he was unfamiliar and to assume an arduous position, the remuneration of which was scarcely sufficient to sustain him. Notwithstanding his many and varied talents, he was a modest and unassuming gentleman, whose public career was marked by the same rigid morals and principles that guided his private life.

CHARLES SULLIVAN was a grandson of Peter O. Sullivan, who came from Ireland and located in Northumberland county, Virginia, about the year 1700. Charles was born in Virginia, March 27, 1760, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and made the acquaintance of Susannah Johnston, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Johnston, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who afterward became his wife, while he was serving under Washington during that memorable winter at Valley Forge. They were married in Chester county in 1785, and soon after moved to Allegheny county, settling a few miles from Pittsburg, but subsequently removed to the vicinity of Noblestown. In 1797 he came with his family, consisting of a wife and six children, to Butler county, and settled in what is now Franklin township, where he developed a large and valuable farm. He died January 12, 1818, at the age of fifty-three, leaving a widow and eleven children. The six oldest were born in Allegheny county, and the remaining five in Butler county. Their names are as follows: Moses, Aaron, Thomas, John, James, Margaret, who married William Stewart, of Butler, and died May 20, 1884, leaving two daughters; Jemima, who married John McCandless, of Centre township, reared a large family, and died in Butler in September, 1881; Elizabeth, who married Edward White, of Whitestown, had eight children by this union, six of whom are living, and some years after Mr. White's death married William C. Martin, and died in 1876; William, Charles Craven, and Susannah, who married Rev. H. Bradshaw, a Methodist Episcopal minister, removed to Iowa, and died there many years ago. The best tribute that can be paid to the memory of Charles Sullivan and wife is, that the training in the family circle was such, that no stain of dishonor has ever rested upon any of their children.

MOSES SULLIVAN, eldest in the family of Charles Sullivan, was born in Allegheny county, October 9, 1786, came to Butler county with the family in 1797, availed himself of all the means within his reach to secure an education, and became a scholarly man. With his brother John he established the *Butler Centinel* in 1820, represented Butler county in both branches of the General Assembly for many years, and was president of the state board of canal commissioners under Governor Ritner's administration. He was a modest, unassuming and popular gentleman, and the people often expressed their confidence in him. He married Susan Mitchell, of Harrisburg, who became the mother of three children. Their eldest son, Lieut. Aaron Sullivan, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, a bright young lawyer, laid down his life in the War of the Rebellion in defense of his country. Moses Sullivan died May 21, 1839.

AARON SULLIVAN was born in Allegheny county, September 4, 1788, mar-

ried a Miss Wendt, and reared a large family. He was successfully engaged in the manufacture of glass at Birmingham, Allegheny county, being one of the pioneers in this business, with which he was closely associated until his death, about 1830.

THOMAS SULLIVAN was born in Allegheny county, February 26, 1791, and led a quiet home life on and near the old paternal farm, and in Prospect, Butler county. Of a most genial disposition, he was a favorite in the circle of his acquaintance. He married a Miss Jones, reared a large family, and died in Prospect nearly half a century ago. He enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, and held the office of justice of the peace many years.

JOHN SULLIVAN was born in Allegheny county, June 19, 1793, and removed with the family to Butler county when about four years old. In addition to a common school education, he was greatly aided by his mother and oldest brother in becoming proficient in the elementary branches of learning. He wrote a fair hand, was a good mathematician, and an expert accountant. He served with his three elder brothers in the War of 1812. in Capt. Robert Martin's Company. After his return he taught school in the neighborhood, and finally entered the store of Walter Lowrie, in Butler, in 1818, having been called to take charge of the business during Mr. Lowrie's absence as United States Senator. In 1820, in connection with his brother Moses, he established the *Butler Centinel*, and continued in connection with that paper until 1824. He served as treasurer of Butler county in 1825-26, and in 1827 opened a store in the brick building which he had previously erected on the northwest corner of the Diamond, where he conducted a mercantile business until 1831. In that year he purchased a large tract of unimproved land, located about a mile northwest of Butler, and expended much labor and money in improving and developing it into a farm, involving extensive clearing, the erection of a home and tenant buildings, a commodious barn, a mill with a very expensive stone dam, necessary road making and other improvements. In 1836 he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Butler county, serving until 1839, and at different periods in his life he filled other important public trusts. The strain in developing the farm left him with broken health, from which he never fully recovered. In 1843 he returned with his family to Butler, and died at his home in that borough, November 2, 1854. Mr. Sullivan was married in 1821, to Miss Mary McPherrin, youngest daughter of Rev. John McPherrin, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian church. They had four children. Charles and Amelia died in infancy; the other two, John M., and Mary E., are residents of Butler. Mr. Sullivan was a Whig, in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith, and for many years a trustee of the Presbyterian church, of Butler. He was always loyally devoted to the interests of the county, and in his day his name is found among the foremost in pressing forward public improvements. His enterprise was manifested in the erection of buildings in different parts of the town, his enlistment as an active manager in turnpike companies, and his aid in the establishment and support of schools before the existence of our present school system. Amidst the cares of a busy life he was never forgetful of the supreme importance of education. In his youth and early manhood he had cultivated a taste for the best authors in prose and

poetry, and his little library was well stored with their works. He was an enterprising, generous and liberal citizen, of a cheerful and hopeful temper, social in disposition, exemplary in all the relations of life, outspoken in his convictions, fearless in maintaining the right, and a good representative of the worthy band of pioneers who laid the foundations of Butler's prosperity.

JAMES SULLIVAN was born in Allegheny county, March 8, 1795, and became the possessor of the old homestead in Franklin township. He was a prosperous farmer and for a short time a merchant. He married Dorcas McGowan, to whom were born three children, two sons and one daughter. One of the sons is a lawyer in Pittsburg, the other a merchant in Beaver Falls, and the daughter is the wife of Dr. Richardson, of Prospect. Mr. Sullivan died many years since.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN was born on the old homestead in Butler county, December 5, 1804. He was for some years associated with his brother Aaron in the glass business at Birmingham. After his brother's death, he pursued the same business at Wheeling, West Virginia, for a while, then returned to Butler county, and lived for several years on a farm. He finally removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he resided until his death, successfully engaged in the mercantile business. His widow and a daughter are residents of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES CRAVEN SULLIVAN was born at the old country home, in Butler county, March 10, 1807, graduated at Jefferson College in 1828, studied law in Butler with Gen. William Ayres, was admitted to practice in 1831, and for thirty years was one of the most distinguished and successful members of the Butler bar. He served six years in the State Senate, was a recognized leader in that body in all matters of State reform, and there is a law on the statute book regarding the morality of our people, better known to lawyers as "the Sullivan Law," which has received the unqualified approval of all good citizens. He was the leader in the movement to secure railroad communication to Butler, and was president of the North Western Railroad Company, the first organization looking to that end. Mr. Sullivan was a Whig in politics, and later a Republican, and a Presbyterian in religious faith. In 1846 he married a Miss Seltzer, of Lebanon county. They had five children, two sons and three daughters, who, with the widow, are still living. Both the sons are lawyers, one practicing in Pittsburg and the other in Bradford. Mr. Sullivan died February 27, 1860.

COL. JOHN MCPHERRIN SULLIVAN, son of John and Mary (McPherrin) Sullivan, was born in the borough of Butler August 9, 1822. At that date his father was one of the proprietors and publishers of the *Butler Centinel*, was afterwards a merchant in Butler, then a farmer, and filled the offices of county treasurer and prothonotary. His paternal grandfather, Charles Sullivan, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in what is now Franklin township in 1797, while his maternal grandfather, Rev. John McPherrin, settled on a farm in what is now Clay township in 1805. Mr. McPherrin was the first settled minister of any denomination in Butler county, and had two daughters, one of whom married Walter Lowrie, and the other John Sullivan. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the old stone academy of Butler, under the tuition,

severally, of Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., Rev. Douthett, Alexander Shirran and Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., and entered Jefferson College in November, 1838. He graduated at that institution on September 25, 1843, in a class of forty-seven, representing thirteen states, with an award from the faculty of one of the first honors of the class, and was assigned to deliver the valedictory. Among his well-known classmates were Rev. Dr. James Matthews, of San Francisco; Hon. A. W. Hendricks, of Indianapolis; Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of Washington; Hon. John P. Penney and Gen. J. B. Switzer, of Pittsburg, and Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, of Allegheny.

Immediately after leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, and was admitted to practice December 9, 1845. A few months later he formed a law partnership with Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, which continued until January 1, 1855. The winters of 1845 and 1846 were spent at Harrisburg, as a legislative correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, *Philadelphia Enquirer*, and *Pittsburg Commercial*. He served as assistant clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850, and as chief clerk in 1852 and 1853. His last election was a unanimous one, every member of the Senate being present and voting for him, while a unanimous vote of thanks was recorded at the close of his term. This was all the more gratifying to him as the Senate at that time was nearly equally divided in politics.

In January, 1855, Colonel Sullivan became deputy secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Governor Pollock, Andrew G. Curtin being secretary of the Commonwealth. At the close of Governor Pollock's administration, in January, 1858, Colonel Sullivan was appointed deputy superintendent of common schools, and held that office until July, 1860, when he resigned to assume the duties of secretary of the Republican State Committee in the memorable campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. After the presidential election he returned to his home in Butler, where he remained until July, 1861, when he received an invitation from Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, urging him to come immediately to Washington, and render assistance in the rapidly accumulating work of the war department. This summons was at once obeyed, and from that date until April 1, 1867, Colonel Sullivan held the position of chief corresponding clerk in the office of the quartermaster-general of the army. These were nearly six years of very arduous labor. Over thirty letter-press volumes in the files of the war department, bearing the impress of his handwriting, remain as witnesses of his official work. These duties were supplemented during the war by unremitting services for the soldiers of Butler county in the field, camp and hospital, and for their friends at home, who with anxious hearts made him the medium to aid them in planning and executing their kind ministries. The patriotic people of his native county owe him a debt of gratitude for his noble services in thus aiding her brave boys who went out in defence of the flag. During his residence in Washington he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, and also of the Pennsylvania Republican Association.

In March, 1867, Hon. Thomas Williams, member of Congress from this district, and Hons. Simon Cameron and Charles R. Buckalew, United States Sena-

tors from Pennsylvania, without any knowledge or solicitation on the part of Colonel Sullivan, united in asking President Johnson, to appoint him collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-third district, an office which had been vacant for several months, owing to the inability to secure an agreement between the President and Senate, then of opposite politics, as to a nominee. The appointment was made and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and Colonel Sullivan immediately resigned his position in the war department to enter upon his new duties as collector in Allegheny. He held the collectorship from May 1, 1867, to July 1, 1882, excepting a few months, interval, from July, 1869, to April, 1870. On July 1, 1882, he turned over the collectorship to his successor, and before the close of that month he received from the commissioner of internal revenue a certificate that all his accounts were satisfactorily closed, every cent of over \$7,000,000 of public money that had passed through his hands having been faithfully accounted for.

Soon after retiring from the collectorship, Colonel Sullivan, from inclination as well as filial and fraternal duty, returned to his old home in Butler. His venerated mother died May 4, 1888, in her eighty-eighth year, and with his sister, Miss Mary E. Sullivan, he has since occupied the old residence, which has been the family home for more than fifty years. Since his return to Butler he has not resumed professional life, but is ever ready to assist all worthy enterprises and to aid in every good work. He retains unabated interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the surviving soldiers, and was one of the leading spirits in organizing the movement that culminated in the erection of the handsome monument in Butler, to the memory of "Our Silent Defenders." A descendant of two leading pioneer families of Butler county, he has given close attention to the preservation of local history, is one of the best living authorities on pioneer reminiscences, and has rendered valuable assistance in furnishing data in the compilation of this volume. The title of Colonel, usually applied to him, was not acquired from military service, but followed commissions from Governors Johnston and Pollock, who each assigned him to a position on the staff of the Governor as aide, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Sullivan was married June 10, 1878, to Miss Mary S., eldest daughter of Hon. Daniel Agnew, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was called to experience the sad bereavement of her death, December 14, 1874. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been the teacher of a men's bible class in that church since February 5, 1888, which at present has an enrolled membership of fifty. In justice to him it may be said that no man in the community has won and retained to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of the whole people. Always kind, courteous and affable, Colonel Sullivan is a fine specimen of that consistent manhood whose integrity is never questioned and whose charity is a part of his daily life.

REV. JOHN MCPHERRIN was one of the founders of Presbyterianism in western Pennsylvania, the pioneer minister of that denomination in Butler county, and the first pastor of the Butler church. He was a native of what is now Adams county, Pennsylvania, born November 15, 1757, whence the family removed to Westmoreland county. His preparatory studies were pursued under



Very truly yours,
John H. Sullivan.

Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Pequea, Pennsylvania, and he graduated at Dickinson College in 1788. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. John Clark, of Allegheny county, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Redstone, August 20, 1789. On September 22, 1790, he was ordained by the same Presbytery, and installed pastor of the congregations of Salem and Unity, in Westmoreland county, where he remained until 1803. In the meantime, however, he had visited this portion of the State on a missionary tour, coming here in the summer of 1799 and preaching to a congregation under the spreading branches of a large tree that stood near the site of Concord Presbyterian church, in what is now Concord township, Butler county. Several of his audience requested him to name the embryo church, which he did, calling it "Concord," the title it has borne to the present day.

In 1803 Mr. McPherrin returned to this county and accepted calls from Concord and Muddy Creek churches, both of which he took charge of the same year. In 1805 he became a member of the Presbytery of Erie, and continued to minister to the congregations mentioned until 1813, when he resigned the Muddy Creek charge, having been installed pastor of the Butler church April 7, 1813, in connection with the church of Concord. It is also said he was pastor of Harmony church for several years. He remained pastor of Butler and Concord churches until his death, which occurred at Butler, February 10, 1822. Before coming to Butler county, Mr. McPherrin was married to Mary Stevenson, a daughter of John Stevenson of Washington county. His children were as follows: Amelia, who married Walter Lowrie; William; Samuel; John; Clark; Mary, who married John Sullivan; Ebenezer; Josiah, and Anderson. The following tribute to his memory is from the pen of Hon. Walter Lowrie, his son-in-law:

Mr. McPherrin did not write his sermons. He used very brief but comprehensive notes, which he placed in a small pocket bible. It is no easy matter to draw a faithful likeness of Mr. McPherrin's character and appearance. He was tall in person, his hair, when I first saw him, quite gray, and his whole appearance the most venerable of any man I have ever seen. Decision and energy were the leading traits of his character. He knew not the fear of man, though sometimes his firmness degenerated into obstinacy. His natural temper was warm; hypocrisy formed no part of his character, and his heart was the seat of friendship and goodwill to man. He possessed a strong mind and strong natural abilities. At Dickinson College, under the celebrated Dr. Nesbit, he had received a thorough education, and by his studious habits his mind was in a constant state of improvement. As a minister of the gospel, his zeal in his Master's cause never flagged, and a sincere desire to do good was his ruling passion through life. His eloquence was classically chaste, yet strong and nervous. His hearers were, in general, rather awed than charmed, more instructed than delighted, yet often did the tears of his audience flow before they were themselves aware of it. All his sermons were, in the highest degree, evangelical. Christ Jesus and Him crucified, was the burden of his messenger; and yet in every discourse he urged in the strongest manner the necessity of good works and a holy and christian walk, not as a means or ground of acceptance with God, but as an evidence of being in the right way.

REV. LOYAL YOUNG, D. D., was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Butler for nearly thirty-five years, and his name is a familiar one in many of the homes in Butler county. He was a son of Robert and Lydia (Gould) Young, of Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he was born July 1, 1806. When

Loyal was five years old his parents removed to French Creek, Harrison county, Virginia. He obtained a good English education in the schools of that locality, entered Jefferson College in 1826, and graduated from that institution in the autumn of 1828. After teaching a private family school in Virginia one year, he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach the gospel, by the Presbytery of Ohio, June 21, 1832. On the 25th of October following, he was married to Margaret P. Johnston, a daughter of Rev. Robert Johnston, the first pastor of the Scrubgrass Presbyterian church, Venango county, to which union were born seven sons and one daughter. Four of their sons, Robert J., Watson J., Torrence F., and James W., were soldiers in the Union army.

Mr. Young came to Butler county soon after he was licensed to preach, his first sermon in Butler being delivered August 29, 1832. The following summer he preached as a candidate, and was ordained and installed as the third pastor of the Butler congregation, by the Presbytery of Allegheny, December 4, 1833. For nearly thirty-five years he labored faithfully and assiduously in building up the church. During his ministry here he baptised about 800 children and adults, united in marriage over 200 couples, and nearly 450 persons were brought into the Butler church. He delivered his farewell sermon May 10, 1868, and the same month took charge of French Creek and Buckhannon churches, in West Virginia. He remained at French Creek eight years, and was then installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Parkersburg, in the same State, which position he filled five years. His next charge was the Winfield, Point Pleasant and Pleasant Flats churches of West Virginia, which he ministered to from 1880 to 1885. He then removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and became a supply for a few years. Here his wife died December 29, 1887, and soon after he returned to Butler, where he continued to follow the ministry up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred October 11, 1890.

While pastor of the Butler church, in 1858, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Washington College. Dr. Young was twice moderator of the Synod of Pittsburg, once of the Erie Synod, and represented the Presbytery at the General Assembly several times. He was also the author of the following works: "Commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes," "Hidden Treasure," "Interviews with Inspired Men," "Communion," and "From Dawn to Dusk." A few weeks before his death he completed a commentary on the Book of Proverbs, which has not yet been published. To Dr. Young more than to any other man was due the establishment of Witherspoon Institute at Butler. He was the guiding spirit in calling the convention which brought that school into existence, in preparing the charter, in raising money, and placing the Institute on a solid foundation. He was its principal for quite a long period, and his name is closely interwoven with its early growth and progress. In a sermon delivered July 2, 1876, Rev. C. H. McClellan paid Dr. Young the following tribute:

A man bold in the defence of truth, vigorous and active in frame, and indefatigable in promoting the interests of Christ's cause, his life and work in Butler will be remembered long after he himself shall have passed from earth. No better testimony to his ability as a preacher and pastor can be found than the well taught and strongly organ-

ized church he left in this place; no better proof of the reality of his piety and good works than the readiness with which all classes, young and old, rich and poor, Protestant or Catholic, speak his praise. He was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile.

REV. ISAIAH NIBLOCK, D. D., was one of the pioneer ministers of what is now known as the United Presbyterian church of Butler. He was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, born in the year 1794, studied divinity under Rev. John Dick, D. D., professor of theology in the United Sessions church, Glasgow, Scotland, and was licensed to preach in 1817. The following year he immigrated to New York, and preached in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1818. Soon after he crossed the Allegheny mountains on horseback, arriving in Pittsburgh, December 20, 1818, where he was appointed to supply vacancies for three months in this section of the State. He arrived at Butler three days later, and preached in the court house on the last Sunday of the year. He continued to preach as a supply until April 23, 1819, when he received a call from the congregations of Butler and White Oak Springs, which he accepted, and after filling his previous engagements, was ordained and installed as their pastor by the Monongahela Associate Reformed Presbytery, and preached his first sermon as pastor of the Butler church on the third Sunday in May, 1819. This pastorate continued in an unbroken chain for more than forty-five years, or until his death in Butler, June 29, 1864, although he was unable to preach for nearly five months preceding that event. When Mr. Niblock became pastor of the Butler church it consisted of but one elder and nine communicants. Under his ministry there were added to the Butler, White Oak Springs and Union congregations about 1,100 members. He baptised about 2,000 children and adults, and united in marriage more than 200 couples. Dr. Niblock was married after coming to Butler, to Rachel Alexander, of Pittsburgh, which union was blessed by six children, viz: Mary J.; James; Alexander; John, a United Presbyterian minister; Hugh; Mrs. Maria Zimmerman, and Harriet. The following tribute to his worth and character, written by one who knew him well, will give the reader a good idea of this pioneer missionary:

Dr. Niblock was a minister of modest disposition and retiring habits, not much known to the world, but beloved by all his fellow ministers who knew him, and much esteemed among his pastoral charge. Of him it might be said: He was a good minister of Jesus Christ—an able and faithful expositor of the Word of God. Among the first of our ministers who settled northwest of the Allegheny river, he lived to see the church and the country grow numerous and prosperous around him, and as the fruit of his own labors many added to the church "of such as should be saved." He loved the church of which he was minister, arduously and faithfully labored to maintain her principles and her purity, and the work of the Lord prospered in his hands. His life was one of self-denial, labor and usefulness, esteemed in the community and beloved in the church.

REV. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., the honored and respected rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church of Butler for half a century, is one of the few living pioneer ministers of his church in Pennsylvania. He is a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, born March 18, 1811, and is thus in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He grew to manhood in his native land, came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and entered the Western University, graduating from that institution in 1834. In 1837 he graduated at the General Theologi-

cal Seminary of New York, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Onderdonk, in Christ church, Philadelphia, the same year, and was sent to take charge of the Freeport and Butler congregations. In 1838 he was ordained a priest by the same bishop, and remained in charge of both churches mentioned until 1842, when he gave up the Freeport charge and confined his labors to Butler and vicinity. Dr. White was married October 7, 1840, to Mary Bredin, a daughter of James Bredin, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to whom have been born six children, as follows: Annie; Isabella; Thomas, an Episcopal minister of East Albany, New York; George R., attorney at law of Butler; James B., deceased, and William, a consulting engineer of Pittsburg. For several years Dr. White combined with his parochial duties those of a teacher in the old Butler Academy, and many of the leading men of western Pennsylvania look up to him with pride as their preceptor. He continued as pastor of the Butler congregation until 1877, when the infirmities of advancing age induced him to lay down the burden, although he still occasionally performed the offices of his sacred calling in the adjoining counties of Armstrong and Clarion. With the passing years this work also had to be abandoned, and now at the ripe age of eighty-four he confidently and patiently awaits the call to his eternal reward. For nearly sixty years his name has been closely associated with the religious and educational life of Butler county, and few of its citizens have won to a greater degree the unbounded love and confidence of the whole people than this venerable patriarch whose rare usefulness throughout that period is gladly acknowledged by all.

DAVID DOUGAL was one of the best known citizens in Butler county throughout his long and eventful career, and his name is inseparably linked with its history for a period surpassing the allotted life of man. He was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; born near Fannetsburg, September 23, 1778, the son of a Presbyterian minister. He obtained a good English education, and left home in early manhood, going to Huntingdon, where he clerked in the prothonotary's office. Here he studied the art of surveying, afterwards went to Pittsburg, and later to Kentucky, where he acquired a taste for adventure and free outdoor life. He next went to Detroit and acted as clerk in a trading post, meeting hundreds of Indians there, and subsequently spent some time among the Indian tribes of Ohio. These associations had a marked influence on his character that remained with him to the day of his death. He finally returned to Huntingdon, whence, about the year 1800, he came to Butler county. Upon the organization of this county he was appointed the first clerk of the board of county commissioners, and later served one term in that body. At the first sales of lots in Butler borough, Mr. Dougal proved his faith in the new county seat by purchasing several lots, some which he owned until he died. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the town for a short time, but soon abandoned merchandising to pursue the more congenial vocation of a surveyor, which profession he followed until the infirmities of old age compelled him to retire from active life. He loved nothing so well as to roam through the primitive forest, running lines, establishing corners and blazing trees to mark boundaries. He did the greater part of the early surveying in this county, and his wonderful memory retained in old age the most precise and exact knowledge of lines and sur-

veys made by himself during the first years of the county's history. He was recognized by courts and lawyers as a high and almost infallible authority on such matters.

Mr. Dougal was the agent of Stephen Lowrey, and later of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Collins, who inherited a large portion of her father's lands in this county, and he continued in this capacity for the heirs of Mrs. Collins until his retirement from active business. This responsible position afforded him the opportunity of acquiring property, and he became quite an extensive land owner. Scrupulously honest in all his dealings; correct and careful in his business habits; possessing an extensive and valuable fund of general information, fine conversational abilities and remarkable mental power, he commanded the respect of the best people of the community. There were few branches of scientific lore in which he was not well versed. In pleasant weather Mr. Dougal would sit in front of his modest home on South Main street and converse with those who chose to listen or be entertained. His manner of speech was calm, deliberate and dignified, and his subjects were history, political economy, geography, geology, topography, climate and astronomy. He possessed an extensive and accurate knowledge of the last mentioned science, and was always happy when gazing at the starry firmament or discoursing upon its wondrous beauty and grandeur. His store of local history, too, embraced the minutest details of the annals of Butler county from its erection until the year of his death.

With all these advantages he was, nevertheless, a peculiar and eccentric character, and is principally remembered by the present generation because of manner in which he lived. Though he possessed plenty of this world's goods, and might have enjoyed the usual comforts of life, he refused to improve his property, and persisted in living in one of the smallest and plainest of the frame buildings in Dougal's row until he removed to his farm in Summit township, a few years prior to his death. Surrounded by rubbish of all kinds, including his surveying instruments, maps, charts, books, etc., with a few broken chairs and a bed that defied description, he despised and discarded modern fashions and modes of living, and seemed to take a peculiar delight in the slovenly dress and unrestrained life of the rudest pioneer backwoodsman. Nevertheless, when occasion required, he would appear as a well-dressed gentlemen in refined society, and was thoroughly familiar with all the courtesies pertaining to it. Though he lived with the most rigid frugality, he was not a miser, but was generous, kind and charitable to the poor and needy. If his tenants could not pay their rents, he permitted them to remain or move away without molestation.

This gifted, strange and eccentric man never married, and died on his farm in Summit township, November 8, 1881, at the extraordinary age of 103 years, leaving much valuable property to relatives, and also to some friends who cared for him in his declining age. In appearance he was tall and erect in carriage, grave, serious and dignified in bearing, and remarkably independent in thought and action. Not only to the severe simplicity of his mode of living, but to the wonderful evenness of his temper, which he rarely suffered to be ruffled by any excitement, was largely due the uniformly good health he enjoyed throughout

his life and the great longevity he attained. Mr. Dougal was pre-eminently a peacemaker. His opportunities as a surveyor were always used to settle disputes and avoid litigation, and, as the natural result of this policy, he was often appealed to by disputants as final arbiter. In politics, he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and ever afterward a Republican. While he did not profess any particular religious faith nor attend church, he was a firm believer in the fundamental principles of christianity, and had an utter contempt for the man who treated the forms of religion with levity. The leading minds of Butler county looked upon him not only as a learned man but a philosopher, and his name will be respected as long as a single one of those who knew him best is left to do justice to his memory.

HON. JOHN NEGLEY was one of the first settlers of Butler, and was prominently identified with the history of the town and county for a period of seventy years. Born at Fort Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1778, where his parents had taken temporary refuge from hostile Indians while *en route* westward from Bucks county, he grew to manhood at East Liberty, Allegheny county, to which place the family removed soon after his birth. In 1799 he visited the territory now embraced in Butler county, and made two trips through northwestern Pennsylvania before deciding on the place of his settlement. In the year 1800, soon after this county was erected, he located on the site of the present borough of Butler, finding employment as a miller in Cunningham's mill, which stood on the site of the Walter mill. In 1806 he purchased the mill property, with considerable land surrounding it, and later built an addition for a woolen mill and established a cabinet shop near by. Besides conducting these various enterprises successfully for nearly thirty years, he also dealt extensively in real estate and became a very large land owner. In 1832-33 he sunk a salt well, with the intention of manufacturing that commodity, which enterprise cost him about \$8,000. He possessed much force of character, good executive ability and sound business principles, and his sterling worth was soon recognized by the people among whom he had cast his lot. He was the first treasurer of Butler county, was one of the early county commissioners, and in 1809 he was elected to the legislature. In 1817 he was appointed prothonotary of the county, and four years later he was again elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1822. He filled all of these positions in an able and efficient manner, alike creditable to himself and his constituents. He was a stanch Democrat until 1856, when he supported Fremont for President, and continued to affiliate with the Republican party the rest of his life.

Mr. Negley was a man of strong religious convictions and one of the founders of the Lutheran church in Butler. He was a member of the German Lutheran society and contributed liberally towards the erection of the old church building, as well as to all other churches erected in Butler during his lifetime. His generosity and benevolence found expression in various other channels beneficial to the community, while his enterprise and public spirit were manifested in many ways during his active business career. In 1816 Mr. Negley married Elizabeth Ann Patterson, who died in August, 1835. She was the mother of ten children, as follows: Mary B., widow of John G. Muntz; Elizabeth H., who

died in August, 1835; Susan A., widow of Col. Joseph P. Patterson; John H., one of the oldest members of the Butler bar; Felix C., of Pittsburg; Minerva, deceased wife of Samuel W. Haseltine; Ann McLean, deceased; James A., of Philadelphia; William C., who died in 1850, and Albert G., a resident of Chicago. Mr. Negley died August 11, 1879, in the ninety-third year of his age, and was buried in South cemetery, the land for which was donated by him in 1850 for burial purposes. Here a massive marble shaft, on which is inscribed a brief history of his life, marks the last resting place of this honored pioneer, one of the vanguard of that mighty army of civilization, which laid the foundations of liberty and prosperity in western Pennsylvania.

HON. JOHN HENRY NEGLEY, attorney at law, was born near the old Negley mill, in the southern part of what is now the borough of Butler, February 7, 1823, son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Patterson) Negley, pioneers of the county. His boyhood days were passed in this village, and his primary education was obtained in the old Butler Academy. In the fall of 1841 he entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies for three terms. Returning home in the spring of 1843, he commenced the study of law under Hon. John Beebe, and was admitted to the bar March 25, 1845. He at once began practice, and for fifty years he has continued in the duties thereof, being now one of the oldest members of the Butler county bar. In March, 1848, he was appointed deputy attorney general for this county, which he held about one year. In 1850 the office became elective, and he was the first district attorney elected in the county, filling that position the full term of three years. In 1855 he became proprietor and editor of the *Democratic Herald*, which he published until July, 1858, when he sold the office.

Mr. Negley was an adherent of the Democratic party until the exciting period preceding the war, when he became a Republican. In 1861 he was appointed enrolling officer for Butler county, an office established for the purpose of enrolling the names of those subject to draft, the duties of which covered a period of nearly a year. In 1862 he was a member of Capt. J. Gilmore Campbell's company of militia, which responded to the call of Governor Curtin to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. In October, 1863, Mr. Negley was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the legislature, and was twice re-elected, serving three years in that capacity. During his term of service he was largely instrumental in obtaining legislation that secured the first railroad completed in Butler county, extending from Freeport to Butler, now a part of the West Penn. In April, 1869, he purchased the *Butler Citizen*, which he edited and published until September, 1888, a period of nearly twenty years, a portion of which time his son was associated with him as publisher.

Mr. Negley was married July 8, 1847, to Miss Mary Harper, of Butler, to which union were born ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Elizabeth A. H., widow of Rev. L. H. Geshwind; William C., editor of the *Citizen*; John H., of Philadelphia; Joseph P., of Pittsburg; Mary Stella; Martin Luther, who was drowned in Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, in August, 1884; Felix C., and Edgar Hayes. Mr. Negley was born and reared a Lutheran, and since early manhood he has been prominently connected with the growth and

progress of the English Lutheran church of Butler, being to-day one of its oldest and most honored members.

SQUIRE WILLIAM CAMPBELL was one of the first settlers in the borough of Butler. He was a son of Patrick and Eleanor Campbell, and was born April 27, 1772, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Scotland, who settled in Franklin county, but little of his early history is known to his descendants in this county. Patrick Campbell and wife died in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, August 23, and October 23, 1795, respectively. Their children were: Samuel; David; Robert; Patrick; William, and Eleanor, who married a Mr. Stockton. Two of the sons were in the Revolutionary war, were captured by the British and died as prisoners on an English prison ship in New York harbor. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1803 he came to Butler county for the purpose of selling a farm belonging to a friend, which was located in the northern part of the county, and on his way back remained at Butler, and purchased lot Number 57, at the first sale of lots in this borough, August 10, 1803, paying for the same forty-one dollars. On August 14, 1804, he purchased lot Number 7, for twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, and on August 16, 1804, he bought outlots 27 and 28, for \$110.50. In the record of these sales he is named "Maj. William Campbell," because of his connection with the militia. The outlots contained five acres, and were situated where the West Penn depot now stands. It is believed by his grandsons that he took up his residence in Butler at the time he made his first purchase, built a log house upon his lot, opposite the present home of William Campbell, and engaged in carpenter work for the pioneers of the village, which business he followed a few years. He continued to live in this house until the brick residence, now occupied by his grandson, was built. William Campbell was a staunch Democrat, and a leader in his party in Butler county during pioneer days. In 1809 he was elected sheriff of the county, was appointed treasurer in 1813, elected commissioner in 1815, and prothonary in 1821. He served continuously as justice of the peace from 1813 to 1822, was elected a member of the first borough council in 1817, and served in that body at different periods for many years, being chief burgess in 1828. His official career was marked by good executive ability and sterling integrity. In 1835 he engaged in general merchandising, in partnership with his two sons, James G. and William, under the firm name of William Campbell & Sons. This firm existed until 1845, when Mr. Campbell retired from active business, and turned over his affairs to his sons. He was a life long member of the Presbyterian church of Butler, a charter member of that organization, and one of its first trustees, and gave liberally toward the support of the church. Mr. Campbell married Jane, a daughter of John Gilmore, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a sister of John Gilmore, an early and prominent lawyer of Butler. Four children were the fruits of this union, as follows: James G.; William; Eleanor, who married Robert Cunningham, and Margaret, who became the wife of B. R. Bradford, all of whom are dead. The parents both died in the old homestead at Butler, the father March 6, 1849, and his wife, May 2, 1835. Mr. Campbell possessed a fine presence, a

powerful physical development, and was a man well calculated to undergo the trials of pioneer life.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sr., second son of William and Jane (Gilmore) Campbell, was born in the borough of Butler, January 18, 1818. His youth was passed in his native village, where he received a good common school education. His first employment was as clerk of the board of county commissioners. In 1835 he entered business with his father and brother, and in 1845 his father retired, leaving his sons in full control. They conducted the business successfully until 1852, when they closed out their stock. In that year they purchased the interest of John McCarnes in the foundry, in which they had owned a half interest since 1847, and established a store for the sale of the goods manufactured in this foundry and agricultural implements, which they supplied to the surrounding counties. They added a stock of general hardware in 1877. This store is still carried on by John S. and William Campbell under the old firm title, and is one of the oldest and most successful business institutions of Butler. Although practically retired from active life, because of the increasing infirmities of age, Mr. Campbell nevertheless took a deep interest in the business down to his death. He was one of the projectors, original stockholders and president of the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company, and took an active part in obtaining railroad facilities for Butler. He was also president and a director for many years of the Butler Mutual Fire Insurance Company. During the early oil days he was interested with H. J. Klingler and others in the development of that great industry. He was also one of the founders of the Butler Savings Bank, was president of that institution from February, 1877, to February, 1880, and again from January, 1886, to November, 1887, when he resigned the office. Always an earnest friend of education, he served on the school board for several years, and gave much time to the advancement of the public schools of Butler. Mr. Campbell united with the Presbyterian church in 1832, was elected a ruling elder in 1841, was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and was always ready to aid every religious enterprise. His work in the church was earnest and practical. He had the courage of his convictions, and on every moral question expressed them fearlessly. A life long Democrat, he gave an unswerving support to the principles of his party, but never sought public office. He was twice married; first, October 27, 1835, to Clarissa, a daughter of John Leslie Maxwell, a pioneer of Butler township. She died January 29, 1839. and March 31, 1841, he married Eliza J., daughter of John Shaw, of Glenshaw, Allegheny county. Their children were as follows: William, John S., James G., deceased, and Mary, wife of Joseph A. Herron. Mrs. Campbell died April 21, 1892. Her husband survived until November 17, 1893, dying in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Campbell was the last survivor of his father's family. His death brought to a close an honorable and successful business life, which was characterized by the virtues of industry, honesty and sobriety. Diligent and successful in all his undertakings, he won the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated in his various enterprises. His untiring industry, fidelity to every trust, and diligence were remarkable; while his watchfulness and care over business continued almost to the day of his death.

JAMES GILMORE CAMPBELL was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1811, and died in the same borough, November 23, 1885. He was the eldest son of William and Jane (Gilmore) Campbell, and spent his entire life in his native county. He was connected with his father and brother William in business, and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm of J. G. & W. Campbell. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Butler county, and during his term of office occurred the outbreak, growing out of the murder of the Wigton family, by Mohawk, in which he displayed the bravest determination to uphold the law and enforce the peace. He was elected a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, and was chosen by the electoral college to convey the returns of the State to Washington. President Buchanan subsequently appointed him marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, an office which he filled from 1857 to 1861, in a manner satisfactory to men of all political opinions. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Campbell was among the first to give his support to the Union cause, and when, in 1862, the State was threatened by invasion, he was active in raising a company of volunteers to go to the defence of the flag. He was chosen captain of the company, and in that post, as in all others, whether public or private, he was faithful to his duty. Mr. Campbell was never married, and for some years prior to his death was almost helpless from paralysis. But in all passing events he maintained his old time interest, and his mind remained comparatively clear to the last. Few men were better known in the county, and few wielded a wider influence. He was a man of marked courage and fearless in the discharge of his duty. In social life he was an agreeable companion, and his kind words and cheerful ways made him a favorite with all. His private life was pure and his integrity above question. In his business as a merchant, for more than forty years, he always bore the reputation of a liberal giver and an honest man.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, eldest son of William and Eliza Jane (Shaw) Campbell, was born in Butler, April 11, 1843, and received his education in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, completing his studies at Washington and Jefferson College. He then went to Pittsburg, where he was engaged in the foundry business until his appointment as cashier of the Butler Savings Bank, February 6, 1871. This position he has since filled in a highly creditable manner. He is a member of the firm of J. G. & W. Campbell, lineal successors to the business established by his grandfather in 1835. He is also a director in the Butler Electric Light Company, and is interested in oil producing. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K., One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, and, like his father, he is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Butler, in which he is one of the trustees. Mr. Campbell was married June 11, 1889, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph Lusk, one of the pioneer physicians of the county. They are the parents of two children: William, and Janet.

JOHN S. CAMPBELL, second son of William and Eliza Jane (Shaw) Campbell, was born March 18, 1847, in the old homestead at Butler. His primary education was obtained in the public schools, and he afterwards attended the

military academy, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he entered his father's employ, afterwards clerked in the Brady's Bend Iron Works store, and later was bookkeeper for Tack Brothers & Company, of Pittsburg, until 1869. On the death of his uncle, James Gilmore Campbell, he and his brother William inherited their uncle's interest in the firm of J. G. & W. Campbell, and at their father's death became sole proprietors. Mr. Campbell is the principal stockholder in, and president of, the Butler Electric Light Company, in the organization of which he was the leading spirit, and he was also the principal promoter of North Side cemetery. He was a member of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, and has operated extensively in the oil fields of Butler county, under the firm name of McBride & Campbell. Their celebrated well at McBride City, struck December 13, 1884, came in at the rate of nearly 10,000 barrels per day, and they sold half of it and the lease for \$90,000. He has been actively engaged in oil producing since 1869, in various parts of this county and West Virginia. He is also the owner of a fine stock farm in Center township, and is engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and high grade horses. Mr. Campbell was married October 9, 1885, to Jennie E., a daughter of R. J. Rogers, of Attica, New York, and has two children: Richard R., and John S. He is prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and although not a member, he attends the Presbyterian church. He is a leading member of the Masonic order, and is also connected with the R. A., K. of H., A. L. of H., and the A. O. U. W.

MAURICE BREDIN is well and favorably remembered by the older inhabitants of Butler, where the greater portion of his life was passed. He was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, a son of James and Jane (Dunlap) Bredin. In 1802 the family settled in Donegal township, Butler county, where the father obtained 200 acres of land by settler's right. In 1812 they removed into what is now Summit township, about two miles southeast of Butler. Maurice was reared amidst pioneer surroundings, and was inured to the trials and hardships of early days. After reaching manhood he removed to Butler, where the remaining years of his life were passed. He married Ann Niblock, a sister of Rev. Isaiah Niblock, to which union were born the following children: James M.; John; Mary; Mrs. Maria Caldwell; Mrs. Nannie Kirker; Mrs. Sarah Lamber-ton, and Benjamin W. Mr. Bredin served two years in the borough council, in 1819 and 1821; was justice of the peace for many years afterward; served four years as register and recorder of Butler county, and also as county commissioner. In 1823 himself and brother, John Bredin, established the *Repository*, which they published several years. They were also among the prominent pioneer merchants of the borough, and carried on business on the south side of the Diamond. He died August 11, 1852, aged seventy-two years. His widow removed to Franklin and there died. Mr. Bredin was a unique character, inflexibly honest, transparently sincere, intelligent, confiding, generous and unsophisticated as a child, and always true. He was intensely loyal to Butler county and her people, and a slight or indignity offered to either, under any circumstances, evoked his sharp and stern rebuke. He had but little regard for the conventionalities of society, as to manners, dress, or equipage, and keenly criticized the innovations upon the simplicity of pioneer life. This trait in his character was often misinterpreted and misunderstood, but

if censoriously called in question to his face, received from him such withering retorts as he alone was capable of giving. Mr. Bredin possessed a tall, dignified, and commanding presence. He was genial, companionable and cheerful in all the associations of life, a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, an earnest, faithful christian. He lived and died in Butler, closing a long life without a stain upon his integrity, a marked and honored character in Butler's history. He was intensely Democratic in his political views, while in religion he was a practical member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church.

JAMES DUNLAP was born on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in Butler, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1807, and was one of the first children born within the borough limits. His grandfather, Rev. James Dunlap, was the second president of Jefferson College, and his father, James Dunlap, was a pioneer lawyer of the Butler bar, whence he removed to Mississippi and served on the bench a long term of years as United States district judge. The subject of this sketch was reared in Butler, received a good academical education, and early developed a strong taste for the surveyor's profession, which he studied under the able preceptorship of David Dougal, the pioneer surveyor of Butler county. On April 17, 1838, he married Margaret Murdock, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Connor) Murdock, of Washington county. She became the mother of four children, as follows: Samuel M., of Butler; Mary L., wife of Robert Henry, of Allegheny; Lydia R., wife of W. J. McKee, of Butler, and James, deceased.

In 1862 he became a partner of W. S. Boyd, and the firm of W. S. Boyd & Company carried on merchandising on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets for many years, and subsequently he and Mr. Boyd engaged in dealing in real estate. Although following mercantile pursuits, Mr. Dunlap did not give up surveying. As years sped by he became an enthusiast in his profession, and was always recognized as an excellent surveyor. He possessed a strong, clear, analytical mind, and was gifted with great energy and a constitution well fitted to bear the hardships of his laborious duties. Through judicious study and practice, he became a high authority on the land titles and surveys of this section of the State, and for years he was a most trusted witness in the establishment of boundary lines. He was celebrated for his clear, direct and positive statement of facts, supported by accurate and concise field notes and drafts. At the time of his death, July 29, 1892, there were few men in Butler county who had so large, a personal acquaintance with its people as James Dunlap. His memory stretched back over a period of more than three-quarters of a century, and his name was a familiar one in nearly every home.

Mr. Dunlap was one of the leading Democrats of the county, and always in line with the advanced thought of his party. Thoroughly familiar with current history, and equally conversant with the maxims of sound political economy, he was a keen and dangerous opponent in debate, and sought rather than avoided political discussion. Aggressive and uncompromising in the assertion and maintenance of his convictions, he was always careful that political differences should not disturb the harmony of personal friendships. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, was county surveyor for several years, always took a decided personal interest in the

growth and progress of education, and served on the school board for a long period. He was a man of exemplary moral character, unassuming in manner, dignified and courteous in address, chaste in conversation, and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen. His name and memory deserve a worthy place in the annals of his native town.

JOHN DUFFY, second son of Charles and Ellen Duffy, was born in Ireland, in November, 1784, and immigrated with his parents to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, where the family resided until the spring of 1796, and then crossed the Allegheny river into what is now Butler county, with the advanced guard of pioneers. They were among the first settlers of Donegal township, and located on the tract since known as the Duffy farm, where John grew to manhood. In August, 1814, he was appointed, by Governor Snyder, captain of a company in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and served in that capacity many years. In 1816 he was elected a justice of the peace, which position he filled until 1823. In that year he removed to the borough of Butler and established a general store, which business he followed until 1840, when he was appointed one of the associate judges of Butler county. He served upon the bench until 1850, and then retired from all active business. He was never married, and died in June, 1864, aged eighty years. Judge Duffy was a man of the strictest integrity, and possessed those sterling qualities which characterized the lives of the first settlers.

PETER DUFFY, third son of Charles and Ellen Duffy, was born in Donegal township, Butler county, March 30, 1798. He was reared upon the homestead farm until he was eighteen years of age, attended the pioneer subscription schools, and endured the privations and trials incident to pioneer life. In 1816 he came to Butler and took charge of a woolen mill and carding machine attached to the old grist mill, which then stood across the Connoquenessing, above the site of the present Reiber mill. This old mill was erected by William Neyman in 1800, and was one of the first of the kind in Butler county. In 1823 he entered his brother John's store, and afterwards became a partner in the business. In 1827 he engaged in contracting on the Pennsylvania canal, and continued upon that public improvement until it was completed. Mr. Duffy was appointed postmaster of Butler December 10, 1830, and held the office two years. He was then appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Butler county, and served in that capacity until 1836. In 1833 he married Deborah Dougherty, to whom were born three children, as follows: Mary, who became a Sister of Mercy, and in 1861, when the government established a soldier's hospital at Pittsburg, in which there were, during the greater part of the war, thousands of sick and wounded Union soldiers, she was placed in charge as Sister Superior, held that position until the close of the Rebellion, and died in February, 1870; Charles, who succeeded his father in business in 1873, and has since carried on merchandising at the same place, and James E., now pastor of St. John's Catholic church, East Albany, New York. When the gold excitement broke out in 1849, Mr. Duffy went to California, where he remained until 1853. Returning to Butler he resumed merchandising, which business he continued until 1863, and then retired from active business. The great oil development in Butler county embraced his

farm in Donegal township and brought him a large royalty. Mr. Duffy was one of the pioneer Catholics of Butler, and assisted in the erection of the old stone chapel, as well as both of the present church buildings. Throughout his long residence here he was recognized as one of the most charitable and useful citizens of the community. He was a man of wide information, broad views and great force of character. He died in December, 1888, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, a veritable patriarch of his native county.

HUGH MCKEE, second son of Thomas and Martha McKee, was born in the Tuscarora valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and died in the borough of Butler in 1885. He came with his parents to this county when about fourteen years old, learned the tanner's trade, and later established a tannery on the site of Berg's bank, which business he followed for many years. This tannery is one of the well remembered industries of early days. Mr. McKee was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in a company from Butler county. He was one of the first elders of the United Presbyterian church, and filled that office for more than thirty years. In 1810 he married Margaret Dunbar, a daughter of John Dunbar, of Butler township, to which union were born the following children: Jane, who married George Potts, of Altoona; Thomas; Robert; Maria, who married Alexander McBride, of Butler; Martha; Margaret; Isaiah J., who died in California in 1861, and James Cooper, a retired surgeon of the United States army, the last being the only survivor of the family. Mrs. McKee survived her husband more than forty years, and died in 1876.

COL. JAMES COOPER MCKEE, a retired surgeon of the United States army, was born in the borough of Butler, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1830, and received his education in the public schools and at the Butler Academy. He then taught for two winters in Middlesex and Summit townships, and in 1848 attended Duquesne College. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William C. Thompson, of Indianapolis, attended lectures at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1852. Dr. McKee commenced practice at Altoona, where he continued until 1856, and for the next year was located at Hollidaysburg. In 1857 he was examined by the medical board of the regular army, passed, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1858. His first duty was in charge of a body of recruits from Fort Leavenworth across the plains to Fort Union, New Mexico, a march of 800 miles. In the winter of 1858 he went to old Fort Massachusetts, Colorado, from where he was ordered into the Navajoe Indian country, New Mexico, during the Indian war, and was there until 1859. He was next stationed at Fort Filmore, New Mexico, then ordered into Arizona, and served in the Apache Indian campaign until 1860, when he returned to Fort Filmore and was ordered into a winter campaign under General Canby against the Navajoe Indians. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Fort Filmore, and, the Rebellion having broken out, he was taken prisoner by Major Baylor, who commanded a Texas Militia regiment, was paroled and finally returned to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was soon afterwards ordered to Fort Wayne, and then to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he had charge of the rebel prisoners of war. Here he was relieved from parole by exchange, and went to Chester,

Pennsylvania, where he organized a hospital; was next ordered to join General Pope's army, at Second Bull Run, and served as assistant medical director of the army. At the battle of Antietam he was made assistant medical purveyor of the army, and stationed at Frederick City, Maryland, after the battle. He afterwards took charge of a hospital at Baltimore, and was next sent to organize a general hospital at Pittsburg. In 1863 Dr. McKee was promoted to the rank of captain, and was placed in charge of Lincoln United States Hospital, Washington, D. C., with a capacity of 3,000 beds, where he remained until the close of the war. During this period 25,000 sick and wounded men passed under his attention. He was next ordered to New Mexico as chief medical officer, with headquarters at Sante Fe, where he met with an accident, was sent to Fort Wadsworth, in New York harbor, and remained there between three and four years. After a visit to Europe he became medical director of the department of Arizona, afterward served in the same capacity at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, department of Columbia, and was finally retired from active service, in 1891, for injuries received in the line of duty, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He returned to his old home in Butler, which has since been his place of residence. Colonel McKee is a gentleman of fine literary tastes, dignified character, broad views and a wide knowledge of men and books. He is the author of a pamphlet giving the details of the surrender of his command at Fort Filmore, which has run through three editions, and is highly prized by military men.

MAJ. GEORGE W. REED was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1803. His father, a native of Scotland, died when our subject was five years old, and his mother, who was born in Holland, subsequently married a gentleman named Ash. George W. was reared upon his stepfather's farm. At the age of twenty-one he visited his cousin, J. J. Sedwick, who was engaged in the harness and saddlery business at Butler, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sedwick induced him to learn the harnessmaker's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship he located at Harmony, Butler county, where he worked at his trade for a few months. Returning to Butler he soon after purchased the saddlery and harness business and property of William Criswell, and carried on that business for some time. He next bought the site and built the home where his daughter now resides, also a store building which then stood on the site of Alfred Wick's residence. He conducted business here until 1863. Mr. Reed was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization and was ever afterwards a staunch defender of its principles. In 1841-42 he served in the borough council, in 1845 was elected sheriff, and in 1861 treasurer of Butler county. In 1828 he was one of the viewers appointed by the court to lay out the road from Butler to Kittanning, and in 1845 he was one of the viewers who surveyed the road from Butler to Brady's Bend. Mr. Reed was active in the State Militia, first serving as captain and major, and in 1835 he was elected brigade inspector for Butler and Beaver counties, and in 1842 for Butler county alone. In 1848 he was elected brigadier-general, and subsequently adjutant and major of his battalion, which he virtually commanded. Major Reed was among the early oil operators of Butler county, and later in life, while not an active operator, had valu-

able interests in the Hundred Foot field and in other parts of the county. Though not actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, he owned and operated a farm close to the borough up to the time of his death, which is still in the possession of his family. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but after his marriage he joined the United Presbyterian church, and was a prominent member of the Butler society.

Major Reed was married in 1832, to Mary A. Potts, whose parents were natives of Glasgow, Scotland, whence they removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Nine children blessed this union, as follows: Anne J., widow of J. T. Lane of Davenport, Iowa; Catharine A., widow of Simpson Walker; Eliza, deceased wife of James A. Balph; Alfred G., who was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg; Nelson P., deceased, for many years a prominent publisher of Pittsburg; Agnes L., who resides in the old home at Butler; George W., deceased; Mary, wife of Charles A. Sullivan, a member of the Pittsburg bar, and Joseph, a resident of the same city. Mrs. Reed died in Butler, May 8, 1887. Her husband survived her nearly six years, and died in the old homestead, February 16, 1893. Their married life extended over a period of fifty-five years, and throughout their long residence in Butler they enjoyed the love and confidence of a large circle of friends. The gentlemanly bearing of Major Reed in all the walks and departments of life, had much to do with winning the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens. He possessed a most genial and sociable nature, and a rectitude and integrity without a stain. Temperate and moral in all things, an active and useful citizen, he earned the esteem of all, and passed away at the advanced age of nearly ninety years without leaving an enemy behind.

NELSON P. REED, second son of Maj. George W. Reed, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1841, where he also received his education in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. When his father was elected county treasurer, Nelson P. entered the office as assistant, and at the same time took charge of the register and recorder's office for C. E. Anderson, the register and recorder, who was in the army as captain of Company C., One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1863 he was appointed book-keeper for the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and subsequently business manager of that paper. He next purchased the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and later consolidated it with the Pittsburg *Commercial*, under the title, *Commercial-Gazette*, and published that paper to the time of his death. Mr. Reed was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lizzie Robb, to whom was born a daughter, Bessie, wife of Alfred G. Reed, of Pittsburg. His second wife was Miss Emma Dunlap, who survives him, and is the mother of one son, Nelson, deceased. The ability of Nelson P. Reed, as publisher of the *Commercial-Gazette*, is known throughout the State, and his success reflects credit on the place of his birth.

ALFRED G. REED, in whose honor A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, was named, was born July 2, 1839, in Butler borough, son of Maj. George W. Reed. He was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and commenced reading law with John N. Purviance. Before his admission to the bar, at the first call for troops in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was one of the first regiments to

cross the Potomac into Virginia. At the expiration of his three months' term, he re-enlisted for three years in Company H, Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned second sergeant. His regiment was assigned to General Negley's command, operating in Kentucky and Tennessee. After a brief period he obtained permission from the colonel of his regiment to return to Butler and raise a company of mounted men; but subsequently joined C. E. Anderson, in recruiting Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the nine months' service. He was commissioned first lieutenant of this company, on August 14, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of adjutant, on October 2, following. He was frequently complimented by General Humphrey on being one of the most efficient drill masters in the division. In that terrible charge at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was mortally wounded, and died on December 28, following. His remains were brought home and now rest in North Side cemetery. Adjutant Reed married Mary B. Miller, of Allegheny, who still resides in that city. One son was born to this union, Alfred G., now one of the owners of the *Commercial-Gazette*, of Pittsburg.

HON. JACOB ZIEGLER was born in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1813, the second in a family of nine children born to George and Gertrude Elizabeth Ziegler of that place. He attended the schools of his native town during his boyhood, or until the removal of the family to a farm some three miles from Gettysburg, where he continued to assist his parents in the necessary work. Finally tiring of agricultural pursuits, he concluded to seek his fortune in a more congenial occupation. Leaving home without his parents' knowledge, with a capital of but one dollar and twelve cents in his pocket, he went to Gettysburg, thence proceeded to Pittsburg, and from the latter city came to Butler, traveling the whole distance afoot and living on the scantiest fare during the journey. He arrived at William Beatty's tavern on the evening of August 21, 1831, with only twelve cents of his capital left. That kind-hearted gentleman, after learning the circumstances, gave him his supper and a night's lodging. During the evening he met David Agnew, an old schoolmate, and the following day he took up his abode at Mr. Agnew's home. About a month later he entered the *Repository* office for the purpose of learning the printer's trade. James McGlaughlin, one of the editors, asked him to take the place just made vacant by the death of a former apprentice, Neil McBride, and he says: "I agreed to do so on condition that I was to eat at the same table with the family. He said, certainly, but I would find the victuals d—n poor." "The agreement," says Mr. Ziegler, "was written with chalk on the inside of the front door of the office, and was about in these words: "

SEPTEMBER, 1831.

Jacob Ziegler came to learn the printing business with McGlaughlin & McClelland. He agrees to stay two years and six months, when he will be free. During that time we agree to furnish him with victuals, clothing and lodging.

MCGLAUGHLIN & MCCLELLAND.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

He remained faithful to this agreement, served his full time, and continued to work in the office as a journeyman. Some time later his parents, learning of his whereabouts, came to see him, and were so well pleased with his progress and

good record that his father purchased him an interest in the office. In May, 1842, he became one of the proprietors of the *Herald*, with which he was connected a few years at that period. His name is inseparably linked with that paper, which in later years was known far and wide as "Ziegler's Herald."

In the meantime he became quite prominent in public affairs, and began to wield a great influence in the councils of the Democratic party. From 1835 to 1838 he served as clerk of the board of county commissioners, and in the latter year he was appointed prothonotary of Butler county by Governor Porter. In October, 1838, he was elected as his own successor, and served three years. During this period he had studied law under Hon. John Bredin, was admitted to the bar April 18, 1836, and practiced his profession a few years. In 1843 he was chosen transcribing clerk in the State Senate, served in that capacity for two sessions, and afterwards as assistant clerk of the same body one year. In 1847 he was elected a member of the legislature, served one term, and was then appointed a clerk in the pension department at Washington, D. C. When General Taylor became president, the heads of many Democratic clerks fell under the official ax, and Mr. Ziegler's was one of them. In 1849 he went to California and spent fourteen months in the mines of the Golden State. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and served in that capacity during Governor Bigler's administration. He was an assistant clerk in the House in 1857, and chief clerk from 1858 to 1860. In 1861 he was elected chief clerk of the Senate, and served during one session. While acting as chief clerk of the House, Mr. Ziegler wrote a book on parliamentary law, which embraced the rules and laws governing the General Assembly, and various other matters of interest. This work, known as "Ziegler's Manual," was the foundation of what is now "Smull's Legislative Hand Book." He was a recognized authority on parliamentary law, and few men of his time possessed so thorough a knowledge of the rules governing legislative bodies. It may not be generally known that Mr. Ziegler was the originator of the Credit Mobilier, and that from his fertile brain sprung that great plan to raise funds for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. He, however, made little out of it, while millions were made by other prominent public men who utilized this product of his brain. So wide was his reputation for some years succeeding the Rebellion, that the *New York Herald* once mentioned his name among the prospective presidential candidates. In 1882 he was again elected to the legislature by the people of Butler county, and was a recognized leader of the Democratic party in the House. Captain Ziegler was a fluent and forcible speaker and a ready and vigorous writer. His speeches were full of pith and point, permeated with a vein of humor, and illustrated by appropriate anecdotes, which he seemed to have always ready for the occasion. He was celebrated as a story teller, and the life of every social gathering.

His title of captain was derived from his connection with the DeKalb Greys, the crack military company of Butler county prior to the Rebellion. He organized, equipped and drilled this command, and was its leading spirit during its existence. When Sumter was fired on and the flag insulted, Captain Ziegler,

seeing no hope of an honorable peace, took a firm stand in defence of the Union. He became a voluntary recruiting officer in raising men for the service, and did all in his power to assist the government during those four long years of civil strife. He served as burgess of Butler several terms, and also in the borough council. In 1867 he again became the owner of the *Herald*, took his son, Alfred G., into partnership, and continued as an editor and publisher to the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Butler, June 19, 1888, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. As a distinguished mark of respect, all places of business in Butler were closed during the funeral, and the whole town assumed the appearance of mourning. Honest, kind, generous, helpful, charitable, he died without an enemy. Both in his public career and in his home life, he had won the warmest esteem and friendship of the community. His sterling character endeared him most to those who knew him best, while the affectionate and familiar title of "Uncle Jake," given to him by young and old alike, was but another tribute to his kindness of heart and fatherly bearing from the people among whom he had lived for more than half a century.

Captain Ziegler was married June 30, 1835, to Sarah Brinker, a daughter of Capt. Abraham Brinker, a pioneer tavern keeper of Butler, and later an honored resident of the Bonny Brook settlement. Three sons and four daughters blessed this union, named as follows: Amelia; George W.; Julia E.; Annie L., wife of W. A. Lowry; Mary A.; Alfred G., and Henry, all of whom are dead except George W. and Mrs. Lowry, both residents of Butler. Mrs. Ziegler died March 13, 1881. She and husband were zealous members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years he was a vestryman and warden in that society.

GEORGE W. ZIEGLER was born October 26, 1838, in Butler, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Sarah (Brinker) Ziegler, the latter a daughter of Abraham Brinker, a pioneer of Butler. He received a common school education, and learned the printer's trade in his father's office. From 1858 to 1860, he worked at stove moulding, and was a conductor for three years on Ridge Avenue line in Philadelphia. In 1862 he went to Venango county, and was engaged in the oil business and in various other occupations for seventeen years. He then returned to Butler and opened a tin shop, which he carried on three years, when he again returned to the oil fields of Venango, Armstrong and Butler counties, where he spent three years, and then resumed the tinning business in Butler, which he followed until 1892. In that year he established his present business of "fixer." He was janitor of the court house from 1881 to 1883, burgess of Butler in 1881-82, and tax collector in 1886-87-88, when he resigned the office. He was again elected burgess in February, 1893, and filled that position for one year. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, of which party his father was one of the leading members throughout his long residence in Butler county. Mr. Ziegler married Rachel, a daughter of John Shirley, and they are the parents of nine children: J. Walter; Emma, wife of George Keck; Anna, wife of William McKee; John; Gertie, wife of Edward Tibbals; Frank; Pattie; Claude, and Mabel.

HON. WILLIAM BEATTY, one of the leading citizens of Butler county for many years, was a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1787. He was reared in his native land, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1807, finally settling in Butler. He served as a sergeant in Captain Thompson's company from Butler county in the War of 1812. In a few years he began to wield great influence in the councils of the Democratic party, and became a valued and representative citizen. He served one term as sheriff of Butler county, three terms in the legislature, and in 1836 was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1838. He discharged the duties of these responsible positions with unswerving faithfulness and recognized ability. For many years he was a popular leader of his party in this county, his strength with the people springing from his innate force of character, rugged common sense, and invincible honesty of purpose. He was one of the pioneer hotel keepers of the borough for a long period, his place being a kind of Democratic headquarters, and also the stopping place for the stage lines. Mr. Beatty was enterprising and public spirited, and though stern and austere in appearance and brief of speech, he was kind-hearted and charitable to those in need of assistance. He finally purchased a farm immediately west of the borough, built the brick residence yet standing, and resided there during the last years of his life, dying April 2, 1851. Throughout his residence in Butler he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of its best people, and was honored as a man and citizen by all with whom he came in contact.

OLIVER DAVID, for many years one of the well known merchants of Butler, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1788. His parents, John and Rebecca David, lived on the Chambersburg road, about eight miles from Harrisburg. Towards the close of the Eighteenth century the family removed to what is now Butler county, settling in Middlesex township, where the parents resided until their death, and here Oliver grew to manhood. In September, 1814, he married Ann Wells, a native of Dauphin county. She was a daughter of Joseph and Jane Wells, who removed from Dauphin to Beaver county about the same time the David family settled in Butler county. The young couple took up their abode in Middlesex township, where Mr. David engaged in farming, also carried on a tannery until his removal to Butler. Four children blessed their union, one son and three daughters, the son dying in infancy. The daughters were as follows; Jane, who married William Campbell, of Pittsburg, and after his death Henry Boyd, of Butler; Rebecca B., who became the wife of James Campbell, of Butler, and Annalanah, who married William Adams, of Fairview township. About 1832 Mr. David removed to Butler, where his wife died in 1840. Soon after locating in this borough he entered on a successful mercantile career that lasted about a quarter century. He died here November 5, 1871. Both he and his wife were leading members of the Presbyterian church of Butler. Mr. David was an industrious, careful and economical man, who devoted his entire attention to his business affairs. He was strictly honest in all his dealings, possessed a character of great firmness and decision, and was quite remarkable for his self control.

JAMES CAMPBELL was one of the prominent and best known merchants of Butler throughout a long and successful business career. He was born near

Kenet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1802, son of James and Margaret Campbell, natives of Ireland, and early settlers of Middlesex township, Butler county. He resided with his parents until after the settlement of the family in this county, assisting in the erection of buildings and in clearing the land. In 1833 he and his brother William established a grocery store in Pittsburg, and at the same time opened a store at Hookstown, Beaver county, which James took charge of and continued to manage until his brother's death, in 1835. His father died the following year, and James then erected a store building on the farm in Middlesex township, where he carried on merchandising for a short time and also looked after the farm. While on the farm he frequently drove a six-horse team, with a Conestoga wagon, to Philadelphia, exchanging the produce of the farm for goods to stock his store. He also occasionally bought cattle and drove them over the mountains to the eastern market; thus he laid the foundation of his subsequent fortune.

Mr. Campbell was married, January 21, 1841, to Rebecca Bell David, second daughter of Oliver David, one of the pioneer merchants of Butler. She was born on the homestead farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, July 23, 1820, and was about twelve years old when her parents removed into the borough of Butler. Here she grew to womanhood, and was in her twenty-first year when married to Mr. Campbell. Six children blessed their union, as follows: William Oliver, now pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sewickley; Margaret A., wife of Hon. J. D. McKunkin, of Butler; James Thompson, a merchant of Franklin; Theodore Chalmers, attorney at law, of Butler; Howard David, who died in Allegheny in 1889, where he was filling the responsible position of treasurer of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, and Clara Bell, wife of W. D. Brandon, of Butler. At the age of seventeen Mrs. Campbell united with the Presbyterian church of Butler, and died in that faith, November 28, 1858.

In 1842 Mr. Campbell removed to Butler, became a partner with his father-in-law the same year, and continued merchandising until 1864. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Butler, and its first president, and during his term of office the affairs of that institution were conducted honestly and successfully, on sound banking principles, speculation with its funds was not permitted, and the bank paid good dividends. He was repeatedly intrusted with the settlement of estates of deceased friends, duties to which he attended with the greatest fidelity. Mr. Campbell became a Presbyterian in 1828, and continued a member of that church until his death, which occurred at his home in Butler, November 16, 1886. He was for many years a trustee of the Butler church and one of its most liberal supporters. He was also actively interested in the prosperity of Wither- spoon Institute, and a warm friend of the public schools. At the time of his death, John H. Negley paid to his memory the following tribute in the *Butler Citizen*:

During all his long and active life as a merchant, his integrity was never called in question. Of strict business habits, high moral principles, temperate in life, and correct in all things, he has passed from among us at a ripe old age, leaving a name to be respected and an example to be followed. Mr. Campbell was a man of strong impulses,

and fearless in the expression of his views. He was always prompt in his support of the right, and maintained his convictions with unyielding firmness. He was also a man of quick apprehension and of far more than ordinary intelligence.

Rev. Loyal Young, his friend and pastor, spoke of him as follows:

It was my privilege to enjoy Mr. Campbell's lifelong friendship, having been intimate with him for more than fifty years. To this community it is not necessary to address words of eulogy. You all know how intelligent and useful he was. Were I to select a single word to represent his character, I would express it by the word integrity—integrity in his dealings, in his church and family relations, in his moral character, caused him to be trusted and honored.

THEODORE CHALMERS CAMPBELL, attorney at law, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1848, son of James and Rebecca B. Campbell. The early education of our subject was obtained in the public schools, and he subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute, of Butler, and Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1866 he commenced to read law with Col. John M. Thompson, completed his studies under Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar in the latter city in 1869. He practiced in Pittsburg until 1872, and then located in Butler, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession, being now recognized as one of the leading members of the Butler bar. In 1891 he was elected city solicitor, which position he filled for three years. In politics, he has always been a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious faith an adherent of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Campbell was married November 18, 1873, to Juliette Estep, a daughter of Joseph P. Estep, of Allegheny. Four children have been born to this union, viz: Louisa C.; Jean W.; James O., and Juliette E.

HON. EBENEZER MCJUNKIN was born in Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1819, and is the youngest son of David and Elizabeth (Moore) McJunkin, early settlers of the county. He lived in his native township until 1830, when his father bought and removed to Mt. Etna furnace, in Slippery Rock township, where our subject attended the common schools until 1836. In that year he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, in which institution he spent five years, graduating in September, 1841. He returned to his home in Butler county, and soon after commenced the study of law under Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, one of the leading attorneys of western Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar September 12, 1843. He entered practice in partnership with his preceptor, which continued about four years, and he was then appointed deputy attorney-general and opened an office of his own. Through the passing years he won and retained a large and lucrative practice and became one of the best known members of the bar. For half a century he has been recognized as one of the ablest, most eloquent and powerful advocates in this section of the State. In 1857-58 he was in partnership with James Bredin, but from the latter year down to the present, he has not had a law partner. Mr. McJunkin was an old line Whig until the birth of the Republican party, when in unison with some twelve or fifteen other citizens who met in the court house, he assisted in organizing the Republican party of Butler county and in placing a ticket in the field. Since that event he has been one of the prominent and influential leaders of his party in the

State. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was a member of the electoral college in 1864. During Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1862, he went out as first lieutenant of the "Blackstone Guards," a company largely composed of members of the bar of Butler county.

In November, 1870, he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and in 1872 was re-elected to the Forty-third, serving until the fall of 1874, when he was elected, with James Bredin, a judge of the district composed of Butler and Lawrence counties. He immediately resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect in January, 1875. In the drawing of lots Judge McJunkin became president judge of the district, and served in that capacity from January, 1875, to January, 1885. His career on the bench was characterized by marked ability, judicial dignity and courtesy, while his decisions were at all times recognized as fair and impartial. He was always patient and considerate with the members of the bar, but firm and unyielding in upholding the cause of justice. Since leaving the bench he has devoted his attention to his professional duties, and in the evening years of his life is enjoying the fruits of his industry. From the earliest history of the oil development he has given aid and encouragement to that enterprise, and was among the first to show his faith in the petroleum wealth of Butler county.

Judge McJunkin was married on July 29, 1847, to Jane Bredin, eldest daughter of Judge John Bredin, of Butler. Four children were the fruits of this union, viz.: John Bredin, who died in infancy; Nannie, who resides with her father; James B., a member of the Butler bar, and Libbie M., wife of Clarence Walker, an attorney of Butler. Mrs. McJunkin died in December, 1854. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and though her husband was reared a Presbyterian, he united with the Episcopal church, and has been a member of the vestry and a warden for many years. Judge McJunkin is a man of fine literary tastes, and possesses a mind well stored with the gems of the leading thinkers of the past and present. Of the purest integrity, he enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends, and has always been regarded with highest esteem by the best people of his native county.

HON. CHARLES McCANDLESS was born in Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1834. His paternal grandfather, George McCandless, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania when nineteen years old and settled near Carlisle, Cumberland county. About 1794 George McCandless married Mary, daughter of Nathan Fisher, with whom he had found employment. In 1796 he removed with his young wife to Centre township, Butler county, where he spent the balance of his life. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, the eldest son, John, being the father of Charles McCandless. In 1824 John McCandless married Jemima Reaves Sullivan, a sister of Charles C. Sullivan, long a leading member of the Butler county bar. John McCandless was county commissioner in pioneer days, and subsequently associate judge of Butler county. He was the father of three sons and six daughters, Charles being the fifth in the family. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Charles Sullivan, a native of James river valley, Northumberland county, Virginia, where his ancestors had settled about the year 1700.

Charles Sullivan was a soldier of the Revolution from Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Butler county. Charles McCandless grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in a pioneer log school house of that locality. When twenty years of age he taught school in the same building, in the winter of 1854-55. In 1856 he came to Butler, entered Witherspoon Institute, and proved himself an industrious and progressive student. After completing his education he read law with his uncle, Charles C. Sullivan, was admitted to the bar June 14, 1858, and his uncle at once took him into partnership. In a few years he became recognized as a persevering and able lawyer, and entered upon a successful legal career that closed only with his death. In 1860 Mr. Sullivan died, and our subject succeeded to his large practice, which gradually increased through the passing years. Mr. McCandless was married October 16, 1860, to Catherine, daughter of John Michael Zimmerman, one of the pioneer hotel keepers of Butler. Their children are as follows: Caroline, who married Edward P. Greely, of Nashua, Iowa; Mary B., who became the wife of Frederick Lee, and after his death married George D. Ogden, of Butler; Catherine, wife of John G. Jennings; Louisa, and Charles, who died in early youth. In September, 1862, Mr. McCandless was elected major of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, which, with other commands, went to the support of General McClellan at the battle of Antietam. A staunch and unswerving Republican, his party elected him to the State Senate in 1862, and he served in that body three years. At the Republican caucus for speaker of the Senate he came within one vote of being nominated for that position. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, which nominated Grant and Wilson as the Republican standard bearers. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, and the same year he received the Republican nomination for judge of the same district, comprising Butler and Lawrence counties, his associate on the ticket being L. L. McGuffin, of Lawrence; but a bolt took place in the convention, and E. McJunkin, his competitor for the office, was nominated by the dissatisfied element of the party. The party thus being divided, a combination was effected between the friends of Judge McJunkin and James Bredin, the latter one of the Democratic nominees. This combination was successful, and Mr. McCandless and Mr. McGuffin were defeated. In February, 1878, Judge McCandless was appointed by President Hayes chief justice of New Mexico, and filled that responsible position until October, 1878, when he resigned and returned to Butler. He at once resumed the practice of law, and continued to prosecute the duties of his profession until his death, which occurred March 14, 1893. His widow resides in the old homestead, where so many happy years of their lives were passed together. Judge McCandless was an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and throughout his long and prosperous career in Butler he was recognized as one of the leading jurists of western Pennsylvania.

HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL, United States Senator from the State of Oregon, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835. At an early period of his life his parents removed to Butler county, which claims him as a son by adoption if not by birth, and it was here that his boyhood days were spent amid the environments of a life upon the farm, a life of constant toil and priva-

tion. Having made up his mind to obtain an education, he never relaxed his efforts until he was admitted to Witherspoon Institute, from which institution he was graduated. The difficulties that beset his path seemed but to exert him to more persistent effort, and bending every energy he overcame all obstacles, so that at an early age he was the possessor of not only a good English education, but was also a fair classical scholar. Thus equipped he entered upon the study of law, and brought to the task the same industry and indomitable will that had hitherto marked his character. With him the study of law became a passion, and at an early period he was so well grounded in all the branches of his profession that his advice was sought by many attorneys of long and active practice at the bar. In 1860 he left his native State for the Pacific coast, and after a brief sojourn in California, permanently located in Portland, Oregon. Soon after his arrival in Oregon, the War of the Rebellion was inaugurated. At that time there was a strong sentiment in California and Oregon and the adjacent territories in favor of the formation of a "Pacific Coast Republic." Th prominent leaders in this movement were men originally from the Southern States, who had dominated the politics of the coast. Thus directed it gained considerable impetus, and had it not been for the active and courageous opposition of a number of determined men this movement would probably have made the task of preserving the Union still more difficult. It was at this juncture that Mr. Mitchell first came prominently forward in public affairs. His earnest eloquence and energy were on the side of the Union, and to his untiring efforts is due in a large measure the failure of the movement to establish an independent government on the shores of the Pacific. As the leader of the opposition to this scheme he was, in June, 1862, elected to the Oregon State Senate, and for four years presided over the deliberations of that body. In 1866, the Republican party being in control of the legislature, he came within one vote of the caucus nomination for United States Senator.

In 1872 Mr. Mitchell was elected to the United States Senate, his term of office commencing March 4, 1873. His ability was soon recognized by his colleagues, and in the arrangement of the committees he was given a place on several of the most important, particularly the committee on privileges and elections, of which Oliver P. Morton was chairman. During the exciting period that followed the presidential election of 1876, this committee was charged with the duty of investigating the contested elections in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Oregon. Pending the investigations, Mr. Morton was designated a member of the Electoral Commission, and, therefore, became ineligible to serve as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. This condition made it necessary for Mr. Mitchell to act as chairman, and he conducted the investigations with remarkable ability and judgment. So successful was he in this trying ordeal, and so uniformly fair and judicial was his conduct, that his party associates accord him the praise of having so prepared the Republican side of the case that when laid before the world it was without a flaw. As a legal document defining the relations between the State and the National government, this report was accepted by the Electoral Commission as the correct and constitutional guide for its conduct in reaching a decision.

Mr. Mitchell has endeared himself to the people of his State by his efforts to free the Columbia river from the control of monopolists. Through his exertions Congress has undertaken to overcome certain obstructions in this river, which so long as they exist will make free navigation impossible. As a speaker Mr. Mitchell is clear and concise; his sentences are striking for their clear-cut compactness, and his arguments in the Senate and before the Supreme Court are conspicuous for acuteness and correctness of thought. He is a diligent student and a profound thinker, but above all he is a man of strong common sense. His success in life teaches the lesson that success comes only to those who have the energy to strive for it, and who have common sense enough to take advantage of opportunities as they are presented. The reasons for his success, outside of his stock of common sense, are to be found in his rigid industry, indomitable will and fidelity to duty, and in no man is there a higher exemplification of the truth that "Fidelity is the bond of human society, the foundation of all justice and above all things to be religiously observed." He is serving his third term in the Senate, and his standing in that body is ascertained by mentioning the committees of which he is a member, viz.: judiciary, privileges and elections, claims, post offices and post roads, transportation routes to the seaboard, and claims against Nicaragua.

HON. AARON LYLE HAZEN was born in Shenango township, Lawrence county (then a part of Beaver), Pennsylvania, February 19, 1837. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Warnock) Hazen, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Hazen, was born in Washington county, son of Nathaniel Hazen, a native of Connecticut, who was a pioneer of Washington and afterward of Beaver county; while his maternal grandfather, James Warnock, was born in Down county, Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a descendant of Robert Lyle, a pioneer of Northumberland county, whose descendants were also pioneers of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Aaron L. attended the district schools of his native township, and later the Beaver Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1858. He then entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, where he was graduated in 1861, the last year being devoted to the study of law. When Sumter was fired upon he was among the first to enlist in defense of the Union, and was mustered into the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in April, 1861. Upon the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted, but a serious attack of deafness prevented his service in the ranks, and he was appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Cumberland district. The last year of the war he served as receiving and paying teller in the United States depository at Louisville, Kentucky. In September, 1865, he was admitted to the bar at New Castle, Lawrence county, soon built up a good practice, and from 1870 to 1876 he filled the office of district attorney of that county with credit and ability. He continued in the active duties of his profession until 1884, when his prominence at the bar was again recognized by his nomination on the Republican ticket for judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, then composed of Butler and Lawrence counties. Though his associate on the ticket, John M. Greer, was defeated, he was elected and became president judge, and from January, 1885, until the division of the district by the creation of a new district out of Lawrence county in 1893,

he filled that position, with Butler as his place of residence. The act dividing the district named him as president judge of Lawrence county, which position he occupied until January, 1895. Judge Hazen was married in 1865, to Amelia J. Watson, a daughter of William Watson, of New Castle. Three children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary W., who married Porter W. Lowry, of Butler; Aaron Lyle, and Henry William, all of whom are dead. After the death of her children, the affectionate mother also laid down the burden of life, leaving the kind husband and father to mourn his irreparable loss.

HON. JOHN MORGAN GREER, president judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, was born in what is now Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret Jane (Morgan) Greer, and grandson of Matthew and Isabella (Boise) Greer, natives of Tyrone county, Ireland. He was reared on the homestead, obtained a common school education, and subsequently attended Connoquenessing Academy, at Zelienople. He afterwards taught school in Winfield township, in the winter of 1861-62, and in Jefferson township in 1863-64. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until mustered out at the expiration of his term, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In March, 1864, he re-enlisted, in Battery E, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, but the regiment having more than its quota, a new regiment was organized by the war department, known as the Provisional Second Artillery, in which he served as sergeant of Battery B, in Ledlie's Division, Ninth Army Corps, until the close of the war. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Mine Explosion, where he was shot through the left thigh by a minie-ball, while in command of his company. He was taken to the hospital, remained there until March, 1865, and was present at the surrender of Lee. He was mustered out with his regiment in February, 1866. Returning home he taught school for one term in Butler, completed his law studies with Judge McCandless, and was admitted to the bar September 23, 1867. He at once commenced practice alone, and, in 1868, was elected district attorney, filling that position three years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge McCandless, which existed five years. In 1876 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, senator of the Forty-first district, composed of Butler and Armstrong counties, was re-elected in 1880, and served in the Senate of Pennsylvania for eight years. Throughout his term of service he was a member of the judiciary committee. He is the author of a bill providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court where the lower court refused to open a judgment entered on a power of attorney on a note or bond; also of a bill which provides that no deed, regular and absolute on its face, shall be treated as a mortgage, unless the defeasance is in writing, made at the time of the deed and placed on record within sixty days; also of another bill providing that judgment by default, against one of several defendants, shall not bar a recovery against other defendants in the same suit.

In 1882, while still a member of the Senate, he was nominated on the first ballot for secretary of internal affairs, and though the whole ticket was defeated that year, he led it by a respectable majority. In 1884 he was one of the two

judicial candidates nominated by the Republican party in the Seventeenth district, composed of Butler and Lawrence counties, but the people of Lawrence county gave their support to Judges Hazen and McMichael, both citizens of that county, and he was defeated by less than 200 votes. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Everett L. Ralston, which existed until his elevation to the bench. The same year he was appointed by Governor Beaver inspector and examiner of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and after serving in that capacity four years he resigned. On the death of Judge McMichael, in 1892, he was the choice of Butler county for the vacancy, was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected. In 1893 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law dividing the Seventeenth district into two separate districts, with Lawrence county as a new district, and Judge Greer became president judge of the Seventeenth, embracing Butler county alone. He has always been a Republican, and is one of the strongest and most popular members of his party in western Pennsylvania. During his official career he has won many warm friends by his kind and courteous bearing and evident desire to be just and fair. He has made a good judge, being firm and unyielding in the cause of justice, yet ever ready to listen to the plea of mercy. Judge Greer was married on March 24, 1864, to Julia S. Butler, a daughter of John B. and Harriet N. (Stebbins) Butler. She is a native of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of four children, as follows: Hattie, who died in 1876, aged nine years; Thomas H., who is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg; John B., an attorney of Butler, and Robert B. The Judge is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., and the family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of the citizens of Butler county who were instrumental in establishing Slippery Rock State Normal School, and he has been one of the State trustees of that institution since the beginning.

COL. JOHN M. THOMPSON was born on the old homestead in Brady township, Butler county, January 4, 1830, and is the eldest son of William H. and Jane (McCandless) Thompson. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, but he afterwards attended Witherspoon Institute, where he completed his studies. He taught in the public schools for a short period, commenced reading law in 1852 with Samuel A. Purviance, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He entered into a law partnership with Purviance & Sullivan, and upon Mr. Purviance's election to Congress, he took charge of his entire practice. Since that time Colonel Thompson has built up a lucrative business in his profession, and is one of the oldest and most successful members of the Butler county bar. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and was elected to the legislature in 1858, and in the session of 1859-60 he was speaker pro tem. In 1862 he was elected major of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and Fredericksburg. He was wounded in the last mentioned battle, and then retired from the service and returned to Butler. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated General Grant for the presidency, and was one of the electors of Pennsylvania in 1872, and carried the State returns to Washington. In January,

1875, he was elected to Congress to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin, who had resigned his seat as the member from this district, after being elected judge. In 1876 Colonel Thompson was elected for a full term of two years. He was one of the promoters of the Shenango and Allegheny railroad, filled many of the offices in that company, is the attorney of the road at the present time, and has been the local attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty-two years. Colonel Thompson was married October 10, 1854, to Anna L., daughter of William Campbell, to which union have been born three children: O. D., attorney at law, Pittsburg; William C., an attorney of Butler, and Anna Elora, wife of Charles Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

THOMAS ROBINSON one of the oldest members of the Butler bar, was born July 4, 1825, in Armagh county, Ireland. His parents, Thomas and Arabella (Riley) Robinson, were natives of the same county. The family immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1832, and settled on a farm east of Pittsburg, removing three years later to what is now Penn township, Butler county. Here his father purchased a farm, upon which the parents spent the remaining years of their lives. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the homestead, and his early educational advantages were such as the pioneer schools of his neighborhood afforded. Being ambitious to obtain a better education, he entered the old Butler Academy in 1851, where he prosecuted his studies for a period, and later taught school for two years. In 1854 he was appointed clerk in the county commissioners office, and was one of the active spirits who agitated and brought about the re-organization of township lines the same year. About this time he commenced reading law under George W. Smith, was admitted to the bar September 25, 1855, and soon built up a fair practice, which has grown with the passing years. He has always looked after the interests of his clients with zeal and fidelity, and his pleadings in the several courts of the county and State have met with more than ordinary success.

Before his admission to the bar he had entered politics, and was a delegate from Butler county to the first Republican convention, which met in Masonic Hall, at Pittsburg, February 22, 1855. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, and some years later, served as a clerk in the House. During the war he was one of the earnest supporters of the Union, and did all in his power to uphold the flag in those dark days of civil strife. In 1863-64 he was chairman of the Republican county committee; in 1876 was the choice of the county for State senator, and in 1880 was a Blaine delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, which, however, nominated Garfield for the presidency. He is now superintendent of public printing at Harrisburg. Mr. Robinson has been in active political life forty years, and has been recognized as one of the local Republican leaders during that period. Throughout his life he has been an unswerving advocate of the principles of his party, and one of the most stubborn and successful fighters within its ranks. His connection with the newspapers of Butler is fully spoken of in the Press chapter. During his journalistic career his literary ability was apparent in the editorial columns of his paper, which bristled with the keenest and most vigorous invective against political opponents and their measures.

Mr. Robinson has always taken a deep interest in the public schools of Butler, and has served on the school board three years. He has also been connected with the prosperity of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, and is now serving his second term as a trustee of that institution. The temperance cause, too, has in him one of its staunchest supporters, and much of its success in Butler county is due to his wise foresight and legal advice. He married Ann E., daughter of Dr. Eli G. DeWolf, to which union thirteen children were born, nine of whom are living, viz.: Eli D.; Sallie A.; Clara B.; Adelaide K.; Arabella; Lexie; Charles C.; George E., and Thomas. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. J. DAVID MCJUNKIN, attorney at law, was born upon the old homestead in Centre township, Butler county, September 3, 1839, and is the eldest son of William and Priscilla McJunkin. His primary education was obtained in the common schools. He subsequently spent four years at the Butler Academy, the Witherspoon Institute and West Sunbury Academy, and taught school for several years. He read law with Judge McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar June 8, 1863. In 1864 he went to Franklin, Venango county, where he practiced his profession until 1873. During his residence in Franklin he was elected to the legislature, in 1869, and was re-elected in 1870 and 1871. Returning to Butler in 1873 he resumed the practice of the law. In 1879 he was connected with the Bald Ridge Oil Company, whose operations were the means of attracting the attention of oil men to the further development of the Butler field. Politically, he is a Republican, and in 1880 and 1882, he carried Butler county for the congressional nomination. In 1862 he served in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, which was called out to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State. Mr. McJunkin married Margaret A. Campbell, a daughter of the late James Campbell, to whom have been born the following children: Clara Bell; William David; Mary Christie, wife of Lewis R. Schmertz; Charles Campbell; John Welles, and Margaret Kathleen, who died in January, 1888. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always contributed liberally towards that organization.

W. H. H. RIDDLE, attorney at law, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1840, and is a son of Samuel L. and Mary A. (Schroder) Riddle, natives of Pennsylvania. His father came to Butler county in 1854, and settled in Fairview township, where he was engaged in farming for twenty-five years. He then returned to Allegheny county, where he resided until his recent death. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and at West Sunbury and Harrisville Academies, read law with Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In 1865 he was elected district attorney, and since the expiration of his term in that office, he has continued in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Riddle was married February 18, 1862, to Angeline, daughter of Robert Walker, one of the early settlers in the northern part of Butler county. Three children are the fruits of this union: Edwin S., attorney at law and court stenographer; Matilda, and Lillian. Politically, Mr. Riddle is a staunch Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884. He is one of the founders

of the Butler County Agricultural Association, also of the Farmers' Institute, and for the past seven years has been a member of the State Agricultural Society. He has always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of agriculture, and has devoted much time to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits.

CAPT. GEORGE W. FLEEGER, attorney at law, is the third son of Peter and Mary (Rider) Fleeger, and was born March 13, 1839, in Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He received a good education in the public schools, commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, and afterwards attended West Sunbury Academy. On the 10th of June, 1861, he enlisted in the Dickson Guards, an organization composed of the students of the Academy and young men of the same neighborhood. This company was finally mustered into the service as Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. Captain Fleeger participated in the following engagements: Great Falls, Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, and the Wilderness. He was captured at Gaines Hill and sent to Belle Isle prison, at Richmond, but after a month's imprisonment he was exchanged. He was also captured at the battle of the Wilderness, and imprisoned ten months at the following places: Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, and was exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, in March, 1865. In June, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and afterwards breveted captain. Returning home after the war, he commenced reading law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was associated in practice with George A. Black until 1869, and from 1887 to 1889 was in partnership with James N. Moore. Since the latter year he has continued in practice alone. Politically, Captain Fleeger has always been a Republican, served in the legislature in 1871-72, was chairman of the county committee in 1874, has been a member of the State committee, and was a delegate to the State conventions of 1882 and 1890. He was also deputy revenue collector of this district in 1869. In 1884 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and served in the Forty-ninth Congress. Captain Fleeger is a charter member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., and a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was one of the original stockholders of the Butler County National Bank, and was a director of the Bald Ridge Oil Company during its existence.

WASHINGTON D. BRANDON, attorney at law, is a son of John W. and Ruth A. (Beighley) Brandon, and was born November 1, 1847, upon the Brandon homestead, in Connoquenessing township, Butler county. After receiving a common school education, he attended Witherspoon Institute at Butler, and was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1868. The following year he commenced reading law with Hon. E. McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He continued to practice with Judge McJunkin for three years, was next in partnership with Clarence Walker, but since 1875 he has practiced alone and has built up a large and most gratifying legal business. Mr. Brandon is recognized as one of the leading members of the Butler county bar, as well as one of its most successful lawyers. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1887. He is a director and attor-

ney of the Butler Savings Bank ; is a director of the Butler Light, Heat and Motor Company ; is president of the Butler Water Company, and attorney for the United Pipe Line and National Transit Companies. He was one of the promoters of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, and is yet interested in the development of the Butler oil fields. He is one of the most useful members of the Presbyterian church of Butler, is a ruling elder in that body, and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. In all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the church he gives his time willingly, and few members of the congregation have taken a deeper interest in its material progress. Mr. Brandon was married in 1875, to Clara B., daughter of James Campbell, for many years one of the well known citizens of Butler. Five children have blessed this union, as follows : Margaret ; Elora ; John W. ; James C., and Howard Allan.

WILLIAM MCQUISTION, second son of John and Barbara McQuiston, was born in the old stone house on the homestead in Butler township, Butler county, in the year 1801. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, and subsequently established himself in that business in the borough, and carried on the same until within a few years of his death, which occurred March 28, 1872, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Mary A. Smith, a daughter of Major Smith, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who settled near Wheeling, West Virginia. Six children were born to this union, as follows ; Marshall, a resident of West Virginia ; Wallace ; Creasap, of Pittsburg ; Sarah E., widow of Dr. Sloan ; Livingston, and Nannie J., wife of L. Beaumont, of New York. Mrs. McQuiston died December 4, 1893, aged eighty-seven years.

LIVINGSTON MCQUISTION, fourth son of William and Mary Quiston, was born in the borough of Butler, May 16, 1849, and was educated at the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He read law in the office of L. Z. Mitchell, was admitted to the bar June 10, 1870, and for the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the Butler bar, and has built up a large and lucrative legal business. In 1874 he was elected district attorney, and filled the office in an able and satisfactory manner. Mr. McQuiston is one of the prominent Democrats of western Pennsylvania, and wields a wide influence in the councils of his party. He has been twice the choice of his party in Butler county for Congress, and once for president judge. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which nominated General Hancock for the presidency. In January, 1874, Mr. McQuiston married Miss Sue Beam, a daughter of George Beam, of Harmony, one of the old substantial families of Butler county, and has one son, Crissie L. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, to which denomination his father and grandfather belonged. He is connected with Butler Lodge, F. & A. M., is a member of the Chapter and Commandery, and is also a member of the K. of P., and the B. P. O. E. Mr. McQuiston has always taken a leading interest in local affairs, and given his earnest support towards building up and developing his native town.

JOSEPH C. VANDERLIN, attorney at law, is the seventh son of Stephen and Eliza (Seaton) Vanderlin, grandson of John Vanderlin and great-grandson of Nicholas Vanderlin, who were among the first settlers of Venango township,



A. A. Bonser

Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was born April 16, 1837, upon the old Vanderlin homestead in Venango township, and was educated in the common schools, at Clintonville Academy and Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg. He taught in the latter institution for some time, then returned to the homestead farm, taught school for a while, and in 1870 commenced reading law with L. Z. Mitchell, of Butler. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and, in partnership with Livingston McQuiston, has continued in active practice up to the present. In 1868 Mr. Vanderlin married Margaret J., daughter of John Kelly, of Venango township, Butler county, and has the following children: Horatio S., Samuel L., Gertie, Dessie, John, William, deceased, and Victor Paul. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat, is one of the well-known members of the Butler county bar, and in 1894 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fifth congressional district.

NEWTON BLACK, son of James and Nancy A. (Russell) Black, was born November 2, 1844, near Black's mill, Marion township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, and afterwards spent one term at Harrisville Academy. He subsequently taught in the schools of Marion township, Butler county, and Clinton township, Venango county, from 1862 until 1864. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and continued in the service up to May, 1865. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was wounded in the left index finger in the last named battle, June 17, 1864. He returned to his regiment August 2 following, and served in the battles of Weldon Railroad and Ream's Station; was subsequently transferred from the Ninth to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and was in the engagement at Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, where he was severely wounded in the head, and was confined in the hospital until the close of the war. Returning to Franklin, Pennsylvania, he spent eighteen months in the oil fields of Warren county, and then engaged in clerking. In 1867 he went to Illinois, taught school one year, and was afterwards employed as a traveling salesman for a wholesale notion house of Quincy, Illinois. In 1871 he returned to Pennsylvania and followed oil producing until 1874, when he commenced reading law with the late Judge Charles McCandless and John M. Greer. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since won his way to a leading rank in his profession and built up a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Black is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, has been chairman and secretary of the county committee, and twice his party's choice in this county for Congress. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R.; also of Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M.; Butler Chapter, Number 273, and Allegheny Commandery, Number 35, of Allegheny. Mr. Black is one of the most popular members of the bar, and has hosts of friends in every section of his native county.

S. F. BOWSER, attorney at law, was born February 11, 1842, near Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, son of Matthias and Margaret (Williams) Bowser. His father was a native of Armstrong county, of English and German extraction, and his mother a native of the same county, of Welsh and German descent. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and his early education was

obtained in an old log country school house in his native place. His preparatory education was received at Columbia University, Kittanning, from which he graduated in 1869. He subsequently attended Washington and Jefferson college, and was graduated from that institution with high honors in 1872. To get a college course he was compelled to earn the means for that purpose, and taught for a number of years in the graded schools of Armstrong and Clarion counties. While a student at Washington and Jefferson College he filled the Latin chair for a short period and prepared a number of the Seniors in Greek for graduation. After he graduated he was principal one year of the graded schools of East Brady. In 1872 he commenced to read law with Thompson & Scott, of Butler, and was admitted to the Butler county bar in 1874. Mr. Bowser at once commenced practice, in which he has since been actively engaged, and now ranks as one of the leading members of his profession in Butler county. In politics, he is a Republican, and while he has been active in the interests of his party, he has never filled any public office except that of director of the public schools of Butler. He has always been deeply interested in the prosperity of the schools and devotes a great deal of time to educational matters. Besides his legal duties, he is engaged in the production of oil with his brother, A. L. Bowser. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., the Encampment and the K. O. T. M. Mr. Bowser was married June 27, 1876, to Mary C., daughter of Col. Samuel Young, a resident of Clarion county, but later the well known editor of the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, of Zelienople. Two children have blessed this union: Mary E., and George F.

W. A. FORQUER, attorney at law, was born in Washington township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1845, son of William and Margaret (Murrin) Forquer. His paternal grandfather, John Forquer, was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, and one of the early settlers of Donegal township, and his maternal grandfather, Squire John Murrin, was the founder of Murrinsville, and for many years one of the representative men of Butler county. The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon his father's farm, attended the common schools of that locality, subsequently entered West Sunbury Academy, and later Emlenton Academy, at Emlenton, Venango county. In 1872 he commenced reading law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, was admitted to the bar in 1874, gradually acquired a prominent position as an attorney, and to-day enjoys a lucrative practice. A Democrat in politics, he soon won a leading place in the councils of his party, and in 1875 he was elected chairman of the Democratic county committee. In 1877 he was nominated and elected district attorney, which position he filled for three years. In 1888 he was a delegate from this district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, which nominated Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Forquer is president of the Democratic Club of Butler, served in the borough council from 1889 to 1892, and has always taken a very active interest in upholding the principles and measures of his party. He is chancellor commander of Butler Lodge, Number 211, K. of P. In 1881 he married Martha M. Livingstone, a daughter of Robert R. Livingstone, of Mahoning county, Ohio. Both he and wife are adherents of the Catholic church.

F. J. FORQUER, attorney at law, was born February 27, 1857, son of William and Margaret Forquer. He received a common school education and subsequently attended Sunbury Academy, and Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburg. He read law with his brother, was admitted to practice in 1879, and has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served as chairman of the Democratic county committee. Mr. Forquer is a member of the Catholic church.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, attorney at law, is the eldest son of James and Sarah (Marks) Mitchell, and was born November 22, 1842, upon the homestead farm in Summit township, Butler county. He received a common school education, and afterwards attended the Witherspoon Institute. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Before entering the service he was employed in the United States revenue department. After his discharge he entered the office of Charles McCandless, under whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He then accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Butler, which he filled until July, 1879, when he formed his present law partnership with Andrew G. Williams, and resumed the practice of his profession. The firm of Williams & Mitchell is well known throughout this section of the State. Mr. Mitchell is an ardent Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., also of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of that organization. In 1868 he was married to Annie E., a daughter of George A. Rodgers, of Plain Grove, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, by which union they are the parents of six children: Frank E., Charles M., Clara O., Mary B., Myra L., and George A.

ANDREW G. WILLIAMS, attorney at law, was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 8, 1840, son of John G. and Caroline (Snyder) Williams, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Maryland. His parents removed to Etna, Allegheny county, in 1848, having resided in Pittsburg for one year previous. Our subject had meagre advantages for an education, as he entered the rolling mill at Etna when ten years old and learned the trade of nail maker. In 1861 he became interested in the war movement, and by his personal effort raised three companies in Etna for the service. He was elected captain of the last company, but refused to accept that position, preferring to enter the ranks as a private soldier. His command was mustered into the service as Company E., Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at Second Bull Run he was commissioned second lieutenant. In the spring of 1863 he was placed in command of Company F, and subsequently at the head of his old company, where he remained until the close of his term of service. He was twice wounded, first at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, in the head and hand, and at the Wilderness, August 6, 1864, in the left temple, by a minie-ball. Mr. Williams participated in the following engagements: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Groveton, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Mud March, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Culpepper Court House, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run and the Wilderness. After his return home, on

account of his severe wounds, he was unable to work at his trade. He entered Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, and also read law at home. In 1867 he resumed work at his trade, and continued the same until 1873, keeping up his law studies during this period. In 1875 he came to Butler, read law with John M. Greer, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He at once formed a partnership with Alexander Mitchell, and the firm of Williams & Mitchell has since taken rank as one of the leading legal firms at the bar. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and has taken an active and prominent part in public affairs. He filled the office of notary public from January, 1876, to 1891, was elected to the legislature in November, 1890, and served in that body two years. He has represented his party in both county and State conventions, and has been active in its interests during political campaigns. Mr. Williams has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lucy A. Lee, who died in August, 1870, leaving three children: Carrie L., wife of A. S. Graham; Jessie A., wife of Lester C. Patterson, and Anna S., wife of Proctor V. Smith. His second wife was Miss Emma S. Ramage, whom he married in November, 1876. Their children are: John G., Benjamin R., Andrew G., Jr., and Mary E. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over forty-five years, and steward and trustee of this church in Butler for about twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and P. M. of Zeredatha Lodge; is also connected with Allegheny Chapter, and is P. E. C. of Allegheny Commandery, Number 35, K. T., and a member of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., and of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., of Butler.

H. H. GOUCHER, attorney at law, was born at Richmond, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 9, 1847. He is a son of H. B. and Eliza J. Goucher. His mother was a daughter of John Ramsey of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his father of English descent. He was reared on a farm in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where his parents settled when he was quite young. He assisted his father on the farm, and in manufacturing and shipping lumber to Pittsburg, by the old mode of rafting, until he reached the age of about eighteen years. Up to this time he attended common school during the winter terms, took an active part in literary and debating societies, and devoted himself to reading such literary and historical works as his limited means and opportunities afforded. At this age he became ambitious to attain a higher degree of education, with a view of fitting himself for the profession of the law. His parents being in moderate circumstances, he was compelled to resort to some business as a means to accomplish his cherished purpose in life. He turned his attention to the carpenter trade as the most available means of securing money to carry out his purpose. He worked at this trade for six years, during which time he attended school in the winter seasons, and otherwise improved himself by the reading and study of such books as he could command. He started to complete his education by taking a collegiate course in New Wilmington College, but owing to limited means and the lateness in life he abandoned his plans, and commenced the study of law with J. H. Donly, Esq., of Franklin, Pennsylvania, in 1871, and pursuing his studies for

the required time, was admitted to the Venango county bar in January, 1873, under the late Judge Trunkey, and in the month of April of the same year he located in Butler, where he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of an absence of five years, from 1883 to 1888, owing to ill health. During his absence he was located at Warren, Pennsylvania, and in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, and a portion of the time was engaged in the lumber business in connection with the practice of his profession. Since his admission to the Venango county bar he has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, United States district court, in many of the courts of the surrounding counties, and the courts of the State of Washington, in all of which he has practiced. He was appointed United States register in bankruptcy in 1878, which office he filled up to 1883. He has been in the active practice of his profession for upwards of twenty-one years. After his return to Butler in 1888, he purchased a tract of land in the east end of the borough, which he laid out in lots and which is now built up with fine residences, and known as "Goucherville." He is prominently identified with the Citizens' Gas Company, which successfully compelled a reduction of gas rates in the borough, and one of the prime movers in the effort to free the borough from the grasp of foreign corporations, and lends his energy to every enterprise for the improvement of the town. He filled the office of school director of the borough for over four years, three years of which time he served as secretary of the board. Mr. Goucher was married to Bertha A. Kehn, of Hamburg, New York, August 1, 1876, and by this union has three children living: Edwin L.; Laura Dee, and Mabel E., and one, Edith May, deceased. Politically, he is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in political affairs. He is recognized as a sound lawyer and a safe advocate, and stands well in the community, both as a citizen and as an attorney.

W. H. LUSK, attorney at law, is a son of Dr. Amos and Agnes S. Lusk, and was born in Harmony, Pennsylvania. His father was for many years one of the leading physicians of Butler county. Our subject was educated in the public schools and at a local academy, read law with W. D. Brandon, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1877. He at once commenced practice, and has since grown into a lucrative business. He is a Republican, but takes no active interest in political matters. Mr. Lusk was married in 1882, to Matilda, a daughter of Adam Endres, of Jackson township, Butler county, and has three children: Arthur H., Amy M., and James L. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER M. CORNELIUS was born in Worth township, Butler county, December 6, 1844, and spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm. He received his primary education in the public schools, subsequently attended West Sunbury Academy, and completed his studies at Witherspoon Institute. He afterward engaged in business in a music house in Pittsburgh, then became clerk in the prothonotary's office at Butler, read law with W. D. Brandon, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Since his admission to the bar he has continued in the active duties of his profession, and enjoys a good practice. Mr. Cornelius was married in June, 1869, to Mary M. Kelly, a daughter of Amaziah Kelly, of

Worth township. Six children have blessed this union, as follows: Clara E.; Raymond S.; Margaret J.; Florence; Lawrence K., and Jesse. Mr. Cornelius is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, and a trustee in that body. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, but has never taken any active interest in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention to the practice of his profession.

OLIVER D. THOMPSON, attorney at law, was born in the borough of Butler, September 24, 1855, son of Col. John M. and Anna L. Thompson. After receiving a common school education, he attended Witherspoon Institute, and graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1875, and at Yale College in 1879. He read law with his father in Butler, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1880. The following November he was admitted to the Pittsburg bar, where he is now engaged in practice. Mr. Thompson married Kate W. Dresser, a daughter of John W. Dresser, of Castine, Maine, January 26, 1881, and has one child, Donald. In politics he is a Republican. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1883, and to the United States Court in 1893.

JAMES M. GALBREATH, attorney at law, is the second son of Robert Galbreath, and was born upon the homestead in Winfield township, Butler county, September 27, 1852. He is a grandson of William Galbreath, and great-grandson of Robert Galbreath, the pioneer. He received a common school education, and subsequently attended Slate Lick Academy, Armstrong county, and Witherspoon Institute, of Butler. He then entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1880, and commenced reading law with W. D. Brandon, of Butler. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, began practice in Butler, and in 1884 formed a partnership with J. B. McJunkin, which is still in existence. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as school director for six years. In 1882 he married Sallie E., daughter of John Mitchell, of Butler, and has the following children: Edith, Irene and John. Mr. Galbreath is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, and one of the trustees of that society.

JAMES N. MOORE, attorney at law, was born on the old Moore homestead in Worth township, Butler county, August 23, 1859, son of Thomas and Mary Moore. After receiving a common school education he entered Grove City College, where he graduated in 1880. He taught school for four terms, read law under the late Charles McCandless, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, his office being now in the Huselton block. Mr. Moore has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party; has represented the party as a delegate in State and county conventions, and has been secretary of the county committee a number of times. In 1894 he was one of the Republican nominees for the legislature, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Butler Lodge, K. of P.

GABRIEL KOHLER is a native of Binsdorf, Ober-Ampt Sultz, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born in 1823. He received a common school education, and subsequently learned the brewer's trade. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. In

1858 he began operating a brewery in the borough, which he conducted in connection with his farm until 1880, and then retired from active business life. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church. He married in his native place Regenia Schneckenberger, and they are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Lena, wife of Joseph Rockenstein; Clement; Frank N., attorney at law; Josephine, wife of John Koppler; John; Louis; May, and Frances.

FRANK N. KOHLER, attorney at law, was born in the borough of Butler, Pennsylvania, and is the second son of Gabriel and Regenia Kohler. He received his primary education at St. Peter's parochial school, and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute. While a student at the latter institution, he commenced reading law with Hon. Charles McCandless, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He immediately began the practice of his profession, to which he has since given his entire attention. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, a member of St. Peter's Catholic church.

EVERETT L. RALSTON, attorney at law, the eldest son of John and Hannah (McCoy) Ralston, was born at Centreville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1858, and received his primary education in the common schools of his native township. He subsequently attended Mt. Union College, and was graduated at Grove City College in 1881. He read law with the late Judge McCandless, and was admitted to practice in 1883. He began the practice of the law in the fall of 1884, since which time he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession. In October, 1887, he formed a partnership with John M. Greer, under the firm name of Greer & Ralston, which continued until Judge Greer took his seat on the bench, January 1, 1893. Soon after the election of Judge Greer to the bench his son became a member of the firm under the firm name of Ralston & Greer. Politically, Mr. Ralston is a Democrat, and one of the active members of that party. He is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church, and is connected with Butler Lodge, K. of P. He married, in 1888, Carrie Helen, daughter of W. P. Smith, of Centre township, Butler county, and has three children: Charles E.; John P., and Robert C.

JAMES B. MATES, youngest son of Amos and Mary A. Mates, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, September 2, 1859, and reared in Penn township, whither his parents removed soon after the birth of our subject. He was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and taught school from 1880 to 1885, during which time he read law with Charles McCandless, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. In 1886 he opened a law office in Butler, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. He is one of the leading Republicans of the county, has served several years on the county committee, was chairman in 1887, and in 1890 was appointed census supervisor of the Tenth district, the duties of which office he discharged in a satisfactory manner. In November, 1892, he was elected to the legislature, and was known in that body as a useful and hard-working member. Mr. Mates was married August 31, 1887, to Nordena, daughter of A. C. Wilson of Butler. Three children have blessed this union: Ada C.; Helen, and James. The fam-

ily are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, and Mr. Mates is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ALFRED M. CHRISTLEY, attorney at law, was born in Cherry township, Butler county, January 13, 1860. He is a son of Thomas F. and Ann C. (Hill) Christley, and a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Christley, a sketch of whom appears among the biographical data of Slippery Rock and Cherry townships. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, and he afterwards attended West Sunbury Academy and Grove City College. He read law in the office of Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and has built up a fair practice. Mr. Christley is one of the active Republicans of the county, has been chairman and secretary of the county committee, and has always given his earnest support to the candidates and measures of his party. He is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F. and Butler Lodge, K. of P.

ALBERT T. SCOTT was born in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1856, son of Samuel and Mary S. Scott. His father, a native of Donmacmay, County Tyrone, Ireland, was born November 11, 1821, came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1824, and settled in Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county, where he grew to manhood. He learned the stonecutter's trade, and worked at that business the greater part of his life. He married Mary S. Erwin, a daughter of James S. Erwin, of Steubenville, Ohio, May 5, 1853, and became the father of six children, as follows: Sherman W.; Albert T.; Henry G. C., deceased; Mary J.; Samuel E., and James F., the two last mentioned being dead. Mr. Scott died on August 24, 1891, and his wife January 23, 1893. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and received his primary education in the public schools. He afterwards attended Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana county, and the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, leaving the latter institution in 1884. He then taught school, and in April, 1886, commenced to read law in the office of McJunkin & Galbreath, of Butler. He was admitted to the bar in the spring 1888, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Scott was married on June 5, 1892, to Jean Covode, a daughter of Henry Taylor, of Indiana county. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. In June, 1887, Mr. Scott enlisted in Company E., Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. P., and is now orderly sergeant of his company. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and takes an active interest in public affairs.

THOMPSON M. BAKER was born in Beaver township, Beaver county, April 24, 1862, son of George K. and Martha Baker. He received his primary education in the public schools, afterwards attended West Sunbury Academy, and Grove City College, and finished his classical course at the former institution, where he received the first diploma granted by that school. In 1885 he commenced reading law with John M. Russell, was admitted to practice in September, 1888, and became a member of the firm of Coulter & Baker. He has

since continued in the active duties of his profession. On February 24, 1887, he married Nannie E. Painter, a daughter of Simon P. Painter, of Clay township, and has two children, Clarence D., and Stella G.

JAMES W. HUTCHISON, attorney at law, was born June 17, 1864, in Parker township, Butler county Pennsylvania, son of James G. and Susan (Daubenspeck) Hutchison. His grandfather, William Hutchison, was one of the early settlers of Parker township, where he cleared a farm upon which he resided until his death. He was the father of three children: Rebecca J.; William, and James G. The last was born upon the old homestead and grew to manhood under the parental roof. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1864, from injuries received in the service. His family consisted of two children: Emma, deceased, and James W. The latter received a common school education, and, in 1879, entered North Washington Academy. In 1881 he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1887. He also took a commercial course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg. In September, 1887, he entered the office of S. F. Bowser, with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar, December 2, 1889. Since that date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Politically, he is a Republican; is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F.; of Butler Lodge, Number 211, K. of P., and is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church. In 1889 he married Ida M. Campbell, daughter of John H. Campbell of Butler, and has two children.

A. B. C. MCFARLAND, attorney at law, was born June 20, 1852, in Bellaire, Ohio, son of Andrew and Margaret (Marshall) McFarland. His primary education was obtained in the public schools, and he subsequently attended Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and Monmouth College, Illinois, graduating from the latter in 1875. He then entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and graduated from that institution in 1878. He was licensed to preach the gospel in April of that year, and ordained the following September, by the Butler Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church. He was at once called as pastor of the Fairview church, where he remained eleven years, and then entered the law office of the late Judge McCandless. He was admitted to the bar May 25, 1891, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Butler. In politics, he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the success of the principles and measures of his party.

ELMER E. YOUNG was born in Summit township, Butler county, April 9, 1864, son of Simon P. and Eliza Young. He was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, graduated from the latter institution in 1885, and then entered Washington and Jefferson College, where he spent two years. In 1887 he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge McCandless, was admitted to the bar in June, 1890, and has since been engaged in active practice. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Young was married June 28, 1894, to Miss Bella A. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Moore, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

JOHN D. MARSHALL, eldest son of James M. and Ruth A. (Riddle) Marshall, was born June 20, 1860, at Prospect, Butler county. He received a good education, and taught in the public schools of the county for several years. He later read law with W. D. Brandon, of Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Marshall was married on December 25, 1880, to Margaret Leise, and has two daughters, Anna M. and Margaret. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler.

WILLIAM C. FINDLEY, attorney at law, was born in Clay township, Butler county, March 23, 1854, and is the eldest child of Samuel and Sarah Findley. He was educated in the common schools and at West Sunbury Academy and Grove City College, taught school for eight terms, and read law with George A. and A. T. Black of Butler. He was admitted to the bar June 3, 1878, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Butler. He has taken an active interest in politics, was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1888, and a delegate to the State Convention in 1889. The Findley family are Presbyterians, and have always been liberal supporters of religious, benevolent and educational institutions.

DR. TENSARD ROBINSON DEWOLF was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1824, eldest son of Dr. Henry C. DeWolf, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a pioneer physician of Butler. He obtained his primary education in the public schools, and at the Butler Academy, the latter institution being partly supported by the State. In 1841 he became a student at Canonsburg College, and graduated from that institution in the fall of 1844. He then entered his father's office as a student of medicine, subsequently attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, during the winters of 1848-49 and 1850, graduating towards the close of the latter year's course. He then entered into partnership with his father in the practice of medicine, which continued until his father's death, July 24, 1854. He still prosecuted the duties of his profession until a short time before his death, which occurred August 24, 1859, from abscess of the lungs, leaving a widow and one son, Henry. Dr. DeWolf was married in June, 1852, to Mary A. McElvaine, a daughter of Robert McElvaine, one of the early settlers of Butler county. Her father was a man of some literary attainments, and belonged to a family well known in this part of the State. Mrs. DeWolf survived her husband many years. She and husband were members of the Presbyterian church, and lived and died in that faith.

HENRY DEWOLF, only son of Dr. Tensard Robinson DeWolf, was born in the borough of Butler, June 17, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Butler *Eagle*, spending three years in that business. In November, 1872, he took a position on the Pennsylvania railroad as fireman, and in 1876 as brakeman, was promoted to the position of baggage master, and in 1886 to that of conductor, which he has filled up to the present. In February, 1875, he married Sarah E. Cuthbert, of Butler, who bore him two children, Tensard and Eleanor. Mrs. DeWolf died in January, 1890, and in January, 1891, he was married to Anna B. Cupps, of Butler, to which union has been born one child, Henry

Edwin. Mr. DeWolf is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a staunch Republican.

ABRAHAM M. NEYMAN, second son of John and Mary Neyman, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and came with his parents to Butler county during the War of 1812. He remained with his father on the farm in Centre township for a time, but subsequently engaged in keeping tavern on the site of the Arlington Hotel, in Butler. He married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas McCleary, of Centre township, in October, 1823, and had two children: Thomas, and A. M. He and his son Thomas were killed, April 12, 1827, while visiting his parents in Centre township, by a falling tree that was blown down during a storm. Like his father he was an ardent Whig, and in religion, an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

DR. A. M. NEYMAN, only living child of Abraham M. and Eleanor Neyman, was born in the borough of Butler, February 6, 1826, and was a little more than one year old when his father was killed. He grew to manhood in Butler, and was educated at the old Butler Academy. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching and taught in Cranberry, Centre and Butler townships, and later taught the English branches, under Dr. White, in the Butler Academy. In 1845 he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Washington Morehead, also clerked in his drug store for two years. In 1850 he entered the office of Dr. N. J. Randolph, of Butler, and attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1850-51. In the latter year he commenced practice in partnership with Dr. Randolph, and for the past forty-four years he has continued in the active duties of his profession. In the spring of 1853 he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, and then resumed practice alone. Being without means, James Campbell assisted him to buy a horse and sufficient drugs to use in his practice, while Samuel G. Purvis erected his office, and to these two men he feels indebted for his start in life. There is perhaps no member of the medical profession in Butler county with a wider reputation than Dr. Neyman, as his many years of practice have made him known in nearly every household. He has built up through the passing years a large and lucrative business, and is still one of the busiest men in the profession. In politics, he has been a Republican since the war, prior to which he was a Democrat. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian church since its organization, and a trustee for many years. Dr. Neyman married Emmeline, a daughter of Gen. John N. and Eliza J. (Potts) Purviance. She died December 31, 1887, leaving a family of five children, as follows: Eleanor, wife of Charles S. Haines, of Boston, Massachusetts; Eliza J.; George P.; Abraham M., and Alonzo H. The Doctor has been living on the site of his present home over sixty-six years, the lot and original residence having been purchased by his mother in January, 1829.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, physician and surgeon, was born January 31, 1896, in Butler, Pennsylvania, son of John B. and Sarah (Gilkey) Graham, and grandson of Robert Graham, one of the first settlers of the borough. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. R.

McCurdy, and at the age of twenty-three he entered the National Medical College at Washington, D. C., where he remained two years. In 1861 he answered the call of his country and enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He then entered Jefferson Medical College from which he graduated in March, 1862. He again entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he remained until 1863. In 1864 he joined the United States Medical Staff of Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was subsequently appointed surgeon of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which regiment he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Butler, he resumed the duties of his profession, and since that time has enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Graham is a member of the county and state medical societies, and has been a member of the United States pension board of this district for ten years, and is now its president. He has been connected with the school board of Butler for fifteen years and ranks as the senior member of that body. In politics, he was a Republican up to 1881, but since that time he has affiliated with the Democratic party and is one of its never failing workers. He is a member of the A. G. Reed Post, Number 102, G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and the A. O. U. W. Dr. Graham was married in 1867, to Eleanor, daughter of Robert and Eleanor Cunningham, and has two daughters, Mary and Eleanor. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Among his professional brethren, Dr. Graham takes a high rank, and, as a citizen, he commands the respect of the community in which his life has been spent.

DR. N. M. HOOVER was born in North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, March 4, 1836, son of David L. and Mary Hoover. He was educated in the common schools and at Freeport Academy, and taught in the public schools of the county for some years. He began reading medicine under Dr. Thomas Mugill, of Freeport, and attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1860-61. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, and was detailed in charge of the medical supplies of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and served in that capacity for two years and a half. Returning home he resumed his medical studies, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in March, 1865. He was then commissioned by Governor Curtin assistant surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he located at North Washington, Butler county, where for more than twenty-two years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and became one of the best known physicians in the county. In 1879 he took a post graduate course at Jefferson College, and has always kept well abreast of the improvements and discoveries in medical science. In 1888 Dr. Hoover removed to Butler, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession. On April 24, 1866, he married Mrs. Susan Bates, nee Buffington, who died in 1881. He was again married, in 1883, to Sarah Halderman, of North Washington. Dr. Hoover is an ardent Republican, is a member of the Masonic order, and the I. O. O. F., and is one of the charter members of the U. V. L., of Butler. He is a

member of the State and county medical societies, and has filled all the offices in the latter. Outside of his profession he has devoted considerable attention to oil producing, and put down the first well on the McClelland farm, in Concord township, which came in at 550 barrels per day. He has been quite successful as an operator, and is the owner of considerable valuable oil property. Dr. Hoover is a director in the Butler County National Bank, and is recognized as one of the leading and progressive citizens of the community.

SYLVESTER D. BELL, physician and surgeon, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1847, son of Samuel S. and Margaret (McClymonds) Bell, and grandson of Samuel Bell, a native of Westmoreland county, and an early settler of Washington township, Butler county. He was reared in this county, obtained a common school education, and afterwards attended West Sunbury Academy and Witherspoon Institute. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. T. M. McMillan, of Fairview township, and attended lectures at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870-71 and 1873-74, graduating in March, 1874. Dr. Bell commenced practice at Millerstown, Butler county, where he continued in the active duties of his profession until May, 1890, when he removed to Butler, and has since built up a very large and lucrative practice. He is one of the surgeons for the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, and his practice equals that of any other physician in his native county. He has been president of the Butler County Medical Society for one year, and has filled the office of secretary and treasurer of the same for three terms. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and was vice-president of the former in 1891-92, and is also a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Bell was married December 21, 1871, to Mary E., a daughter of William Alexander, an early settler of Fairview township. Seven children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Harry A., Lana A., Charles E., Bessie, Gertrude, Margaret Helen and Sylvester D. He and family are connected with Grace Lutheran church. The Doctor is an active Republican, has served as chairman of the county committee, was elected to the legislature in 1881, and was one of the presidential electors in 1892.

JOHN E. BYERS, physician and surgeon, was born in Summit township, Butler county, June 15, 1848, was educated in the common schools, at Witherspoon Institute and at Iron City College. He read medicine with Dr. A. M. Neyman, attended lectures at the Medical University, New York, and graduated in 1878. He commenced practice in Butler, and has since continued in the active duties of his profession, having built up a large and successful practice. He has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Butler for fifteen years, and is one of the well-known physicians of the county. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Society, and of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and takes a decided interest in the growth and development of his profession. Dr. Byers was married, October 10, 1878, to Mary Katharine Stephenson, a daughter of James Stephenson, of Summit township. They are members of the Presbyterian church of Butler, in which the Doctor fills the office of trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, and

has served in the borough council. He is a member of the K. of P. and the W. of W., and is a charter member and a director of the Citizens Natural Gas Company.

SAMUEL M. BIPPUS, physician and surgeon, was born in Oakland township, Butler county, October 19, 1861, son of Capt. John G. and Rachel (Myers) Bippus, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. He attended the common schools of his native township, and Sunbury Academy, and graduated at Waynesburg College in 1879. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Graham of Butler, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1884. He at once commenced practice, but owing to a severe illness, gave up the duties of his profession until 1886, when he located in Butler, where he has since built up a lucrative business, and is recognized as one of the leading young physicians of the county. Dr. Bippus is a member of Butler County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Society. He is connected with Butler Council, Number 242, Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics, he is a Republican. He married Nannie, daughter of John Mitchell of Butler, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

LYSANDER BLACK, physician and surgeon, was born in Marion township, Butler county, May 16, 1854, son of James and Nancy (Russell) Black, and grandson of John Black, one of the first settlers of Marion township. He was reared on the homestead farm and attended the district school of his neighborhood until 1865, when his parents removed to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies in the schools of that place. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the oil business, and subsequently operated in the oil and gas fields of Venango, McKean and Butler counties. In 1883 he was engaged in drilling gas wells in Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington counties. He commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Walter and Benninghoff of Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1881-82, but later engaged in the natural gas enterprise. In 1886 he entered the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1890. He at once located in Butler, and has since continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Black was married January 1, 1874, to Lizzie Emery, a daughter of Robert Emery of this county. She died June 5, 1885, leaving three children: Jessie M., Lois and Alfred E. He is a member of the Masonic order, being connected with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also a member of the B. P. O. E. of Butler. Since beginning practice Dr. Black has built up a large professional business, and is one of the busiest as well as most popular physicians in the borough.

JOSEPH FORRESTER, physician and surgeon, was born in Peterboro, Province of Ontario, Canada, July 4, 1860, a son of Thomas and Catharine A. (Horton) Forrester, natives of England. In 1865 his parents settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and received a common school education. He subsequently attended Edinboro' State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1884. He then taught for one year as principal of West Springfield Academy, in Erie county, and two years as principal of the public schools of Mt. Alton, McKean county, and was afterwards general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Johnstown and Butler for two years. He commenced the study of medicine with

Dr. John E. Byers, of Butler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1891. Dr. Forrester at once located in Butler, practicing with Dr. Byers the first year, and has since built up a gratifying practice. He is secretary of the Butler County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society, and is one of the well known young physicians of the borough. Dr. Forrester is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active part in church work. He is also connected with the K. of P., and the K. O. T. M., of which he is tent physician. Politically, he is a Republican.

DR. McCURDY BRICKER, son of John Bricker, was born on the homestead in Buffalo township, Butler county, April 2, 1868. After receiving a common school education, he attended the academies at Slate Lick, Tarentum, and Freeport, and then taught school for six years. In the meantime he concluded to enter the medical profession, and commenced his studies in the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and completed them at the Medical College of Indianapolis, where he graduated on March 26, 1894. He soon afterwards became associated with Dr. N. M. Hoover, of Butler, and has continued in practice in this borough down to the present. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

STEPHEN A. JOHNSTON, D. D. S., third son of Jesse and Sarah J. (Allen) Johnston, was born September 6, 1846, in Portersville, Pennsylvania. He received his primary education in the common schools, subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute, and graduated from Iron City College, Pittsburg, in 1868. He studied dentistry with Levere & Moore, of Butler, and in 1873 located in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession for over seven years. In 1881 he graduated from the College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, and in 1882 he located in Butler, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Johnston was married in 1870, to Ocilla, a daughter of William Stoops, of Butler township, to which union nine children have been born: Frank A.; Sarah E.; Minnie O.; Charles W.; Flora M.; Wesley R.; Marion; James C., and Irene C. Dr. Johnston has given considerable attention to oil producing, in which he has been quite successful, and is president of the Producers Torpedo Company. Politically, he is an independent voter, and is recognized as one of the leading professional men in the community.

VOLNEY McALPINE, dentist, was born in Crowland, Welland county, Ontario, Canada, May 27, 1830, son of Christopher and Sarah (Houx) McAlpine, the former a native of New York and the latter of Maryland. After receiving a good English education, he commenced the study of dentistry under Dr. Brown, of Niagara Falls, and later studied under Dr. Whitney, of Buffalo, and others. He commenced practice at Welland, Ontario, subsequently removed to London, Ontario, whence he returned to Welland, in 1864. In 1865 he located at Petroleum Centre, Venango county, Pennsylvania, removed to Rouseville, in 1871, to Petrolia, in 1874, and to Duke Centre, McKean county, in 1880. The same year he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced his profession until 1888, and then went to Sitka, Alaska. He remained there in practice until the end of 1888, returned again at the end of 1889, and remained until October, 1890,

and then came direct to Butler, where he has since built up a lucrative business. For some years Dr. McAlpine was a member of the Erie Dental Association. He was married in 1858, to Lavina, daughter of William Chapman, of Pelham, Canada, and they are the parents of the following children: Archie, a dentist of Bradford; William, a physician of New York City; Amos C., a dentist of Warren; Kenneth; Victor H., and Jasmine, a physician of Wilkesburg. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church of Butler, and is connected with the K. of H., and the Royal Templars. In early life he was a Republican, but is at present an ardent supporter of the Prohibition party.

WILLIAM PURVIS, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Westmoreland county, about 1812, and settled on a farm. Owing to financial losses, he sold his farm about 1821 and came to Middlesex township, Butler county, where he purchased 120 acres of land, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. He married Isabel Dickson, who died in January, 1860. Mr. Purvis died on December 25, 1850. Their children are as follows: Nancy, who married Andrew Fulton; Isabel, who married Henry Sefton; Oliver; Samuel G.; Mary Ann, who married Robert White; Sarah; William; Robert; Agnes, who married John Dodds, and Levi, all of whom are dead. Mr. Purvis and wife were members of the Covenanters church, and were buried in Glade Run United Presbyterian cemetery.

SAMUEL G. PURVIS was born May 28, 1808, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, eldest son of William and Isabel Purvis. He resided on the farm with his parents until the age of twenty-three, and then went to Pittsburg to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1832 he came to Butler, where he continued to work at his trade for two years, a part of the time in the construction of the Presbyterian church. About 1834 he commenced contracting and building, and continued the same until 1867, in which year the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company was formed, his son, Joseph L., becoming a partner. In 1869 they embarked in the planing mill and lumber business, which they carried on in connection with contracting and building. They abandoned the latter line of trade in 1878, but continued the lumber and planing mill business, which has grown from small beginnings into one of the leading manufacturing institutions of Butler county. In 1876 Levi O. was taken into the business, which is still carried on, under the old firm name, by Joseph L. and Levi O. Purvis. Mr. Purvis was a staunch Democrat, served upon the school board, and filled the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years. He was a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, and an elder and trustee in that organization for many years. He was prominent in public matters and always took a commendable interest in the growth and progress of his adopted home. He was at one time the owner of the Democratic *Herald*, and one of the original stockholders in the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company. He was one of the projectors and first president of the Butler Water Company, and was also president of the Butler Mutual Insurance Company from its organization until his death. Mr. Purvis married Elizabeth Logan, a daughter of Joseph Logan, of Middlesex township, and their children are as follows: Joseph L.; Isabel; Samuel D.; William I., deceased;



S. B. Palmer

Levi O., and Sarah J., deceased wife of Harrison Black. He died on May 28, 1879, and his wife, in April, 1892.

JOSEPH L. PURVIS, eldest son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth Purvis, was born in Butler, October 4, 1838. He obtained a public school education, learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and entered into partnership with the latter in 1867. In that year the firm established a planing mill and two years later added the lumber business, both of which they have since conducted. Mr. Purvis is one of the original members of the Home Natural Gas Company, is president of the Butler Savings Bank, and superintendent of the Butler County Agricultural Society. He is one of the leading and useful members of the United Presbyterian church, of Butler, was one of its trustees for a number of years, and chairman of the building committee in the erection of the new church building. In politics, he is a Democrat, has been a member of the borough council, and has served on the school board for fourteen years. In 1869 Mr. Purvis married Mary Ellen Bailey, a daughter of E. H. Bailey, of Parker, and their children are as follows: Mary M.; Samuel H.; William B.; Wilson L., and Joseph D.

LEVI O. PURVIS, third son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth Purvis, was born in Butler, May 12, 1846, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1876 he became a member of the firm of S. G. Purvis & Company, with which he has since been connected. He was married to Zoe, daughter of Capt. Francis Dempsey, of Erie, Pennsylvania, of which union have been born to them five children: Harold, Clara, Florence, May and Bessie. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Purvis is a Democrat, and has been a member of the school board for five years. He is connected with Butler Lodge, F. & A. M., also with the A. O. U. W.

SAMUEL D. PURVIS, son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth Purvis, was born in the borough of Butler, January 20, 1842, received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He afterwards worked at his trade in Pittsburg and Franklin, but returned to Butler in 1865, and has since been foreman in the sash and door factory of S. G. Purvis & Company. On February 20, 1866, he married Valeria Evans, a daughter of Abijah Evans, of Centre township,—one of the California Argonauts of '49,—who is the mother of the following children: Annie E.; Ella; Perry E., deceased; Frank; Alfred B.; Samuel G., and Gracey Ferguson. Mr. Purvis is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and is a leading member of that denomination. In politics, he is a Democrat, and at present is a member of the school board. He is a director in the Building and Loan Association, and has always been active in educational and religious work.

JACOB MECHLING, SR., was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1770, and was a son of Jacob and Catherine Mechling, natives of Germany, who settled in Northampton county, whence they removed to Westmoreland county, where they died, November 1, 1827, and August 18, 1832, respectively, each having reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Their son Jacob enlisted in the United States army, and in 1792 was sent with his company to Chamber's Station, Westmoreland county, to guard the settlers

against the Indians. In 1796, after the Indian troubles had subsided, he came to Butler county and purchased a tract of land in what is now Washington township, whence he removed to the borough of Butler and engaged in the hotel business. He was also one of the pioneer merchants of the town. In 1803 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1804 a member of the legislature, and served continuously by re-elections up to 1808. In 1809 he was appointed prothonotary, in which office he served nine years. He was also a justice of the peace in 1804. He served several terms in the council, and was chief burgess of the borough for three years. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was widely known among the pioneers. A Democrat in politics, he voted for Washington in 1792, and for every Democratic president from Jefferson to Buchanan. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and died in that faith, January 10, 1861. Mr. Mechling married Mary Magdalene Drum, December 30, 1794, and their children were as follows: Jacob, born October 20, 1795; Susanna, July 8, 1797, married John McCleary, and subsequently a Mr. Cole; George, June 3, 1799; Simon, September 16, 1801; Philip, August 20, 1803; Catherine B., March 3, 1806, deceased wife of Judge Joseph Buffington; Christian, January 24, 1808; Benjamin, March 28, 1810; Henry, March 22, 1812; Samuel, June 21, 1814, and Thomas, August 30, 1816, the last being the only survivor of the family.

JACOB MECHLING, JR., eldest son of Jacob and Mary Magdalene Mechling, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1795, and died in Butler September 11, 1873. He succeeded to the hotel business of his father, and, like the latter, was one of the leading men of his day. He carried on the hotel up to 1865, when he retired from active business. Politically, he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and served as associate judge, prothonotary, and treasurer of Butler county, and was also chief burgess of Butler in 1849. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as lieutenant of a company from Butler, which was stationed at Black Rock, on the Niagara river. In early life he was connected with the Lutheran church, but in later years united with the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler, and was a leading member of that body, and for many years a vestryman and senior warden. Mr. Mechling married Jane, a daughter of John Thompson, and sister of the late chief justice, James Thompson. She died in May, 1872, the mother of the following children: Mary J., deceased wife of L. L. Lord; Susan D., wife of Col. Archibald Blakeley of Pittsburg; William T., who graduated from West Point, was a colonel in the regular army, and now resides in Texas; Jacob J., of California; Simon S., deceased, and Joseph B., of Butler township.

SIMON MECHLING, son of Jacob and Jane (Thompson) Mechling, was born September 16, 1834, in Butler, Pennsylvania, and received a common school education in the schools of that borough. He was employed for many years in the various offices in the court house, and died September 30, 1866. He married Elizabeth Ziegler, and by this union they were the parents of three children: William T.; Josephine, wife of J. O. Jackson of Franklin, and George S., of Butler. Mrs. Mechling is a resident of the borough. Politically he was a Republican, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

COL. WILLIAM T. MECHLING, eldest son of Simon and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Mechling, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1856. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Democratic Herald*, at which he worked for two years after serving his apprenticeship. He then engaged in clerking for various persons in the oil field, and subsequently filled the position of first deputy clerk of courts under Cochran and Wright for four years. He was afterwards bookkeeper for S. G. Purvis & Company eight years, and filled a similar position with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and now occupies the position of assistant manager with the Oil Well Supply Company. In 1886 he was elected to the council, and served in that body six years, being president during this time. He was elected with others of that period on the question of public improvements, independent of party, and during his service the street paving, sewerage, lighting and many other improvements were carried out by the council and the town has since become quite modernized. Colonel Mechling was one of the promoters and original stockholders of the Armory Building, and in many other ways has shown his public enterprise. He is one of the leading Democrats of Butler county, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He joined Company A, Old Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, served two years as a non-commissioned officer, and was then promoted to second lieutenant of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, and afterwards to first lieutenant, serving eight years in those two ranks. He was then elected captain of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, and subsequently colonel, which position he now holds. He served in the Pittsburg riots of 1877 with the Thirteenth Regiment, and spent seventy-one days at Homestead in 1892, with the Fifteenth Regiment; being provost marshal of the town during that period. Colonel Mechling was married April 10, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of Hon. J. T. McJunkin, and they are the parents of five children: Mary E., Martha Helen, Clara Magaw, Georgia R. and Margaret L. He is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., also of Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E. Both he and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler.

ROBERT GRAHAM, SR., was a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His father immigrated from Scotland in the last century and settled close to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where Robert was born. After arriving at manhood Robert removed to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and about 1797 came to Butler county and purchased a tract of one hundred acres, which he afterwards sold to the commissioners who laid out a part of the town of Butler thereon. This land was conveyed to the Governor of the State under the act of 1803, in connection with the Cunningham tract of 200 acres. He then removed outside the borough limits and purchased 400 acres, upon which he built a log cabin, now the site of John Berg's residence. Here he resided until his death, in 1849. He married in 1800, Sarah Brown, a sister of Robert Brown, one of the early justices of Middlesex township. His family consisted of the following children: William; Robert; James; John; Samuel; Williamson; Ebenezer; Rachel, who married Festus Young; Mary, who married Daniel Heiner; Sarah, who became the wife of Walker Reed; Lydia, who married John Crawford. Politically, Mr. Graham

was a life-long Whig. In 1832 he was elected a commissioner of Butler county. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church forty years.

JOHN GRAHAM, fourth son of Robert and Sarah Graham, was born in 1809, on the old homestead just outside the borough limits of Butler. He was reared a farmer, and was educated in the common schools. In connection with the farm his father was engaged in the manufacture of brick, and after John grew to manhood he took charge of that business and continued in it until retiring from active life. He located on Main street, Butler, in 1821, on what is now known as the Graham property, where he resided for nearly half a century. He always took an active interest in the prosperity of Butler, and though he never held any public office, was identified with the Whig and Republican parties. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. When the North Western railroad was built, he was one of the original stockholders, and took an active interest in its success. Mr. Graham married Sarah, a daughter of Charles Gilkey, a pioneer of what is now Lawrence county. Their children are as follows: Walter L; Lydia, deceased wife of William Porterfield; Samuel; Robert, an attorney of Meadville; Louisa, wife of Joel Stoddard, of Butler, and three who died in infancy. At his death, in 1893, Mr. Graham was one of the oldest residents of Butler.

WALTER L. GRAHAM, attorney at law, son of John and Sarah Graham, was born in the borough of Butler, October 25, 1831. He attended the common schools of the town, also Witherspoon Institute, and graduated from Jefferson College in 1854. He commenced reading law with Samuel A. Purviance, completed his studies with Charles C. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, since which time he has continued to practice here and at Pittsburg. In politics, he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the National Convention, in 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. He has been president of the borough council, and has always taken a deep interest in local affairs. Mr. Graham enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, in 1862, that went out to assist in repelling Lee's invasion. He subsequently filled the office of notary public, by appointment of Governor Curtin, for three years. He was married in 1854, to Catherine, daughter of Emanuel Keller, of Cumberland county; she died July 4, 1861, leaving three children: Frank, deceased; Walter H., and Annie V., deceased. His second marriage occurred in 1867, to Margaret A., daughter of John Michael Zimmerman, by which union two children have been born to them: John C., and Margaret. Mr. Graham is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for twenty years he has been a trustee in the Butler organization.

LEWIS WALKER was one of the early settlers of Butler county, where many of his descendants still reside. He was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and came to what is now Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, with the Plumer family, prior to the Revolution. About the time of his majority he located on a tract of 800 acres of land in what is now Cranberry township, Butler county, where he lived until his removal to Butler. He erected several houses on North Main street, was recognized as an enterprising man, and died in 1845. Mr. Walker married a Miss Parks, and their children were as follows: John, who died in Cranberry township; Parks, who died in Wheeling, West Virginia; David, who

was quartermaster of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Mercersburg, Kentucky; Samuel, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio; Simpson, who died in Washington, D. C.; Nathaniel, who died in Butler; Mary, deceased wife of James Borland, and Keziah, deceased wife of James Frazier.

NATHANIEL WALKER, son of Lewis Walker, was born on the homestead in Cranberry township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and there grew to manhood. In 1846 he removed to Sharon, Mercer county, and the following year came to Butler, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, purchasing his brother David's yard, which business he continued many years. He was elected treasurer of Butler county in 1862, and also filled the office of justice of the peace for a long period. Mr. Walker was one of the early Abolitionists of the county, and maintained a station on the Underground Railroad for runaway slaves. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian church and active in all good works. He was twice married. His first wife was Grizella, a daughter of John and Jane (Pollock) Crowe, who bore him two children: Samuel and John, of Butler. His second wife was Sarah M. Slater, and their children were: Leonidas, a lawyer of Denver, Colorado; Caroline, wife of W. D. Johnson, of Ohio; Clarence, and Leverett H., first lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery. In politics, Mr. Walker was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

CAPT. SAMUEL WALKER, son of Nathaniel and Grizella (Crowe) Walker, was born January 19, 1835. He was reared on his father's homestead in Cranberry township until his twelfth year. He subsequently attended school at Witherspoon Institute. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged August 6, 1861. On the 22nd of August, 1862, he joined Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with them until March 12, 1864. Captain Walker was commissioned second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps February 20, 1864, and captain March 13, 1865, and was honorably discharged from the service August 27, 1868. He was one of the last twelve soldiers, including General Howard, discharged from the volunteer service. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army September 16, 1868, and was retired from the service December 31, 1870. During the Rebellion Captain Walker participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, losing his right leg at the last named battle, May 3, 1863. While in the United States army he was located at Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, being connected with the Freedmen's Bureau as agent, under General Howard. After retiring from the service he returned to Butler, and was teller in the First National Bank until 1873. In 1890 he was elected tax collector for the borough, which position he has since occupied. Captain Walker married Caroline Zimmerman, a daughter of John Michael Zimmerman, a well remembered citizen of Butler. Two children are the fruits of this union: Samuel and Catherine McC. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., also of the K. of H. and A. O. U. W. Captain Walker is one of the highly respected citizens of Butler, and enjoys the confidence of the community in which he has so long resided.

CLARENCE WALKER, attorney at law, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1848, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Slater) Walker. He received his primary education in the public schools, afterwards attended Witherspoon Institute, read law with Judge McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Walker was married in 1877, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Hon. E. McJunkin, and their children are as follows: Wayne McJ.; Victor B.; Helen; Lucile; Clarence L., and Elizabeth. He is one of the managers of the Producers Oil Company, and is interested in oil production. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the R. A., and the A. O. U. W.

JOHN WALKER, son of Nathaniel and Grizella (Crowe) Walker, and grandson of Lewis Walker, was born at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1836. His youth was spent upon the old homestead in Cranberry township, and he was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade in Pittsburg, at which he served four years. At the expiration of this time he continued working at his trade for three years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months as first sergeant of his company. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville. After his discharge he was appointed to a position in the provost marshal's office in Pittsburg, which he resigned to fill the unexpired term of his father as treasurer of Butler county. At the expiration of his term as treasurer he went to Oil City, and was engaged in buying oil for the refineries, which business he followed until 1865. He was then appointed to a clerkship in the Freedmen's Bureau, and was stationed at Knoxville, Tennessee, under his brother, Captain Walker. In 1865 he returned to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the tinning business until 1873, when he was appointed cashier of the German National Bank, of Millertown, which position he filled acceptably for twelve years, when the bank wound up its business because of the oil supply giving out in that locality. He then received an appointment as teller in the First National Bank, of Oil City, where he remained six years, and then resigned on account of poor health. In 1891 he returned to Butler to accept his present position as book-keeper for Thomas W. Phillips. Mr. Walker was married October 9, 1873, to Sarah C. Bosler, of Philadelphia, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and is connected with the K. of H.

DAVID WALKER, son of Lewis Walker, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, in 1808, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. He subsequently went to Pittsburg and engaged in the manufacture of brick, and then returned to Butler where he established a brick yard, which he carried on extensively for several years and then sold out to his brother Nathaniel in 1847. He afterwards engaged in buying horses and cattle, which he drove to the New York markets, and continued in this business until 1854, when he obtained a contract on the North Western railroad for making a cut three miles below Butler. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in February, 1862, died from disease contracted through exposure in the service.

Politically, he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and served as justice of the peace of Butler township for ten years. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian church of Butler, and contributed liberally of his means towards that institution. He married Jane, daughter of John Gilliland, and the following children were born to this union: Elizabeth, who married Rev. D. Hall; Lewis P.; Mary E., wife of William Slack; Kesiah, wife of F. W. Rhoades; Hugh B.; Sarah B., wife of O. D. Lewis, and Martha J., wife of J. W. Yeaman. Mrs. Walker died in 1848, in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS P. WALKER, notary public, was born in the borough of Butler, March 10, 1833, son of David and Jane (Gilliland) Walker, and grandson of Lewis Walker. He received a good common school education, and was afterwards connected with his father's business until 1856, when he engaged in hauling goods between Butler and Pittsburg, which he followed some eight years, or until the construction of the railroad, when he engaged in the oil business at Petroleum Center, Venango county. From 1864 to 1874 he followed the oil business at that point, and then returned to Butler, where he continued the oil and lumber business up to 1880. Mr. Walker has filled the office of justice of the peace in Butler for eleven years, and was subsequently appointed a notary public. He was married in November, 1856, to Mary D., daughter of William Bell, of Warren, Pennsylvania, to which union six children have been born: Emma J.; William S.; Harry L.; Flora B., wife of T. H. Davis; Frank H., and Mary L. Mr. Walker is one of the charter members of Butler Lodge, Number 94, A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES McJUNKIN was one of the early settlers of Butler county. Three brothers, James, John and William McJunkin, immigrated from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania about 1796. James and William settled near what is now known as Muddy Creek church, in Butler county, in 1799. The former was born in 1777, and died in 1833. He married for his first wife Asenath Turk. She was born in Ireland in 1788, and her family were among the first settlers of Parker township, Butler county. She was the mother of two sons, David and William. Mr. McJunkin was married to Nancy Turner, in 1818, who became the mother of eight children: Mary; James T.; Hannah; Samuel; John R.; Sarah J.; Martha, and Susan.

JAMES T. McJUNKIN, eldest son of James and Nancy McJunkin, was born in 1820 upon the old homestead. He received a common school education and in early life taught school for several years. In 1848 he was elected to the office of register and recorder, and re-elected in 1851. He engaged in the insurance business in 1860, and from that date up to 1873 followed that business in connection with a foundry and marble shop. In 1867 he was elected to the legislature, and served in the sessions of 1868-69. He continued in the insurance business to the time of his death, March 16, 1885. He married Martha, daughter of John Rose, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Butler, and his family consisted of seven children, as follows: John P., who died February 6, 1866; Agnes D., widow of George A. Black; Mary E., wife of W. T. Mechling; James C.; Loyal S.; Ira, and Minnie, deceased. Politically, he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and a leading spirit in public affairs. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G,

Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, which went out to assist in repelling Lee's invasion of the State. He was a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., and Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M. In religious belief, he was a Presbyterian.

LOYAL S. MCJUNKIN, son of James T. McJunkin, was born in Butler, May 22, 1856. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at his father's death he succeeded to the insurance business, and represents many of the leading companies of England and America. He is a Republican, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the Presbyterian church. From 1875 to 1881 he was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

IRA MCJUNKIN, attorney at law, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1860, son of James T. and Martha McJunkin. He received a common school education, and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute, and at the age of seventeen he was appointed, by Col. John M. Thompson, to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1881. He then spent two years on the Asiatic Station in the United States service, and after his return stood a final examination, and by an act of Congress received an honorable discharge in 1883. In the fall of that year he commenced the study of law with Judge McJunkin, and was admitted to the bar April 10, 1886, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was elected district attorney of Butler county, which position he is now filling. He has also held the office of school director for three years. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the success of the measures and principles of his party. Mr. McJunkin is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F., and is captain of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment National Guard. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and both as a lawyer and citizen stands well in the community.

GEORGE VOGLEY, SR., was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, born August 5, 1793. He immigrated to the United States in 1836, first settling in Pittsburg, where he followed the shoemaker's trade three years. He then removed to Butler county and settled at Saxonburg, where he opened a general store, which he carried on in connection with his trade. He subsequently engaged in the hotel business in that village, which he conducted about twenty-five years. In 1866 he retired from active business and removed to Butler, where he died, February 22, 1871. Mr. Vogley was married in Germany, to Anna E. Mardorf, who became the mother of eleven children, as follows: Conrad, who died in Pittsburg, in 1883; Christopher, who died in Allegheny county, in 1871; John, who died in California, in 1871; William, who died in Butler, in 1873; George, of Butler; Edward, who died in California, in 1850; Anna, widow of Frederick Holeman; Annie G., who died in infancy; Mary E., who also died in youth; Charles C., a resident of San Francisco, and Hannah, wife of Frederick Weigand. Mr. Vogley was for many years a leading citizen of Saxonburg. In early life he was connected with the Evangelical church, but after locating in Butler county he united with the Reformed church, of which he was an active member for many years. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

WILLIAM VOGLEY, fourth son of George and Anna E. Vogley, was born in Germany, December 10, 1822, and received a limited education in his native town. He worked for his father at Saxonburg, until 1842, when he came to Butler and soon after purchased what was then known as the Rising Sun tavern, a log structure, which stood upon the site of the Vogley House, now the Arlington. He subsequently erected the latter and conducted it up to 1867, when he retired from active life. Mr. Vogley was interested largely in real estate, was also extensively engaged in farming, and operated an early coal mine on his farm. He was a public-spirited citizen, and took an active interest in local affairs. He was one of the original members of the Reformed church of Butler, and contributed liberally towards the erection of the old church building, on Mifflin street, now occupied by the Baptist congregation. He was one of the first directors of the Butler Savings Bank, and was identified with that institution for many years. Mr. Vogley married Mary E., daughter of John Oesterling, of Summit township, a native of Germany. Their family consists of eleven children, six of whom died in youth, and five grew to maturity, as follows: David E., who was teller of the Butler Savings Bank, and died in 1875; Annie, wife of W. H. Ensminger; Mary, wife of W. F. Metzgar; Amelia, wife of W. A. Stein, and Theodore. Mr. Vogley died, October 5, 1878; his widow is a resident of Butler.

GEORGE VOGLEY, JR., fifth son of George and Anna E. Vogley, was born in Germany, November 9, 1824, and came to Allegheny county with his parents. After his father removed to Butler county, he remained in Pittsburg and learned the tobacco business, and on the completion of his trade he engaged in business for himself at Kittanning and Bridgewater, Pennsylvania. In March, 1852, he located in Butler, where he has since carried on a wholesale and retail tobacco trade. Mr. Vogley was married in 1850, to Mary N. Gass, of Pittsburg, who died in 1878. Seven children were born to this union: Edward; Jacob; Henry; Aaron E, deceased; Sarah; Emma, and Clara. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He was one of the original trustees of St. Paul's Orphan Home, and is to-day one of the oldest merchants in active business in Butler.

THEODORE VOGLEY, youngest son of William and Mary E. Vogley, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He attended the public schools of the borough in youth, and subsequently Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and Duff's Commercial College, of Pittsburg. He then entered the employ of the Fisher Oil Company, as book-keeper, and later filled the position of superintendent for the same company. He afterward engaged in oil producing, and in 1891 established his present real estate and insurance business, which he carries on in connection with his oil operations. He represents many of the leading insurance companies of Europe and America. Mr. Vogley is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM HASLETT was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1810, and was the youngest son of William Haslett a manufacturer of linen, who emigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about 1817, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and died in 1836. William Haslett, Sr., was a son of Joseph and Rebecca

(McMasters) Haslett, who were born in the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, and spent their lives in their native land. He was the father of two sons and one daughter: Joseph; Eliza, who married Joseph Rhodes, and William. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Pittsburg, and at the Western University in the same city. About 1832 he came to Butler, soon after commenced reading law with Judge John Bredin, and was admitted to the bar December 11, 1837. He followed his profession for a brief period and then embarked in the newspaper business. His connection with the newspapers of Butler, as editor and publisher, is fully spoken of in the Press chapter. His early political affiliations were with the Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party he united with it. In 1844 he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1849 he was elected to the State senate. He always took a very active part in local politics, and gave an unswerving support to the Whig and Republican parties. In 1870 he was appointed United States store keeper, which position he filled until his death. Mr. Haslett was married to Harriet T., daughter of John N. Purviance, and eleven children blessed this union, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Samuel P., who died in the army; William; Charles, deceased; John of Butler; Mary; Louisa, and Eleanor. Mr. Haslett died December 10, 1872; his widow survived until May 3, 1881.

CHARLES HASLETT, third son of William and Harriet T. (Purviance) Haslett, was born in the borough of Butler, August 4, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He learned the printer's trade with his father and Jacob Ziegler, and followed his trade for a short period. In 1875 he purchased some oil wells upon the Dougherty farm, near Petrolia, and later operated five wells in Centre township. In 1878 he went to the Bradford field, where he operated for some years, then went south, and was engaged in mining for five years in the James and Shenandoah valleys, Virginia. Returning to Butler in 1887, he again embarked in oil producing, and developed many wells in different parts of the county. In politics he was a Republican, and served in the borough council. Mr. Haslett married Alice, daughter of Moses Walton, a deceased attorney of Woodstock, Virginia, who has two children: Virginia and Walton.

KLINGLER FAMILY—The grandfather of Hermann Julius Klingler, of Butler, lived in Bittenhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in the early infancy of his grandson. It is known that the grandfather had one sister, and that he was twice married. The first union resulted in two daughters and one son: the latter, John Jacob, born June 6, 1791, was the father of Hermann Julius. John Jacob spent his early days in Bittenhausen, and later took up his abode in Marbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, the poet Schiller's birthplace, where he was married July 14, 1816, to Fredericka Magdalena Koch, who was born there December 24, 1800. She had one sister, and two brothers, Christian and Gottlieb. Her father was engaged in the milling business, and his mill, situated at Marbach on the Neckar, consisted of twelve run of stone, and derived its water power from three immense dams. In 1817 the tide of emigration was directed towards the unsettled lands of Russia, to which the government gave possession and title after occupation for a number of years, and after making the improvements re-

quired by law. At this time Father Koch and family joined the emigrants to Russia, but died near Odessa during the voyage. His son-in-law, John Jacob Klingler, thus came into possession of the mill at Marbach, and operated the same for nineteen years, until 1836, and it is worthy of notice here that the old family mill property was sold in 1891, to the government, for 276,000 marks, about \$70,000, and that the vast water power is now being utilized for the electric light plants of Stuttgart and Cannstadt. The children of John Jacob Klingler, born in Marbach, who survived, were: John Gottlob Frederick, January 12, 1818; Barbara Augusta Fredericka, May 29, 1820; Matilda Henrietta, January 11, 1828, and Hermann Julius, January 9, 1830. Another son, Gottlob William, was born July 1, 1842, in Hohen Neuffen, near by, to which place the family had removed in 1836, where they conducted one of the largest hotels in the town, and had in addition considerable suburban property. Here the family lived until May 23, 1844, when they embarked for America: the trip occupied thirty-six days. Frederick had preceded the family to the new world five years, and had settled in Philadelphia. He returned at this time to his native country for the purpose of conducting the family to their new home. On his way out he met his sister, Fredericka, by accident, at Havre-De-Grace, France, and assisted her in procuring a berth on a ship, as she was on her way to New York to join her husband. The family's first settlement was in Philadelphia, where they remained less than a year, afterwards removing to Armstrong county, and purchasing a large tract of land situated in Manor township, now occupied by the works of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of Ford City. Here they lived six years following agriculture, and then removed to Butler, Pennsylvania. The father, John Jacob Klingler, died November 1, 1857, while on a visit to his native country. His wife's death occurred at Butler, May 10, 1860. Frederick died in Philadelphia, September 27, 1848. Fredericka, who married Henry Becker, died in St. Louis, Missouri, in July, 1851, and William died in Worthington, Pennsylvania, October, 30, 1858.

HERMANN JULIUS KLINGLER is the only surviving male member of the old family, and with his sister, Matilda, wife of George Munsch, constitute the remnants of the first Klingler emigrants to this country. Hermann Julius was fourteen years old when the family arrived in America. He obtained his education at a "Re-al Schule," in Nürtingen, near his native place. After taking to himself a wife, he left the farm in Manor township, Armstrong county, at the age of eighteen, and accepted a situation as clerk in a store at Kittanning. Remaining there about one year, he, in 1849, settled in Butler, and purchased the old United States Hotel property, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, the present site of the Lowry House, which he conducted for three years. In 1852 he built the present Lowry House, and for eight consecutive years continued to be its landlord. During this time he was also engaged in other enterprises. Forming a copartnership with James Campbell, under the style of Campbell & Klingler, the firm carried on a dry goods store for five years on the northwest corner of Main and Millin streets. Later he was associated with Martin Reiber, as Reiber & Klingler, in the foundry business. In 1860 he sold the hotel and built his present residence on the southwest corner of Jefferson and McKean

streets. Two years later he severed his other business connections, and with John Berg, Sr., for several years operated in the oil fields above Oil City. It was in 1863 when Mr. Klingler and John Berg, Jr., took a cargo of crude oil to Liverpool, England. He was among the first to introduce petroleum in the old world, visiting, at the same time, his native land and other points of interest in Germany. The oil was put in barrels at Oil City, transported down the Allegheny river to Pittsburg, and from there shipped by rail to the seaboard at Philadelphia. Upon his return, in 1865, he led in the organization of the Butler County Oil Company, and during its existence of two years, served as its superintendent. In this capacity he leased 12,000 acres of lands in Butler, Armstrong and Beaver counties, the greater part of which were located between Martinsburg, along Bear creek on the north, and Coyleville on the south. He drilled four test wells, one at Buhl's mill, Connoquenessing township; one near Martinsburg, on Bear creek, in Parker township; one at Croll's mill, on Slippery Rock, in Brady township, and one on Buffalo creek, in Armstrong county. As none of these wells were drilled to the second sand no oil was obtained, and the richest oil territory known in this section, extending from Parker to below Millerstown, although leased for ninety-nine years, was abandoned and left for later enterprise to develop and produce therefrom millions of barrels of oil.

Following in the footsteps of his forefathers, Mr. Klingler at last embarked in the milling business, and in 1867 erected the grist mill located on Mifflin street, known as Klingler's Mills. The present main office, 139 East Jefferson street, he built during the Centennial year. After operating the mill for ten years, he remodeled the same with the new process, a method which reground the purified middlings on a small millstone. Several years later he introduced rolls into his mill, being among the first in the State to use them. In 1883-84 he reconstructed the mill to the entire roller system, naming it the Oriental Roller Mills, acknowledged as one of the most advanced roller plants in the United States. In 1885 he erected a shipping house, fifty by one hundred and ten feet, opposite the West Penn railroad station. On March 1, 1886, he associated with him his two sons, Harry S. and Fred J., under the style of H. J. Klingler & Company, to carry on the business more extensively. In 1889 the firm built the Specialty Roller Mills and West Penn Elevator, on the site of the shipping house, utilizing part of the latter. The Oriental Roller Mills was enlarged and again remodeled, externally and internally, in 1891. A fortune equal to four times the original cost of the mill has been expended in experiments and improvements on this plant in the last fourteen years. Mr. Klingler has been engaged in milling twenty-seven successive years, and one hundred years of milling history has been completed by the Klingler family.

Mr. Klingler was also prominently identified with many of the leading enterprises of this community. He was one of the originators and directors of the First National Bank, of Butler, and four years afterward withdrew to become one of the prime movers in the organization of the Butler Savings Bank, of which institution he was a director for a number of years. Dissolving his connection here, he took part in the organization of the German National Bank, of Millerstown, and served as a director as long as he was a stockholder in that

institution. He was president of the Home Natural Gas Company from its organization until the company sold out to its present owners. For years he served the town as a school director and councilman, and was chairman of both bodies. In 1887 he was elected the first president of the Butler Improvement Association. It was at this time and in this capacity that he secured the location at Butler of the Standard Plate Glass Factory, in which project he figured as one of the principals. For the first two years he was president of the company, and during part of this time was general manager of the works. Upon his retirement as head of the concern, he simultaneously severed his connection with the company. He left the impress of his discretion upon the town by platting, in 1890, twelve acres of land into thirty-nine lots, between Mifflin and Penn streets, and donated to the city the land occupied by the streets and alleys, at the same time creating the new thoroughfare now known as Broad street. The entire length of Broad street, on each side, he planted with shade trees, and by deed required each lot purchaser to build twenty feet from the street line. Quite a number of private residences were erected by him in different parts of Butler.

In his religious belief, Mr. Klingler is a Lutheran, of which church he has been a life-long member. His name is conspicuous in the history of the denomination in this section, as an energetic worker in various capacities. In the general body he has held numerous positions of trust. For many years he was a director of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, the largest educational institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, and for over ten years he was also treasurer of that body. He was a delegate from the Pittsburg Synod to the General Council Lutheran Assembly, which convened at Fort Wayne in the autumn of 1898. Politically, Mr. Klingler affiliated with the Democratic party until a recent date, but is now a strong Prohibitionist. While he always took an active interest in public matters, and though he was often urged to accept public office, the cares of a business life compelled him to deny the importunities of his fellow citizens. Mr. Klingler married, October 24, 1848, Anna Barbara, daughter of Martin Reiber, Sr., one of the settlers of 1839, of Summit township, Butler county, and by this marriage they are the parents of eight children, four sons surviving: Harry Samuel; Frederick Julius; Charles Washington, and Paul Gerhardt.

HARRY SAMUEL KLINGLER, eldest son of Hermann Julius Klingler, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1856. His education was obtained in the public schools of Butler and at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. Direct from college in 1875, he entered his father's mill with a view of mastering the details of the business, and in 1878 he took charge as general manager, the duties of which position are still discharged by him, as a member of the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company. In the mill from boyhood, and since then without interruption for eighteen years manager of the two mills and elevator of his firm, he is recognized as a successful, practical and progressive miller. Mr. Klingler is well known among the millers of the United States as an author of many articles on milling, and in his connection with, and lectures before, the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association. In July, 1883, he was awarded the prize by the American

Miller for the best essay on "The Handling of Middlings and the Use of Purifiers," and in 1884-85 he was a monthly contributor to that paper; at the same time and for four years, he informally supported by his pen the *Milling Engineer*, writing occasionally for other trade papers. As "Random Reflector" he won notoriety from a column he edited, headed "Random Reflections." When the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in December, 1886, he was one of the prime movers and has ever since been a director. He was in the past interested in a number of Butler enterprises, but never to such an extent as to neglect his life's work, milling. A life-long Lutheran, he has served his church energetically as superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly a decade. At the fifty-first convention of the Pittsburgh Synod of the General Council, held at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, September 18-20, 1893, he was elected trustee of Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Klingler married, February 5, 1878, Louisa Catherine, daughter of Jacob Keck, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of five children: Charlotta Fredericka; William Julius; Alberta Barbara; Clara Louisa, and Harry Samuel.

FREDERICK JULIUS KLINGLER, second son of Hermann Julius Klingler, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and then attended Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburgh, where he was graduated January 15, 1875. Upon securing his diploma he was appointed book-keeper of the German National Bank of Millerstown, and served in that capacity for three years. Impaired health caused him to seek a more congenial climate at Cullman, Alabama, where he sojourned for a season. Returning, he entered the office of his father as book-keeper, which position he filled until the firm of H. J. Klingler & Company was organized, when he became a member, and took charge of the main office and the finances of the company. He married, September 4, 1888, Margaret Ewing, a daughter of Harold Rogers, of Baltimore, Maryland, and by this union they have two children: Emily Bryant, and James Hermann. Mr. Klingler was one of the organizers and original trustees of the Mutual Water Association of the South Side. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and, like all of his family, he is an adherent of the Lutheran faith.

CHARLES WASHINGTON KLINGLER, third son of Hermann Julius Klingler, was born in Butler April 12, 1861, where he was reared and educated. He attended for a time elsewhere a higher school than his native place afforded, but soon developed a preference for the handling of machinery, in which direction he early displayed considerable skill. He filled acceptably the position of engineer in the Oriental Roller Mills for several years, and upon the erection of the Standard Plate Glass Works of Butler, immediately entered the employ of that company as booker. Being one of the oldest employees of the factory, serving the company for six successive years, he is familiar with every detail of the business, and now occupies the position of time-keeper and foreman. Mr. Klingler married, April 16, 1885, Alice Ann, daughter of Alexander Baxter, of Butler, and their family consists of two daughters and one son: Mabel Irene, Carl Julius and Laura Marguerite.

REV. PAUL GERHARDT KLINGLER, youngest son of Hermann Julius Klingler, was born August 19, 1867, in Butler, where he was reared and received his

early education. At the age of fifteen he entered Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1887. Thereupon he entered Mount Airy Seminary, of Philadelphia, and was graduated May 27, and ordained June 30, 1890. During his theological course he established missions at Manayunk, Pennsylvania, and Lansingburg, New York, and in April, 1890, was called to the pastorate of St. Michael's Lutheran church, one of the oldest of the denomination in Philadelphia. Here he labored until October, 1891, when he removed to Sherodsville, Ohio, pursuant to a call from the Bowerston charge, comprising three congregations and four churches. After two years of service in this field he was called, in October, 1893, to Trinity Lutheran church, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Alberta, daughter of the late Prof. William F. Lehmann, president of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and by this marriage they have three sons: Paul Lehmann, Hermann Julius and Jerome.

JOHN BERG, SR., was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 9, 1812, and was a son of John and Marian Berg. He was educated in his native land, and there learned the baker's trade. In 1832 he immigrated to the United States, in company with his uncle, Casper Ritzert, and first settled at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in a rolling mill. He afterwards removed to Pittsburg, and worked at his trade until 1835. In that year he came to Butler and opened a small bakery and grocer store upon the site of the hardware house now occupied by George A. Cypher & Company, which building he afterwards erected. He carried on business here until about 1848, when he and his brother Herman leased the property on the corner of Main and Cunningham streets, erected a warehouse and engaged in a general store, produce and wool business, under the firm name of John Berg & Company. This partnership lasted until 1856, when Herman Berg retired and John Berg continued the business alone until 1870. In that year Mr. Berg founded the banking house of John Berg & Company, which has been in successful operation for the past twenty-four years. In 1874 he erected the brick building, 121 South Main street, and taking into partnership his son-in-law, George A. Cypher, engaged in a hardware business, under the name of Berg & Cypher, until his death. In 1880, in partnership with his son John, he embarked in a general grocery and wool business, which they carried on until 1882. Mr. Berg was one of the pioneer oil operators on the Allegheny river, Venango county, in 1859, in connection with H. J. Klingler, and was extensively engaged with other operators during the early oil days of Venango and Butler counties. In partnership with Mr. Klingler he shipped, in 1863, 1,000 barrels of crude oil to Liverpool, which was one of the first shipments of petroleum made to England. It was consigned to Boulton, English & Brandon, and was sold by the ton. He was also associated with Mr. Klingler in the lease, of 12,000 acres of oil lands, which they finally abandoned, and which afterwards proved to be the richest oil field in Butler county. He was one of the largest, if not the largest, real estate owners in the borough and county. Mr. Berg was a Whig in politics until the organization of the American or Know Nothing party, when, because of the sympathy existing in the Whig party with Know Nothingism, he became a Democrat. In religious faith he was

a Catholic, and, with his brother, was among the pioneers of St. Peter's church of Butler, and gave liberally towards the erection of that building. He married Martha, daughter of Roman Eyth, and nine children blessed this union, as follows: Mary; John; Magdalene, a Sister of Mercy in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ridgely, Maryland; Margaret; Elizabeth, deceased wife of George A. Cypher; Henry A.; Annie; Mark; Louis, and Charles. Mr. Berg died June 9, 1884; his widow survives at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN BERG, JR., was born June 23, 1842, in Butler, and is the eldest son of John Berg, Sr., and the head of the banking house of John Berg & Company. In 1867 he was appointed teller of the First National Bank, of Butler, and after a few months was elected cashier of that institution, which office he filled until the fall of 1869. In the autumn of 1870 his father founded the banking house of John Berg & Company, and he was a partner in that institution, and the practical head of the bank from its establishment up to the present time. Mr. Berg is one of the most extensive real estate owners in the county, as well as one of its most successful business men. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, a member of St. Peter's Catholic church.

HENRY A. AND LOUIS BERG, junior members of the firm of John Berg & Company, were born in Butler, in 1857, and 1862, respectively. After attending the common schools of the borough they entered St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, where they completed their education. Henry A. was engaged in the hardware business until the re-organization of the bank firm, when he became a member of the latter. Louis has been a partner of the firm since 1889. Both are adherents of the Democratic party, and members of the Catholic church.

HON. JOSEPH HARTMAN, president of the Butler County National Bank, is the eldest son of William and Mary (Winters) Hartman, and was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1827. He worked at the blacksmith's trade with his father until seventeen years of age, and then found employment in the ore mines and at contracting until January, 1855. In 1849 he purchased a farm in Donegal township, Butler county, with money judiciously saved from his earnings, upon which his parents settled the same year. In 1856 he located upon this farm and resided there until his removal to Butler. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. In 1864 he commenced operating in the oil fields of Venango county, subsequently transferred his operations to Butler county, and has been successfully identified with oil producing for the past thirty-five years. Mr. Hartman has operated extensively in the Millerstown field, also in Allegany county, New York, while his production on the Black farm, in Butler county, was sold by him at a high figure. He has also operated in Armstrong county, and in the St. Joe, Jefferson Centre, Callery Junction and Hundred Foot fields, as well as in the McDonald field, and is now prominently connected with the development of the Mannington field, of West Virginia. He is a stockholder in the United States Pipe Line Company, and the Producers Pipe Line Company. At the time the movement was inaugurated to curtail production, Mr. Hartman earnestly supported Mr. Phillips in his plan to set aside 2,000,000 barrels of oil



Joseph Hittman

for the protection of the labor engaged in the petroleum industry. In connection with other capitalists he purchased the Kelly Silver Mines, of New Mexico, and is a stockholder in the Trade Dollar Mining Company, of Idaho. Soon after the organization of the Butler County National Bank, Mr. Hartman was elected president, to succeed Mr. Taylor, and has filled that position in a very satisfactory manner down to the present. He is an ardent Republican, and in 1884 was elected to the legislature, serving in 1885-86. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, and a warm friend of the old soldier. Mr. Hartman has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Black, a daughter of John Black, of Donegal township, whom he married in January, 1853. She died on July 5, 1869, leaving a family of five children, as follows: Mary E.; Lizzie J., wife of Patrick Gallagher; Anna L., wife of Michael Leonard; Eva F., and Joseph. His second marriage occurred in 1873, with Miss Mary McFadden, who died on April 17, 1892. Mr. Hartman and family are members of St. Paul's Catholic church, of Butler, to which denomination his ancestors belonged. He is one of the substantial, enterprising and wealthy citizens of Butler, where he has resided since November, 1892, has always been a generous contributor towards religious and educational institutions, and was a prominent member of the building committee in the erection of St. Patrick's church, at Sugar creek.

J. V. RITTS, vice-president of the Butler County National Bank, was born at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1852, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Vensel) Ritts. His boyhood days were passed upon his father's farm, and his primary education was obtained in the public schools. He afterwards took an academic course, and also attended Iron City College, of Pittsburg, where he received a thorough commercial training. After graduating, he was offered, without solicitation on his part, the professorship of the book-keeping and banking department of the college, which position he filled for two years. In 1872 he was appointed book-keeper in the St. Petersburg Savings Bank, and one year later was selected to fill the position of cashier. The stock of this institution was subsequently purchased by Elias Ritts, J. V. Ritts, and several other well known citizens of Clarion county, the bank re-organized, and Mr. Ritts became one of the directors, as well as cashier. He has been associated with the St. Petersburg and Clarion Railroad Company, now the Pittsburg and Western, as director; was treasurer of the Foxburg, Kane, and Bradford Railroad Company; a stock holder and director in the Parker, Karns City and Butler Railroad Company for several years, and also filled the office of secretary and treasurer of the St. Petersburg and Foxburg Turnpike Company. He has been interested in the organization of the following banks: Eldred Bank, of Eldred, Pennsylvania; First National Bank, of Salina, Kansas; Seaboard National Bank, of New York; Dallas National Bank, of Dallas, Texas; Meriden National Bank, of Mississippi, and the Keystone Bank, of Pittsburg. In April, 1890, Mr. Ritts was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Butler County National Bank, was chosen first vice-president of that institution, was one of the original stockholders, and has been the virtual controller of its financial policy during the past five years of its successful existence. Aside from his banking interests, he has been extensively engaged in oil producing in Clarion and Butler counties. Mr. Ritts

was married in August, 1882, to Irene C. Blakeslee, a daughter of W. Z. Blakeslee, of New York, and has three children, viz: Elias; Maud A., and Leonard C. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of Butler, in which Mr. Ritts is one of the trustees. He is a member of the Masonic order, and one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the community.

COL. ALEXANDER LOWRY was born in Blair county (formerly a part of Huntingdon), Pennsylvania, February 18, 1814. His great grandfather, Lazarus Lowry, came from the north of Ireland, and in 1729 settled in Donegal, Lancaster county, on the celebrated farm known as "Donegal," now owned by Senator Cameron. Col. Alexander Lowry, a son of Lazarus Lowry, and one of the most noted and successful Indian traders in the history of Pennsylvania, purchased from his father the homestead, and after living there for some time, sold the farm and removed to Huntingdon county. Here was born his son Alexander Lowry, father of Col. Alexander Lowry, of Butler. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Margaret Bouslough, who was born and reared in Huntingdon county. When eighteen years old, Alexander became an apprentice at the cabinetmaker's trade, and after serving three years he continued working at the trade until 1837. In 1839 he opened a hotel at Yellow Springs, Blair county, and removed from there to Water Street, on the line of the Pennsylvania canal, in 1842, where he was in the hotel business until 1846. In that year he located at Hollidaysburg, and was proprietor of the American House until September, 1850, when he removed to Butler, and purchased the Beatty House, which stood on the site of the Troutman Block, and afterwards known as the Lowry House as long as the building was used for hotel purposes. In 1868 he purchased the present Lowry House, and, in 1873, after the first oil excitement had commenced, sold the property to Cross & McOmber, but repurchased it in 1879. He continued as its proprietor until 1875, when he retired from the hotel business to his home on West Pearl street, where he has since resided. In 1841 Colonel Lowry was married to Margaret Spear, of Williamsburg, Blair county, who died in Butler, December 11, 1886. His family consists of one daughter and seven sons, as follows: Belle W.; W. A.; Charles S.; John F.; Porter W.; George W.; Thomas L., and J. L., all of whom are living. Colonel Lowry is now in his eighty-second year, and is an active, well preserved man. He has well earned the name of having been one of the most successful and best known hotel men in the State.

PORTER W. LOWRY, attorney at law, is a son of Alexander and Margaret Lowry, and was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1855. He attended the public schools in early boyhood, and completed his education at the Witherspoon Institute. He read law with Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Lowry was married January 30, 1890, to Mary W. Hazen, only daughter of Hon. A. L. Hazen, president judge of the Seventeenth judicial district. She died on March 20, 1891. He has always been an active Republican, was elected chairman of the Republican county committee in 1894, and had the honor of being at the head of the party organization when Butler county gave the largest majority for the Republican candidates since the foundation of the

party. Mr. Lowry is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Butler, has been president of the Christian Endeavor Society two terms, and for several years has been actively identified with the growth and prosperity of the church.

LOUIS STEIN was born in the City of Marburg, Hessen, Germany, July 8, 1811, a son of Prof. George Stein. When Louis was about thirteen years of age his father was appointed a professor at the Medical University of Bonn and removed with his family to that place, where he died some sixteen years ago, aged 100 years. The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Bonn, immigrated to New York City in 1832, and was employed in a large German importing house for five years. In 1837 he located at Wapakoneta, Ohio, and engaged in general merchandising in partnership with Bernard Roessing, which they conducted until the spring of 1840. They then removed to Butler, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the same business under the firm name of Roessing & Stein, which existed until 1871, when Mr. Stein purchased his partner's interest and carried on the grocery, queensware and dry goods business until February, 1882. His son William A. was then admitted to a partnership, and the firm became L. Stein & Son, and continued the dry goods business exclusively. The first store of Roessing & Stein was in a part of the Vogeley Hotel building, whence they removed to the corner of Main and Mifflin streets, and finally erected the building now occupied by their successor. In 1885 Mr. Stein retired from active business, and continued to enjoy the fruits of his frugality and industry until his death, July 20, 1894, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was always an ardent Democrat, but his very active business life prevented him from devoting much attention to public affairs, with the exception of serving on the school board. Mr. Stein was a member of the German Lutheran church, of Butler, and a liberal supporter of that society. In August, 1848, he married Matilda Dieker, a daughter of Anthony Dieker, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, to which union were born six children, as follows: Emily, deceased wife of John N. Patterson; Julia, wife of J. F. Strong, of Cincinnati; William A.; Louis B.; Albert O., and Charles, deceased. Albert O., was born in Butler, March 23, 1858, was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, followed the tinner's trade for several years, and has clerked for the past nine years in the store of L. Stein & Son. Although Mr. Stein retired from the active management of his business in 1885, hardly a day passed, when in health, that he was not at the store assisting in the work. He enjoyed good health until a few months before his death. He was energetic and enterprising, and was an active mover in every effort made for the advancement of the town. In his business life he was successful, and in his social intercourse with the people made hosts of friends. His business career was marked by the strictest integrity and the most honorable dealings with those who in the past half century were patrons of his store.

WILLIAM A. STEIN, eldest son of Louis and Matilda Stein, was born in the borough of Butler, October 9, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. In 1873 he entered his father's store as clerk, which position he filled until 1882, when he became a member of the firm of L. Stein & Son, and has continued in active business up to the present. He is a director in

the Butler Savings Bank, and is one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler. Mr. Stein was married in 1878, to Amelia, daughter of William Vogeley, and has five children: Gertrude F.; Cora M.; Albert A. L.; Clarence L., and Emily H. Mr. Stein is past master and secretary of Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., and also secretary of the Chapter. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the German Lutheran church.

LOUIS B. STEIN, second son of Louis and Matilda Stein, was born in Butler, December 28, 1855, and received his education in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. In May, 1873, he was chosen book-keeper of the First National Bank of Butler, was appointed teller in 1877, and filled that position until the failure of the bank in July, 1879. He then entered the employ of Joseph Horne & Company, of Pittsburg, where he filled the position of book-keeper for two years, and then returned to Butler to take charge of the books of L. Stein & Son. On February 11, 1885, he was appointed teller of the Butler Savings Bank, which position he has filled for the past nine years. Mr. Stein was married, January 1, 1885, to Julia, daughter of Philip Wisener, of Butler, and has two children: Laura M., and Edna M. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the German Lutheran church.

THOMAS STEHLE, SR., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1813, was there educated, and learned the lock and gunsmith's trade. He came to the United States in 1832 and settled in Butler, where he worked at his trade. He kept a store on what is now South Main street, and afterwards bought the John Negley property. He also purchased the Christian Otto property and the Producers Bank building, where Stehle's store now stands, besides the Miller property, corner of Main and North streets, and the old fair grounds, which he purchased of Judge Bredin. He was one of the successful and prosperous business men of the borough. Mr. Stehle married Josephine Stehle in 1838, and was the father of seven children, as follows: Mary, widow of D. T. Pape; Annie, widow of William Aland; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth; John, deceased; J. F. T., and Thomas, Jr., deceased. Mr. Stehle was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and died September 13, 1887. His widow resides in Butler.

JOHN F. T. STEHLE, son of Thomas Stehle, Sr., was born in the borough of Butler, February 21, 1852, and here received a common school education. He first clerked in his father's store, and in 1871 he engaged in the notion and toy business with his brother Thomas, under the firm name of Stehle Brothers, but he is now carrying on the business alone. Mr. Stehle married Lena M., daughter of John Moral, of Butler, September 22, 1879. They are the parents of seven children: Joseph T.; Victor; Raymond, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Gerard; John, and Paul. Mr. Stehle and wife are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

D. T. PAPE was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1837, and came to the United States when thirteen years old, locating at Pittsburg, whence he removed to Butler, Pennsylvania. He was a salesman here for Thomas Stehle one year, then returned to Pittsburg and clerked in Spencer's dry goods store. In 1858 he again came to Butler, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Josephine

Stehle. He embarked in the dry goods and millinery business, which he continued up to his death, October 7, 1885. The business is now carried on by his widow under the old firm name. Seven children were born to D. T. and Mary Pape, as follows: Josephine, deceased wife of John R. Grieb; Charles F. T.; Theodore D.; Gerard P.; Mary L.; Destella L., and Eugene A., who was born in Butler, August 15, 1874, educated in the common schools, and is now an apprentice with his brother in the jewelry business. Mr. Pape was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, he was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

CHARLES F. T. PAPE, eldest son of D. T. and Mary Pape, was born in the borough of Butler, August 22, 1863, and was educated in the public schools and at St. Vincent's College. He learned the jeweler's trade with F. H. Weiser of Pittsburg, and in 1881 he engaged in the jewelry business in Butler, which he still carries on at 122 South Main street. He was married October 6, 1891, to Annie, daughter of Patrick and B. Golden, of Butler, and has one son, Leo C. H. Mr. Pape is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. In 1886 his brother, Gerard P., became a partner in the jewelry business, and the firm has since been C. F. T. Pape & Brother.

THEODORE D. PAPE, second son of D. T. Pape, was born in Butler, July 28, 1865, and received a public school education. Since his school days he has been a salesman in the store of D. T. Pape, now carried on by his mother. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is connected with the C. M. B. A. of Butler.

GERARD P. PAPE, third son of D. T. Pape, was born in Butler, July 30, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the jeweler's trade with John R. Grieb, and in 1886 became a member of the firm of C. F. T. Pape & Brother. He is a member of the Catholic church, is a Democrat in politics, and is connected with Butler Lodge, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM ALAND was a son of Ambrose and Margaret Aland, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where William was born in 1845, and where he received a good common school education. His father was a merchant tailor, and carried on business in that city, and the subject of this sketch learned the cutter's trade with him and managed his business after arriving at manhood. In 1874 he located in Butler, and established a merchant tailoring business on South Main street. In 1888 he erected the building in which his son, Joseph W., now conducts business, where he carried on merchant tailoring until his death, October 19, 1888. He married Annie, daughter of Thomas Stehle, one of the early residents of Butler, and became the father of eight children, as follows: Joseph W.; Charles F.; Estella; Bebeana; Florence, deceased; Edgar; Lillian, and Blanche, deceased. Mr. Aland was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, he was a Democrat. He never took much interest in political affairs, but devoted his entire attention to the prosecution of his business. He had the town's prosperity ever at heart, and always encouraged home industries. His widow resides with her family in the old homestead on South Main street.

JOSEPH W. ALAND was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1869, and

is the eldest in the family of William and Annie Aland. He was reared in Butler, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He afterwards entered the employ of his father, and owing to the latter's failing health he took charge of the business, about 1886. After his father's death the entire business devolved upon his shoulders, and he has since conducted it very successfully. Mr. Aland is one of the active young business men of Butler, and stands in the front rank as a merchant tailor. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

FRANCIS X. GRIEB was born in the Black Forest, Grand Duchy of Baden, Ober-Ampt, Harb-Rexingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 1, 1820, where he was also reared and educated. He learned the watchmaker's trade in his native land, and in 1848 he immigrated to the United States and settled at Philadelphia. In 1849 he came to Butler and established himself in business in what was then known as the Major Hughes property, and carried on the repairing of watches, jewelry, etc. In 1852 he purchased the property now occupied by the jewelry store of Henry Grieb, remodeled the building and opened the first jewelry store in Butler, which he conducted successfully until his death, in 1865. Mr. Grieb was married in 1849, to Elizabeth Hepfle, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who survives, and resides on East North street. She conducted the business until 1883, since which time it has been carried on by her son Henry. They were the parents of the following children: Jennie; Henry; Alexander, deceased; Frank, a merchant at Braddock; John R., Charles R., deceased; and Louis M. Mr. Grieb was a practical member of the Catholic church, and a pioneer of St. Peter's congregation, to which organization the whole family belong. In politics, he was a Democrat, and throughout his long residence in Butler was recognized as a successful merchant and a good citizen.

HENRY GRIEB, eldest son of Francis X. Grieb, was born in the borough of Butler, April 8, 1852, and received his education in the public schools. In 1865 he went to Pittsburg, where he learned the watchmaker's trade, and since his father's death has had practical control of the jewelry store established by the latter, and now conducted under the name of E. Grieb. He married Lena Liebler of Butler, in 1876, and they are the parents of one son, Edward F. X. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and is connected with Branch, Number 56, C. M. B. A., also the B. P. O. E.

JOHN R. GRIEB, fourth son of Francis X. Grieb, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of the borough. At the age of fourteen he commenced learning the watchmaker's trade with his brother, and remained with the firm of E. Grieb until 1883. In April of that year he established a jewelry store at 120 South Main street, where he remained until 1891, and then located at 125 North Main street, from where he moved to his present place of business in April, 1894. In 1889 he formed a partnership with R. J. Lamb, for the purpose of dealing in pianos and musical instruments, and the firm of Grieb & Lamb carried on that business in connection with the jewelry store, up to June 15, 1894, when they dissolved partnership, and the business is now carried on by Mr. Grieb at 118 South Main street.

Mr. Grieb was married January 1, 1883, to Josie, daughter of D. T. Pape. One son was born to this union, Raymond, who died in August, 1884. Mrs. Grieb died in October, 1892. Politically, Mr. Grieb is a Democrat, is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and is one of the enterprising young business men of the borough.

ISAAC COLBERT was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. His parents died when he was about two years of age, and he was reared by William McCollough, of Armstrong county. He learned the hatter's trade, and in 1835 came to Butler county and settled in Butler township, where he built a shop and commenced the manufacture of hats, also carrying on a small farm at the same time. In 1836 he removed to Butler, and located on Main street, where he continued the manufacture of hats and conducted a retail hat store. This business he carried on until his death, July 5, 1872, at which time he was the oldest merchant in the borough, with the exception of the late William Campbell. In 1824 he was married to Miss Fanny Ramsey, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to which union were born four children, as follows: William R., of Butler; Robert, a physician of Oil City; Eliza J., wife of J. C. Redick, of Butler, and Harvey, a merchant of the same borough. Mrs. Colbert died in 1874. Both were lifelong members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he was a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its birth, and was elected by that party treasurer of Butler county.

WILLIAM R. COLBERT, eldest son of Isaac and Fannie Colbert, was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, January 31, 1825. He learned the hatter's trade with his father, and was connected with him in business until he stopped the manufacture of hats. He then engaged in engineering, which business he has followed up to the present, having had charge of stationary engines at Pittsburg, Butler and other points. He married Jane, daughter of John Badger, of Centre township, Butler county, and they are the parents of nine children: Isaac N., deceased; Isabel; Ada; William H., deceased; Edwin D.; Henry B.; John L.; Eliza J., wife of C. E. Graham, of Oil City, and Frank. Since 1843 Mr. Colbert has been a member of the Presbyterian church, joining that denomination at the age of eighteen years. In politics, he was identified with the Whig party up to the formation of the Republican party, since which he has been a supporter of the latter organization.

EDWIN D. COLBERT is the oldest living son of William R. and Jane Colbert, and was born November 24, 1856, in Butler, Pennsylvania. His primary education was received in the public schools, and he completed his studies at Wither- spoon Institute. He then entered the employ of J. & H. Schneideman, of Butler, as clerk, and worked for that firm, Harvey Colbert and others until 1879, when he was appointed clerk in the United States mail service, which position he held for ten years. In 1889 he formed a partnership with David E. Dale, under the firm name of Colbert & Dale, and they have since carried on one of the leading hat and gents furnishing houses in Butler. Mr. Colbert is an adherent of the Republican party, and in religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is connected with Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., Butler Chapter, R. A. M., the K. of P., the R. A., and the B. P. O. E.

DAVID E. DALE, merchant, and ex-register and recorder of Butler county, was born April 18, 1862, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, son of Rev. Abner and Sarah (Adams) Dale, the latter a daughter of James Adams of Slippery Rock township. Abner Dale was a native of Dale's Mills, Center county, Pennsylvania, and was educated for the ministry. About 1856 he came to Butler county as pastor of the Sugar Creek and Fairview Reformed churches, where he remained a short time, and then accepted a call to a church in Mercer county. About 1870 he returned to this county to accept the pastorate of the Sugar Creek, Fairview and Millerstown Reformed churches, but subsequently, on account of failing health, he resigned all but the Fairview charge, where he died January 16, 1875. His widow resides with the subject of this sketch in Butler. Their family consisted of four children: David E.; Margaret; James, and Thomas A., all of whom are dead except the first mentioned. After his father's death the family removed to Butler, where David E. attended the common schools and Witherspoon Institute, subsequently spent one year at Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, and completed his education under private tutors. In January, 1882, he entered the register and recorder's office as clerk under H. W. Christie's administration, and remained in that office until 1887, when he resigned to become a candidate for the office of register and recorder, but was defeated for the nomination. He then engaged in the insurance business until 1889, when he entered the gent's furnishing business with E. D. Colbert, under the firm name of Colbert & Dale, which is still in existence. In November, 1890, he was elected register and recorder, and retired from office in January, 1894. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, a Presbyterian. He is a member of Butler Lodges, Number 272, F. & A. M., and 278, I. O. O. F., and also of the K. of P. Mr. Dale was married October 7, 1891, to Mary, a daughter of Alfred Wick of Butler. He is a popular and enterprising citizen, and stands well in the community where a large portion of his life has been passed.

JOHN CLEELAND, eldest son of Robert and Phoebe (Wimer) Cleeland, and grandson of Arthur Cleeland, was born July 16, 1811, upon the old homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and commenced business in a shop on the home farm, whence he removed to Portersville, where he carried on business fourteen years. In 1854 he located in Perry township, Mercer county, where he conducted business until 1879, and then removed to Sandy Lake, and continued business at that point until March, 1892. At that time he retired from active life, and now resides with his son, David L. of Butler. He has always been connected with the Whig and Republican parties. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and one of the early members of the Portersville church. Mr. Cleeland married Betsey, daughter of William Morrison, of Muddy Creek township. She died in 1883, the mother of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Robert, deceased; William M., a resident of Great Falls, Montana; Phoebe, who married Lewis E. Clark, and after his death J. R. Snyder; Sarah, wife of Jacob Kibler; Maria, wife of John Pattison; Arthur K., who was a member of Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died from exposure while in the service, and was buried at



D. L. Cleeland

Harrison's Landing; Isaac, deceased; John S.; Hamilton, deceased; David L., and Lizzie, wife of C. M. Farrah, of Sandy Lake.

DAVID L. CLEELAND, jeweler, was born in Perry township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1855, and is a son of John and Betsy Cleeland. After receiving a good English education, he entered the employ of J. R. Snyder, of Harrisville, Butler county, with whom he learned the watchmaker's trade, and subsequently purchased the business. In 1881 he removed to Butler, where he continued the same business, and in 1888 he became a member of the firm of Cleeland & Ralston. This firm conducted business until the fall of 1893, when Mr. Cleeland opened his present commodious jewelry house, in a building purchased by him in 1890, which he remodeled and fitted up for the purpose. Mr. Cleeland is a professional optician, and holds a diploma of graduation awarded him June 15, 1889. He was married November 14, 1878, to Miss Flora Cubbison, a daughter of George Cubbison, of Harrisville. They are the parents of four sons, as follows: Earl C.; Frank W.; Roy A., and Carl L. Mr. Cleeland and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Butler, in which body he fills the office of elder. He is connected with Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in all the relations of life he is one of the respected citizens of the community.

MARTIN J. REIBER was born in Goeningen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a dealer in seeds, flowers and fruit trees in his native land. He emigrated to New York City in 1832, where he followed the occupation of a market gardener and importer of seeds, bulbs and flowers. From New York he came to Butler county, and purchased what was later known as the Reiber Hotel, in Summit township, whence he removed to the borough of Butler, where he died in 1865; his wife died in 1860. He was one of the charter members of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of Butler, and was an elder in that organization. He also served in the borough council at one time, and was a very worthy citizen. Mr. Reiber married Catherine Fetzer, in Germany, a native of the same town where he himself was born, and six children blessed this union: Catherine; Martin; George; Barbara, who married H. Julius Klingler, of Butler; Jacob, and Margaret, who married Martin Loeffler.

MARTIN REIBER was born in the same town as his father, and learned the florist business with the latter. He came with his parents to New York, and thence to Butler, where he was married, in 1846, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Mary Yetter of this borough. He at once purchased the old tavern which stood on the site of the Hotel Lowry, which he conducted until his removal to Millerstown, where he embarked in the mercantile business and carried it on some five years. Returning to Butler he erected the brick store still standing on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and establishing the firm of Reiber & Yetter, began dealing in general merchandise. In 1859 he sold out his interest in the store and went into the foundry business, on Washington street, in partnership with H. J. Klingler. During this time he also operated a distillery. In 1875 he engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of M. Reiber & Son, and in 1880 removed to the George Reiber block. He died in 1882; his widow resides in the old homestead. To Martin and Mary Reiber were born the following children: Ferdinand; Lena; Albert; Martin H.; Emma,

who married Charles F. Hosford of Wheeling, West Virginia; Howard; Aaron E., and Cora, deceased. Mr. Reiber was a charter member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, and was connected with the I. O. O. F. Politically, he was a Whig in early days and afterwards a Republican. He was one of the charter members of the Bald Ridge Oil Company, and was a successful, enterprising and progressive business man.

FERDINAND REIBER, eldest son of Martin and Mary Reiber, was born at Millerstown, Butler county, June 19, 1847. He received a common school education, entered Washington and Jefferson College in 1863, and graduated in 1867. He then commenced reading law with Colonel John M. Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the office of district attorney and filled that position until 1875. He continued to practice law until 1881, when he went into the oil business, organizing the Bald Ridge Oil Company, the pioneer company in the oil development south of Butler. Mr. Reiber was also connected with the Mutual Gas Company, in which he held the position of secretary and director. He is now operating very successfully, and is joint owner of some of the most valuable oil properties in Butler county.

AARON E. REIBER, youngest son of Martin and Mary Reiber, was born in the borough of Butler, April 9, 1863. After receiving a common school education he attended Witherspoon Institute, and subsequently entered Washington and Jefferson College, and Princeton College, New Jersey, graduating from the last mentioned institution in 1882, at the age of nineteen. On his return to Butler he commenced reading law with T. C. Campbell, was admitted to practice in 1885, and in 1889 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, district attorney of Butler county, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1893. Since leaving that office he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. He is connected with the K. of P., and is a director in the Y. M. C. A. of Butler. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, and takes an active interest in the prosperity of that organization.

GEORGE REIBER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 23, 1815, son of Martin J. and Catherine Reiber. He was reared in his native land, and in 1834 immigrated to New York, where he joined his father and brother Martin, who had preceded him to the New World. He engaged in the hotel business, and also followed the occupation of a market gardener. In 1839 he came to Butler county and settled in Summit township, where he erected a saw mill. In 1846 he purchased a farm at Hannahstown, removed to Millerstown in 1848, and kept a general store in that borough for several years. In 1856 he purchased a grist mill and 137 acres of the Clymer tract, on the northeastern limits of Butler, and for the past thirty-eight years he has successfully conducted the milling business. He has remodeled and improved the property several times, until it is to-day a comparatively new structure, and contains a full roller process, besides the original buhr system. He also operated a distillery from 1865 to 1873. Mr. Reiber was married in 1842, to Mary Rigger, a daughter of Jacob Rigger, of Summit township. Eleven children were born to this union, as follows: Martin G.; Caroline, wife of William F. Miller, of Butler; Henry; Wilhelmina, wife of Rev. Mieser, of Detroit; Mary L.; Anna M.; Elizabeth; George L.; Edward; Ida

F., and Agatha, deceased. Mrs. Reiber died on March 3, 1883. Henry, George L. and Edward Reiber, are prominently identified with the natural gas business, as the owners of the Independent Natural Gas Company, of Butler. Mr. Reiber is one of the oldest and best known citizens of the borough, where he has been engaged in business for nearly forty years. Inheriting a robust and vigorous constitution, his whole life has been marked by rigid industry, perseverance and energy. Coming to western Pennsylvania comparatively penniless, he has accumulated through the passing years a large estate, and ranks as one of the wealthiest men of Butler county.

GEORGE REIBER, SR., second son of John M. Reiber, was born in Germany, was educated in his native land, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1838 he emigrated to New York, where he remained about six years, and then came to Butler, Pennsylvania, and became a member of the firm of Walter & Reiber, subsequently changed to Reiber & Boos, and finally to Reiber & Brother. He afterwards engaged in the distillery business, as a member of Jacob Reiber & Company, then in the wholesale liquor business, which he continued until his death, April 10, 1892. He married Margaret, daughter of Michael Burkhalter, of Alsace, Germany, in 1841. The fruits of this union were nine children, six of whom died in their childhood. Those living are: George J.; Mary, wife of John McComber, and Alfred M., all residents of Butler. Mrs. Reiber is living in the old homestead, which was erected by her husband in 1848. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Democratic.

GEORGE J. REIBER, son of George Reiber, was born in the borough of Butler, September 22, 1850. He received a public school education, and afterwards spent a year and a half in a grocery store. In 1879 he went to Colorado and was engaged in the silver mining business for eight years. Returning to Butler he clerked in the dry goods store of Alfred M. Reiber a number of years, and is now a member of the firm. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and Democratic in politics.

ALFRED M. REIBER, son of George Reiber, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1855, was educated in the public schools, and then engaged in clerking for Joseph Horne & Company, of Pittsburg, and afterwards for Horne & Ward, of the same city. In 1886 he returned to Butler and engaged in the dry goods business, which he has successfully continued up to the present. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

JACOB F. REIBER is the third son of John M. and Mary C. Reiber, of Goeningen, Germany, where his father practiced medicine. His parents were married in 1800, and had a family of six children, as follows: John M., and George, both deceased; Jacob F.; Martin; Mary C., wife of Christian Haubensauk, and Barbara, deceased. The parents both died in Germany, the father dying in 1833, and the mother in 1867. Jacob F. was born at Goeningen, November 5, 1828, and there learned the business of a market gardener. He served in the German army, and in 1854 immigrated to the United States and settled in Butler, Pennsylvania, whither his brother George had preceded him. He engaged in clerking for Roessing & Stein, and afterwards for Eli Yetter, then traveled through the south in the wholesale seed business. In 1856 he formed a

partnership with his brothers, George and Martin, under the firm name of Jacob Reiber & Company, erected a distillery and operated the same until they went into the wholesale liquor business. The firm was dissolved in 1871, Martin retiring, but the firm continued in the wholesale business. Mr. Reiber was married in 1859, to Melissa, daughter of David Henshaw, of which union have been born seven children: Jacob, deceased; Annie, wife of Dean Campbell of Millers-town; Margaret; Frederick T.; Mary; Elizabeth, and Bertha. The family are connected with the Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Reiber is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of overseer of the poor and collector.

FREDERICK T. REIBER, son of Jacob F. and Melissa Reiber, was born in Butler, February 8, 1866. He received a common school education, supplemented by a course at Iron City College and at Witherspoon Institute. He worked first for J. C. Hill & Company, of Pittsburg. He was next employed as a hotel clerk for about six years, two years of which he spent at the Willard Hotel, in Butler, and four years at the Central Hotel, East Liberty. In November, 1891, he went into the grocery business in his present store building, on the corner of Jefferson and McKean streets, Butler, erected by his father the same year. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in politics, is a Democrat, and is connected with Good Will Hose Company.

JACOB KECK, justice of the peace and merchant tailor, was born June 26, 1830, in Baden, Germany, on the River Rhine, son of John George and Catherine Keck. He received a common school education in his native land, and also obtained a good knowledge of the French language, and after coming to Butler he took a course in English under a private teacher. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Butler, Pennsylvania, to which place he immigrated in 1850. In 1860 he started in business for himself, and conducted a growing trade until 1883, and from the beginning up to 1892 he was also extensively engaged in the undertaking business. From 1877 to 1883 he carried on a book and stationery store in connection with merchant tailoring, the latter of which he still continues. In 1869 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he has filled continuously up to the present. He has been a member of the borough council six years, has served on the school board for the same period, and is secretary of the Workmen's Building and Loan Association, which position he has filled five years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of the active members of his party. Since 1850 he has been a member of the Lutheran church, and has liberally supported that organization. Mr. Keck was married in 1853, to Margaret Kradel, a daughter of John Kradel, of Summit township. She died in 1872, leaving three children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Louis Keck; Louisa, wife of Harry S. Klingler, and George F. He married for his second wife, Louisa, a daughter of Adam Trautman, of Pittsburg; she died in 1887, the mother of four children: Theodore C. H.; Edward A., deceased; Gertrude Mary, and Walter J., the last deceased. Squire Keck is one of the public-spirited and progressive business men of Butler, and during his residence here of forty-five years he has won the confidence and respect of its best people.

JACOB BOOS, grocery merchant, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, October 21, 1835, and is a son of Charles Boos, born in the same place March 6,

1800. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and died in 1880, having served as a soldier in the German army. He married Barbara, daughter of John Eich, in 1820, and they were the parents of four children: Barbara, who married John Fell, of Germany; William, deceased; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Hahn, of Germany, and Jacob. The mother died in 1858. Both she and her husband were members of the German Reformed church. The subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1853. He settled at Pittsburg, and worked at his trade in that city until September 12, 1854, when he came to Butler and entered the employ of Walter & Reiber, blacksmiths. In 1857 he embarked in the blacksmithing business for himself, and in 1860 he purchased the George Egner farm in Butler township, upon which he resided ten years. In 1870 he sold the farm and bought the interest of George Webber in the firm of Webber & Troutman, which title was changed to Troutman & Boos. In 1872 he purchased a half interest in the flouring mills of Grohman & Walter, which then became Walter & Boos, and he owned a half interest in the property until 1890. In 1881 he embarked in the grocery business on the corner of Main and Wayne streets, which site he purchased in 1889, and afterwards erected his present substantial store building. Mr. Boos is one of the enterprising and successful merchants of the borough. He was married, October 21, 1855, to Barbara, daughter of Jacob Walter, of Butler, to which union ten children have been born: Annie M., deceased wife of Adam Hoffner; George, deceased; Louisa, wife of William Voskamp, of Pittsburg; Emma, wife of Charles Kaufman, of Butler; Augusta, deceased; Charles, deceased; Clara, wife of Charles Gregg, of Butler; William, deceased; Catherine, and Lida. Mr. Boos is a Democrat in politics, and the family is connected with the English Lutheran church.

THANEUS NIGGEL was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1814, and learned the stone cutter's trade in his native land. He emigrated to America in 1836 and settled in Butler township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He married Julia, a daughter of Frederick Stehle of Butler township, in 1844, and located at Bald Ridge, whence he removed to the borough of Butler in 1846. He worked at his trade and also ran a restaurant for some years, and then rented the Faller Hotel, which he carried on for two years, and afterwards engaged in operating a restaurant and bakery in Dougal's row. He was also in the stock-raising business for some time. He died in 1862; his widow resides with her son David. They were the parents of five children: Joseph; Thomas F.; John; David, and Rose, wife of S. B. Hughes of Pittsburg. Mr. Niggel and family were early members of St. Peter's Catholic church of Butler.

JOSEPH NIGGEL was born in Butler township, Butler county, August 15, 1845, and is the eldest son of Thaneus Niggel. He attended the common schools in boyhood and learned the cabinetmaker's trade, at which he worked until 1866, and then engaged in the restaurant business for one year. He afterwards embarked in general merchandising on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, which was subsequently changed to the hardware business, under the firm name of C. Koch & Company. In 1872 the firm became Niggel & Brother, and for the past twenty-three years this firm has carried on a successful hardware business.

Mr. Niggle was married October 5, 1869, to Barbara, daughter of A. Rockenstein, Sr., of Butler, to which union have been born six children: Florian T.; Bertha R. N.; Mary D., deceased; Emma C.; Valetta, and Mary. In politics, Mr. Niggle is a Democrat, and has filled the office of assessor for two terms. He is a member of the Butler Brass Band, and the Germania Orchestra. He is also connected with the C. M. B. A., and is a member of St. Paul's Catholic church of Butler.

CHARLES KOCH was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834, received a good education in his native land, and was a clerk in a government office before his immigration to Williamsburg, New York, in 1854. The following year he located in the borough of Butler, where he found employment as a salesman in Boyd's store. In 1868 he engaged in the hardware business, as senior member of the firm of C. Koch & Company, but in 1872 he sold out and embarked in the grocery business, which is still carried on under the firm name of C. Koch & Sons. Mr. Koch was married in New York to Crescentia Stegher, a daughter of Aurelius Stegher, June 14, 1854. Eight children blessed this union, as follows: Mary, deceased; Frank W.; John G.; Caroline; Charles T.; Stephen A.; Josephine, deceased, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Koch died at his home in Butler, August 5, 1872. He was a life-long member of the Catholic church, to which faith the family belong. His widow is now head of the firm which he established.

FRANK W. KOCH, eldest son of Charles Koch, was born in Butler June 1, 1858, received a common school education, and afterwards attended St. Vincent's College. He then entered his father's store, where he continued clerking until 1887, in which year he became a member of the firm of C. Koch & Sons. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, a Democrat.

JOHN G. KOCH, son of Charles Koch, was born in Butler July 12, 1861, was educated in the common schools, entered his father's store as a clerk, and became a member of the present firm in 1887. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church.

WILLIAM RICHEY was a son of Nathaniel Richey, a native of Wales, who settled in Armstrong county, where William was born in 1811. He grew to manhood in that county, and in 1830 came to Butler and was engaged in teaming between Butler and Pittsburg until 1869. He also conducted a store and bakery in the borough for many years. In early life he was a Whig, subsequently a Republican, and later a Democrat, and filled the office of constable in the borough. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but in later years he united with the Presbyterian church, and afterwards became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which faith he died. Mr. Richey married Amy Brinker, August 4, 1840, to whom were born five children: Abraham B.; Louisa, wife of Joseph Henry; John A.; Mary, wife of Edward Fleming, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Richey died in 1854, and he married for his second wife Mrs. Simon Mechling, nee Ziegler, and had two children: Charley, and Julia. Mr. Richey always manifested a deep interest in public matters up to his death, which occurred August 15, 1892.

JOHN A. RICHEY, second son of William and Amy (Brinker) Richey,

was born in the borough of Butler, June 13, 1848, received a public school education, and subsequently learned the baker's trade in Pittsburg. In 1869 he established a bakery at Butler, in partnership with his father, but in 1870 he removed to Greece City, Butler county, and remained there three years. In 1873 he was appointed county detective, which position he filled for five years, and in 1879 engaged in the hotel business at Karns City. Three years later he opened a hotel at Renfrew, which he carried on for five years, and then returned to Butler, where he established his present bakery and confectionery and also engaged in the ice business. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was a candidate for clerk of courts in 1874, but was defeated in the convention by only one vote. Mr. Richey was married December 28, 1873, to Lydia, daughter of Philip Burtner, of Saxonburg, and has had one child by this union, which died in youth. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P., and is an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church.

A. B. RICHEY was born in Summit township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1842, where he was reared and received a common school education. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until his enlistment in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. His company went into camp at Kittanning, where he was mustered into the service, thence to Pittsburg, and down the Ohio to Kentucky. He served in the Greene river campaign under General Buell, thence to Alabama, and Tennessee, where he participated in the siege of Nashville. He next took part in the battle of Stone River, under General Rosecranz, where the Seventy-eighth made one of the grandest charges during the war. The regiment here became a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and Mr. Richey participated in the following battles in which that corps served: Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the fall of 1863, at Decker Station, he served as provost guard of General Negley's headquarters, and was in charge of the ambulance corps in the Fourteenth Army Corps. Under General Rosecranz order, dated at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 14, 1863, establishing a roll of honor for the promotion of courage and efficiency in the army, Mr. Richey was chosen by his company for that honor. He never missed a roll call, march or battle in which his regiment was engaged during his term of service. When his term had expired he was sent back to Nashville, and volunteered to serve in a raid on General Forrest. Returning to Kittanning, he was honorably discharged, November 4, 1864, whence he came to Butler. Mr. Richey was married May 7, 1866, to Amanda, daughter of George Christley of Centerville, and has six children: Harry; Clara, deceased; Leah; William, deceased; Amie, deceased, and Orrie. Mr. Richey worked at his trade after the war, but in 1880 he went into the coal business, which he has continued up to the present. Politically, he is a Republican, has served as assistant burgess of Butler, and was postmaster at Centerville from 1866 to 1868. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a trustee in that organization. He is connected with the E. A. U., and is a charter member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of which organization he is now commandant.

Mr. Richey has been elected three times a delegate to the State encampment, and in 1893 was a national delegate to the G. A. R. convention at Indianapolis.

CHARLES N. BOYD is a son of W. S. and Margaret (McCafferty) Boyd, and was born at Sarversville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1852. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Abraham Boyd, was a native of Ireland, and came with his father, John Boyd, to Westmoreland county at an early date. Rev. Abraham Boyd was a graduate of Canonsburg College, and for many years was located in Allegheny county. He established the Westminster and Buffalo Presbyterian churches of Butler county, and was one of the well known ministers of pioneer days. His first wife was Eleanor Hillis. Some time after her death, he married Mrs. Agnes Scott. W. S. Boyd, the father of our subject, was born in Allegheny county in 1818. In 1850 he located at Sarversville, Butler county, where he was engaged in general merchandising until 1854. In that year he settled upon a part of the old homestead, in Allegheny county, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years, and died July 25, 1865. By his marriage to Margaret, daughter of James McCafferty, he was the father of three children, as follows: James S.; Mary E., deceased wife of J. S. Christie, and Charles N. The subject of this sketch was reared in Allegheny county, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1874 he formed a partnership with his brother, James S., and established a drug business at Tarentum, removing to Connellsville in 1876, where he remained three years in the same business. He also carried on the drug business in Somerset county. In the spring of 1887 he established his present drug store in Butler, and has since built up one of the leading business houses of the borough. Mr. Boyd was married in 1880, to Della G., daughter of David Carson, of Connellsville, who died in 1882. His second wife was Agnes, a daughter of the Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Washington, Pennsylvania, whom he married December 5, 1889. One daughter, Martha Eleanor, is the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an elder in the Butler organization. He belongs to the Masonic order, and in politics, is a Republican. He is one of the public-spirited and enterprising business men of the borough.

JOSEPH KEMPER was born in Westphalia, Prussia, November 10, 1828. In 1844 he immigrated to the United States, and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the harnessmaker's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he located in business at Worthington, Armstrong county, in July, 1853, and in October, 1854, purchased a farm in Clearfield township, Butler county, upon which he resided until September, 1865, when he moved to Butler, and established the harness store carried on by his son, Frank, up to 1895. He conducted this business successfully until 1889, when he retired from active life. Mr. Kemper married Eva, daughter of Andrew Korb of Clearfield township, which union was blessed with five children: Bernard; Frank; Mary; Maggie, deceased wife of Michael Duffy, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and Joseph, who is known as Father Peter, of the Capuchin Order. Mrs. Kemper died in 1865, and he married for his second wife Margaret Bruner, to which union have been born four children: Anna, wife of Joseph Jordan; John; Anthony, and Eva. The family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. Kemper is a Democrat.



E. W. Boggs

BERNARD KEMPER, eldest son of Joseph and Eva Kemper, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1854, and received his education in the public schools and at St. Peter's Parochial school of Butler, and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute. In 1869 he commenced learning the shoemaker's trade, worked at that business for several years in various places, then embarked in business under the firm name of Kemper & Shank, which lasted for two years. He then continued working at his trade until 1891, when he started a general repair shop, which he has since continued. Mr. Kemper was married in 1874, to Philomena, daughter of Joseph Weigand, of Butler, to which union have been born six children: Frank; Mary; Wilbert; Eleanor; Aloysius J., and Raymond B. The family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, and Mr. Kemper is connected with the C. M. B. A., and the B. P. O. E. In politics, he is a Democrat.

FRANK KEMPER, second son of Joseph and Eva Kemper, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, February 15, 1856, and received his education in the common and parochial schools of Butler. He learned the harnessmaker's trade with his father, and in 1889 he bought out the latter and up to 1895 conducted business at the old stand. Mr. Kemper married Lena, daughter of Joseph Fisher of Butler, and they are the parents of three children, all of whom are living: Ernest F.; Anna M., and George M. The family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, and Mr. Kemper is connected with the C. M. B. A. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. AYRES was born in the borough of Butler, in March, 1811, son of Gen. William Ayres, one of the prominent, influential pioneers of the town. He was educated at a subscription school, and followed the manufacture of woolen goods, erecting what was long known as the Union Woolen Mills. In 1836 he married Harriet F. McCarns, a daughter of James McCarns, of Fayette county, and to this union were born five children, viz.: Jane E., who married Dr. Thomas McMillan; Margaret A., who married William A. Jackson, of Shenango township, Mercer county; Hugh A.; William H. H., deceased, and DeWitt C. Mr. Ayres died April 9, 1867, and his wife, in October, 1886.

CAPT. H. A. AYRES was born in Butler borough, February 10, 1839, eldest son of William J. and Harriet F. Ayres. He received a common school education, and learned the jeweler's trade with W. W. Wilson of Pittsburg. On the breaking out of the Rebellion his was the first name enrolled in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the first company raised in Butler county. He enlisted April 17, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg eight days later. His company was commanded by Capt. John N. Purviance, and served three months. When his term of service expired, he and William S. Jack recruited Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was elected second lieutenant. While serving on Gen. John F. Miller's staff, he was promoted to captain, for meritorious services in the field and fidelity and judgment in the performance of his duty. He commanded his company until November 4, 1864, when his term of service having expired, he again became a member of General Miller's staff until the close of the war. Returning to Harrisville, Butler county, he engaged in merchandising, and afterwards went into

the oil industry. In 1887 he was elected register and recorder of Butler county, on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity for three years. Captain Ayres was married on October 17, 1861, to Elizabeth Kerr, a daughter of Judge James Kerr, of Harrisville, to which union have been born six children, as follows: Priscilla, wife of Thomas H. Greer; Harriet L., wife of John C. Graham; Mary; James K., deceased; John, and Paul, the last deceased. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE KETTERER is a son of Frederick and Dorothea (Householder) Ketterer, natives of Germany, where his father was born in 1819. Frederick Ketterer was a farmer, and both he and wife died in Germany, the former in 1882, and the latter in 1891. Their family consisted of the following children: Frederick, deceased; Jacob; Henry, deceased; Dorothea, who married Frederick Foell; George; Charles; Philip; Sarah, who married Philip Hoffner; Frederick, deceased, and one who died in infancy. The subject of this sketch was born in Alsace, Germany, September 14, 1854, and in 1870 emigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the upholstering trade. He came to Butler in 1874, and in 1876 embarked in business for himself. He subsequently added the furniture business, which he is still engaged in. He erected the building which he now occupies, also the Western Union Telegraph building, and the City Hall. Mr. Ketterer was married September 30, 1878, to Sophia, daughter of Valentine Feigel of Butler. Seven children are the fruits of this union as follows: Frederick; Albert G.; Augusta K.; Edward L.; Clarence H.; John W., and Dorothea M. The family are adherents of the Reformed church, in which body Mr. Ketterer fills the office of deacon. He is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the A. L. of H. He has also served as school director, and takes a commendable interest in the prosperity of his adopted home.

WILLIAM COOPER was born in Huntington, Huntingdonshire, England, February 6, 1846. His father, John Cooper, was born in the same shire November 5, 1819, and was a merchant tailor and clothier. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1850, and in connection with his business devoted a portion of his time to preaching the gospel. He married Ann, daughter of John Watts of the same place, in March, 1843, to which union were born ten children: Mary A., wife of John Ward; Amelia, wife of Richard Palmer; William; Henrietta, wife of Richard Watts; Emma, wife of Thomas Bridge; John; George; Esther; Alfred, and Florence, deceased. The subject of this sketch learned merchant tailoring at Leeds, Yorkshire, England, commencing his trade at the age of thirteen years. He worked as a tailor for several years, and then went to London, where he took a course in the art of cutting, remaining there three years. He then emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the employ of Alfred Eyers, with whom he remained three years and a half, subsequently spent two years and a half with Carson & Company, and three years with Henry Beckman & Company. These were the largest firms in Cleveland at that time. From Cleveland he went to Newburg, Ohio, and worked for George Small some two years. Returning to Cleveland he became designer and cutter for S. Mann-Austrian & Company, with whom he remained two years, and for

the next eighteen months traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, working at his trade. Again returning to Cleveland he filled the position of pattern designer for a wholesale house for eighteen months, and afterwards entered the service of the Cherry Valley Iron Company at Leetonia, Ohio, where for three years and a half he filled the position of manager of their merchant tailoring and clothing department. Coming to Butler he filled the position of cutter for William Aland until January 1, 1894, when he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Young & Cooper. The former retired January 1, 1895, and the firm then became Cooper & Company. Mr. Cooper was married November 27, 1867, to Harriet, daughter of Daniel Charles, of Cambridgeshire, England. They are the parents of seven children: Florence; Kate; William; Nellie; John; Peter, and Paul.

JACOB S. YOUNG, merchant tailor and oil operator, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1856, son of John Young, and was reared on the homestead farm in Butler county. In 1883 he engaged in general merchandising at Brownsdale, which he continued for nearly three years, and was post-master at that point during this period. He afterwards carried on a store for three years at Dutchtown. Since 1883 he has been an oil producer, and quite successful in that line of business. In 1890 he purchased a residence in Butler, where he has since resided. He embarked in the merchant tailoring business January 10, 1894, as a member of the firm of Young & Cooper, which was dissolved January 1, 1895, Mr. Young retiring. He then established the present store of J. S. & J. P. Young, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Mr. Young was married February 15, 1891, to Nannie P., daughter of William Graham, of Forward township, and has three children: Florence M.; Harry W., and Edna G. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically a Republican.

GEORGE MILLER was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1799, grew to manhood in his native county, and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He removed from Virginia to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Butler, where he purchased property and engaged in the furniture business, which he followed for many years. In 1828 he married Eliza Maharg, a daughter of John Maharg of Forward township, Butler county, to which union were born eleven children, as follows: Catherine, who married Dickson Barkley; John; Joseph, deceased; James H.; Presley, deceased; Newton, deceased; Eliza J., wife of George McBride of Butler; William A., deceased; Margaret, wife of William Daubenspeck; Henry, and Sarah B., who married Clarence Bolton. Mr. Miller died January 31, 1873, and his wife in September, 1893. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and among the pioneers of the Butler congregation, in which he held the office of elder. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as county commissioner and treasurer of Butler county.

JAMES H. MILLER was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1833, was educated in the public schools of the borough, and learned the chairmaker's trade. He afterwards engaged in the furniture business, which he followed until the spring of 1890. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered into the service at Kittanning,

and served three years, being honorably discharged in August, 1864. In 1881 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, treasurer of Butler county, and served a full term, and in February, 1890, he was elected overseer of the poor of Butler borough. Mr Miller is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is a charter member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., also of the Union Veteran Legion, and is connected with the K. of H. He has been twice married; first to Miss Mary A. Cunningham, in 1857, who died the following year. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Harriet Milligan, widow of Joseph Milligan, of Armstrong county, in 1867.

WILLIAM H. RITTER, son of Karl L. Ritter, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and Sarah J. (Gibson) Ritter, a daughter of William Gibson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny City, August 3, 1843, and obtained a common and select school education. He began life for himself as a salesman in Pittsburg, continuing until he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served until the regiment was mustered out, when he returned home. In 1868 he purchased the general store of James R. Sampson, at Newport, Pennsylvania, which was carried on until 1870 under the name of Ritter & Ralston. The firm then sold out and located in Butler, where they began business September 20, 1871, and for many years carried on the largest dry goods and millinery business in the borough. Mr. Ritter was married September 4, 1873, to Minnie H. Patterson, a daughter of Col. Joseph P. Patterson, of Butler, to which union six children have been born, as follows: Charles P.; William H.; Joseph L.; Susan F.; Sarah J., and Edna M. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, has served as a member and secretary of the state central committee, has been a delegate to party conventions, and is recognized as one of the most active and successful workers in local politics. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., and also of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM S. GRAHAM was born in New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1855, and is a son of James H. and Susan (Snoeberger) Graham of Penn township. He received a common school education and subsequently attended the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa., afterwards teaching for five years. He was a salesman for Berg & Cypher of Butler, and was next appointed agent for the United States Express Company, which position he filled for three years at Butler, and one year at Dunkirk, New York. In 1887 he embarked in the grocery business as junior member of the firm of Bellis & Graham, and was also interested in the oil business. In 1891 he retired from the grocery business, and became agent for the United States Express Company in Allegheny City. In June, 1898, he again went into the grocery business at his former stand in Butler, and still continues the same. Mr. Graham was married September 4, 1881, to Esther, daughter of Israel Seaman of Penn township, and has five children: Charles; Dora; Harry; Nanny, and Ethel. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN B. REED was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and grew to manhood in that county. He received a common school education, and

devoted a portion of his life to teaching music. He was a boatman on the Pennsylvania canal, and lived at Tarentum, Allegheny county. In 1864 he went into the general merchandising in that town, removed to Riddle's Cross Roads three years after, where he engaged in the same business, and was also postmaster at that point. He afterwards conducted a store at Flick, whence he returned to Tarentum, where he continued merchandising until 1875, when he sold out and retired from business. Mr. Reed married Matilda, daughter of John Miller of Mt. Chestnut, Butler county, to whom were born six children: John M.; Rachel B.; Adam W.; Martha J., who married W. T. McCandless of Franklin township; James H., and Carson N. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a leader in the choir for many years, and also an elder in that organization. His wife died March 16, 1875; he survived her until June 10, 1890.

JOHN M. REED, eldest son of John B. Reed, was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, February 9, 1860, and received a common school education. In February, 1876, he engaged in clerking for Bellis & Gerlach of St. Joe, Butler county. The following June he took a similar position in the store of Ritter & Ralston, of Butler, with whom he remained until July, 1883. He then filled the position of salesman in B. C. Huselton's store until December, 1889, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he sold February 1, 1894, and purchased the agency for all the Pittsburg daily papers coming to Butler. Mr. Reed was married March 29, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of John McFall of Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, and has five children: Susan M.; Bessie B.; Nellie J.; Endell N., and Ralph E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, in which he is financial secretary of the official board, and has been secretary of the Sabbath school for seventeen years. He is a Republican in politics, and is connected with Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 272, I. O. O. F., also the P. H. C., and is secretary and accountant of the John S. Campbell Hose Company.

PETER BIEHL was born in Rolenburg, Germany, in 1820, grew to manhood in his native place, and there learned the trade of coppersmith. He immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1848 and located in Butler, where he went into the tin and coppersmith business. In 1859 he purchased the present location of his son Henry, and in 1878 he bought a part of the Millard tract, in the borough of Butler. He married Martha Bodesheim, a native of Germany, and was the father of five children: Henry; Conrad; William G.; George C., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Biehl died February 7, 1876; his widow resides in Butler. He was an adherent of the Reformed church.

HENRY BIEHL, eldest son of Peter Biehl, was born in the borough of Butler, July 30, 1850. After receiving a public school education, he took a course in book-keeping at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, and afterwards learned the tinning and roofing trade with his father. In 1875 he obtained an interest in the business, and July 1, 1889, he purchased the interest of all others and has since been sole proprietor. Mr. Biehl was married May 5, 1885, to Ida B. May, a daughter of Rev. Josiah May, pastor of Sugar Creek Reformed church, Armstrong county. She died November 23, 1887. He was again married, September 3, 1891, to Joanna M., daughter of Eli Naly, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. One child, Eleanor H., deceased, has been born to this union. Mr. Biehl is a

member of Bethany Reformed church, of which he has been deacon, and is now an elder, and is also librarian of the Sabbath school. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN D. JACKSON was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1845, and is a son of John E. Jackson. His father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1812, and was a wheelwright, and carried on business at Springfield, Pennsylvania. His mother was Maria, daughter of Joseph Milnes of Berks county, and his parents were married in 1832. They had seven children: Elizabeth; Joseph M.; David E.; Mary E., and Samuel, both deceased; John D., and Hannah M. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and subsequently attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. He afterwards learned the miller's trade, and in 1870 he entered his brother's store at Freeport, Pennsylvania, as salesman. In 1878 he came to Butler and embarked in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Jackson & Mitchell, which has since carried on business successfully. Mr. Jackson was married December 16, 1873, to Agnes J., daughter of Judge James Mitchell, of Summit township, and has one son, John H. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, in which organization he has been a steward, and is now one of the trustees. Politically, he is a Republican, and one of the liberal, enterprising citizens of the community.

JOHN MITCHELL, son of James Mitchell, Sr., was born on the homestead farm in Summit township, Butler county, December 7, 1828, received a common school education, and afterwards attended Witherspoon Institute. He followed agriculture until 1864, and then removed to the borough of Butler where he became a member of the firm of Mitchell & Company, in the livery business. He sold out in 1868 and went into the lumber business in partnership with George Webber, but engaged in the livery business again in 1875. He was afterwards assistant assessor in the United States revenue service, and in 1878 he was appointed sheriff of Butler county. Mr. Mitchell was married June 5, 1856, to Angeline McJunkin, a daughter of William McJunkin, of Centre township. The following children were born to this union: Margaret H., wife of J. C. McJunkin; George, deceased; Sarah E., wife of J. M. Galbreath; Nancy P., wife of Dr. S. M. Bippus; Edith J., wife of L. M. Shira, and Orwell H. Mrs. Mitchell died December 18, 1891. Mr. Mitchell is a staunch Republican, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the Masonic order.

CHRISTOPHER STOCK, Sr., was born in Germany, September 16, 1815, received a parochial school education, and was apprenticed to the trade of architect and contractor. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Wentzel, of Dettinger, Germany, who became the mother of six children, as follows: Mary; John; Philomena; Christopher; Christopher, (2); Margaret, who married J. W. Higgins, all of whom are dead, except the two last mentioned. Mr. Stock immigrated to the United States, and settled in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he purchased property of John Negley. He resided in this borough until his death, June 27, 1859. His widow died December 16, 1881. They were members of St. Peter's Catholic church, to which faith their descendants belong. Politically, Mr. Stock was a

Democrat, but outside of exercising the rights of franchise, he took little interest in political affairs.

CHRISTOPHER STOCK was born in the borough of Butler, April 28, 1855, and was here reared and educated. In 1869 he attended the coal business of James A. Negley, and the following year began learning the tinning and roofing trade with Anthony Rockenstein, for whom he worked until 1879. He then purchased the business of A. C. Naggle, and has been conducting the tinning and roofing business ever since. In 1885 he purchased his present store property, then known as the old Wise stand, which he has since rebuilt. Mr. Stock was married October 13, 1881, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Anthony Rockenstein, of Butler, to which union one child, Ernest F., was born, January 13, 1883. Mrs. Stock died January 22, 1883, and he was again married, October 14, 1884, to Amelia, daughter of Joseph Wagner, of Butler. Five children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Amelia; Christopher; Mary; Lillian, and Charles Joseph, the two last mentioned being the only survivors. Mr. Stock and wife are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, of which he was secretary for two terms, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of St. George, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In 1888 he went into the oil business, and is now interested in seventeen producing wells in Butler county. In connection with his tinning and roofing business, he carries a stock of hardware, glass and paint, and is one of the substantial merchants of the borough.

WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN, plumber, gas fitter, etc., was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1847, son of Samuel and Eliza (Devlin) O'Brien. His grandfather, Michael O'Brien, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, to which city his father immigrated from Waterford, Ireland. Michael married Margaret Hook, a native of Philadelphia, December 1, 1801, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of the United States. In June, 1806, Michael and family came to Pittsburg, where he died in 1816. His widow died at Latrobe, in 1854. He was an architect, but never followed that profession, devoting his attention to mercantile pursuits. Samuel O'Brien, father of our subject, was born in Pittsburg, about 1813, grew to manhood in that city, and followed contracting and building. He married Eliza Devlin, and was the father of the following children: Margaret, widow of James Call; Joseph, deceased, who served in Company H, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Mary, wife of F. J. Totten; Samuel F., agent of the Humane society, of Pittsburg; William H., and Elizabeth, wife of William Kane. Mr. O'Brien died in 1869; his widow is living in Pittsburg. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, received a common school education, and at eighteen began learning the pattern-maker's trade, but after a few months changed to the plumbing and gas fitting, at which he worked in Pittsburg for eighteen years. He next spent three years in Oil City, where he carried on business with G. F. Shutte. In January, 1888, they started in business on Jefferson street, in Butler, and in the spring of 1892 Mr. O'Brien bought out his partner, and became sole proprietor, but has since taken in his son Albert F., the firm now being W. H. O'Brien & Son. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Wendling, a daughter of John Wendling, of Pittsburg.

which union has been blessed with the following children: Albert F.; Stella; Ida; William H.; Bessie; Samuel; Marie; Joseph H.; Camilla; Murry, and two that died in infancy. The family are members of St. Paul's Catholic church, and Mr. O'Brien is connected with the C. M. B. A. He is a staunch Democrat, and is one of the energetic and progressive business men of the borough.

FRANK J. HUFF, son of David and Melinda Huff, natives of West Virginia, was born at Niles, Michigan, December 29, 1854. After receiving a common school education, he learned the plumber's trade, at Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently worked in Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., whence he returned to Cleveland. In 1887 he located in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the plumbing establishment of Jefferson Burtner, which he has since carried on. In 1882 he married Theresa, a daughter of Henry Kline, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and has two children: Forrest, and Frank H. Mr. Huff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE C. BELLIS, second son of Sipe and Mary (Myers) Bellis, was born in Portersville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1849, and received a common school education in the schools of that vicinity. In 1865 he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1873, and then embarked in merchandising at Greece City, and subsequently at St. Joe. He was also in the oil business during this period. He came to Butler and embarked in the grocery business in 1879, as a member of the firm of Bellis & Miller. They sold out to Mays & Murphy, but continued the business at another point. In 1885 he bought out Mr. Murphy's interest in the old firm, which then became Bellis & Mays, but again sold in 1890. In 1891 he formed a partnership in the grocery business under the firm name of Bellis & Golden, which has since been changed to Bellis & Myers. Mr. Bellis is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the K. of P. He was married January 28, 1875, to Grizella, daughter of Josiah Miller of Mt. Chestnut, and has five children: George F.; Plummer L.; Charles; May, and Blanche B.

RUDOLPH WESER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1826, and learned the stonemason's trade in his native land. He came to the United States in 1848, and settled in the borough of Butler, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade as a contractor. He built the jail, Jefferson street school building, the Judge McCandless residence and the Dougherty building, and also erected the jail at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he was married to Annie, daughter of Leonard Wise, of Butler, to which union were born five children: Norbert T.; Gertie; Rose; Bertha, and Mark. Mr. Weser died October 7, 1886, in the faith of the Catholic church, to which denomination his family belongs. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a good, industrious citizen. His widow resides with her son Norbert.

NORBERT T. WESER, eldest son of Rudolph Weser, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1871, and was educated in the public schools and at Duff's Business College, Pittsburg. He was then appointed assistant book-keeper at the Butler Glass Works, and afterwards clerked for J. F. T. Stehle. In the spring of 1887 he opened a stationery and news depot, which he sold to J. S. Jack in April, 1893. He is now manager for the Butler Automatic Machine

Company, also district manager for the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Association of Camden, New Jersey, for western Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is connected with Branch Number 56, C. M. B. A., also the B. P. O. E. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been elected to office several times. He is a member of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, also of the Good Will Hose Company.

ORIN M. PHILIPS was born in Penn township, Butler county, December 11, 1857, and is the eldest son of John Philips. After receiving a common school education, he found employment in a brickyard, and in 1877 he began clerking for G. Wilson Miller & Brother, of Butler. In 1885 he went on the road as a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Reeves, Parvin & Company, of Philadelphia, and in 1888 he embarked in the grocery business in Butler, as a member of the firm of Haley & Philips. In 1889 he bought Mr. Haley's interest, since which time he has carried on the business alone. Mr. Philips married Nettie, daughter of S. C. Nice, of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, and is the father of two children: Lucile, deceased, and Francis. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ABSOLOM GROVE was born in New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade before arriving at maturity. He followed his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Captain Douglass, and participated in all of the battles in which that regiment was engaged down to Gettysburg, where he was killed. In 1857 Mr. Grove married Anna M. Ramsey, who bore him a family of three children: Jacob H.; William H., and Odessa G., wife of James L. Cannon, of Clark's Station. Mrs. Grove resides in French Creek township, Mercer county.

WILLIAM H. GROVE, youngest son of Absolom and Anna M. Grove, was born in New Lebanon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1860, and was reared and educated in his native township. He followed agriculture for five years, and then engaged in merchandising at New Lebanon. In 1889 he went to Venango, Crawford county, where he carried on a general store until 1891, then sold out and located in Butler. He established a grocery store in this borough, which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Grove is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. On November 10, 1888, he married M. Alice McMullen, a daughter of Andrew J. McMullen, of Sandy Lake, Mercer county.

MARK SCHNEIDEMAN was born in Transtadt, Germany, in 1820, and learned the hatter's and furrier's trades in his native land. He immigrated to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1846, where he followed his trade for twelve years. In 1849 he married Miss Hannach, of Pittsburg, to which union were born two children, as follows: James A., deceased, and Hyman. His wife died in 1855. He married for his second wife a Miss Roesenthal. To this union was born one child, Jennie, now Mrs. Lippman, of Philadelphia. About two years later he was called to part with his second wife. After the lapse of some years he married a third time, to which union was born one son, Dr. T. B. Schneideman, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. Mr. Schneideman came to Butler in 1858

and established a general store, which he conducted until 1871, when he embarked in the clothing business exclusively. In 1877 he sold out and removed to Philadelphia, in which city he still resides.

HYMAN SCHNEIDEMAN was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1853, and is the second son of Mark Schneideman. He was educated in the public schools of Butler and at Witherspoon Institute, and subsequently entered his father's store, for whom he clerked until the spring of 1873, when he embarked in business for himself, as junior member of the firm of J. A. & H. Schneideman. His brother died in 1876, since which year he was sole proprietor until a recent date, when he sold out. On February 18, 1880, he married Ella B. Martin, a daughter of Thomas Martin, of Jefferson township, Butler county. Three children have been the fruits of this union, viz.: Clara; Martha E., deceased, and Mary L. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. In 1885 Mr. Schneideman purchased his present business house, and besides his mercantile business he is also extensively engaged in real estate dealing. He is one of the charter members of Rough Run Manufacturing Company, Limited, which was organized in January, 1892. Mr. Schneideman is one of the enterprising business men of Butler.

DANIEL A. HECK, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Rose) Heck, was born in Centre township, Butler county, February 18, 1838. He received a good education, and followed school teaching for seven years. In 1864 he entered the store of Charles Duffy, of Butler, for whom he clerked until 1866. In that year he embarked in business at Apollo, Armstrong county, as a member of the firm of Maxwell & Heck, but returned to his old position in Mr. Duffy's store in 1868. In April, 1873, he became a member of the firm of Heck & Patterson, which existed until 1888, and he then established his present business. On January 10, 1870, Mr. Heck married Mary J. Chambers, a daughter of J. B. Chambers, of Apollo. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Martha E.; John C.; Elizabeth A., deceased; Mary G.; William A., and Edith R. Mr. Heck and wife are connected with the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has served in the borough council, and is one of the enterprising business men of the town. He is a member of both the Lodge and Chapter, F. & A. M., is also connected with the A. O. U. W., the K. of H., the A. L. of H., and the E. A. U.

WILLIAM G. DOUTHETT, son of David and Jane E. Douthett, was born upon the old homestead in Forward township, Butler county, March 20, 1862, and received his education in the district school. At the age of sixteen years he took charge of his father's farm, and conducted it until January, 1891, when he removed to Butler, and engaged in the livery business. He carried on the livery down to August 1, 1892, when he sold out. In March, 1893, he formed a partnership with Hart W. F. Graham, under the firm name of Douthett & Graham, and established their present clothing and gent's furnishing store on the corner of Main and Cunningham streets, which is one of the leading establishments of the kind in Butler. Mr. Douthett married Sarah C. Bartley, a daughter of Williamson Bartley, of Penn township, and has two children: Jennie B., and Elizabeth B. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, has been a Sabbath school

teacher since the age of twenty-seven, and is now the assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Butler congregation. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and is one of the enterprising young business men of the borough.

EBENEZER GRAHAM was born within the present limits of Butler, December 25, 1824, son of Robert and Sarah (Brown) Graham. His father settled on the site of Butler in 1797, and his mother was a daughter of Robert Brown, a pioneer justice of the peace of Middlesex township. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and afterwards learned the brickmaker's trade, and manufactured the brick for one of the first houses erected in the borough of Butler. In 1850 he married a Miss Thompson, who lived but two months after marriage. October 18, 1853, he married Wilhelmina Fetter, a daughter of Rev. W. A. Fetter, of Butler, to which union were born the following children: Adolphus W.; Salome C.; Louis L., deceased; Edmund T.; Johanna K., deceased; Hart W. F.; Alvin R.; Earnest O., and Andrew I. M. Mrs. Graham died March 20, 1875. Both she and husband were members of the English Lutheran church of Butler, and pioneers of that society.

HART W. F. GRAHAM was born in the borough of Butler, August 20, 1866, son of Ebenezer and Wilhelmina Graham. After receiving a common school education, he entered the Union Woolen Mills, of Butler, where he learned the trade of manufacturing flannels, blankets and yarns, and worked at that business until October, 1883. He then entered the store of H. Schneideman, as a salesman, with whom he remained until January 1, 1893. In the following March he formed a partnership with William G. Douthett, under the firm name of Douthett & Graham, and established a general clothing and gent's furnishing store on the corner of Main and Cunningham streets, where they have since carried on business. Mr. Graham was married October 10, 1887, to Anna J. Sheridan, a daughter of Bernard Sheridan, of Clearfield township, and has two children: Alvin A. H., and Le Moyne R. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, of Butler, in which he is now deacon and secretary of the church council. He is also connected with Tent, Number 34, K. O. T. M., and is R. K. of that society.

ALEXANDER S. MCBRIDE was born near Lowellville, Ohio, March 3, 1814, son of Samuel and Ann (Struthers) McBride, of the same county. His father was born in 1786, and died May 28, 1827. His mother died May 26, 1865. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the pioneer subscription school in boyhood. In 1831, when seventeen years of age, he went to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he learned the printer's trade, after which he located in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he continued at this occupation until his death. Prior to 1851 he was appointed clerk of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, which position he filled for several consecutive terms. He afterwards resumed work at his trade, and was at one time editor of the *Butler Herald*. Mr. McBride was married April 30, 1839, to Maria A. McKee, a daughter of Hugh McKee, one of the pioneers of Butler. Seven children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Hugh W., who died in New Mexico, September 20, 1884; Samuel F., who enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and

Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and is now employed in the government printing office at Washington; George A., who died in Butler, April 7, 1883, from blood poisoning, caused by an injury to one of his feet while in the silver mines of Colorado; Isaiah J., a resident of Butler; Cooper F., who read medicine with Dr. Neyman, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875, and is now a practicing physician of Youngstown, Ohio; Robert D., a resident of Hemet, California, and Stephen H. Mr. McBride died September 7, 1865, and his wife, May 18, 1881. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, of Butler. He was a staunch Democrat, in politics, and was a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ISAIAH J. MCBRIDE was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1848, son of Alexander S., and Maria A. McBride. After obtaining a common school education, he learned the painter's trade, which business he has followed up to the present. In April, 1891, he formed a partnership with Charles R. Elliott, and established a wall paper and painter's supply store, and the firm of McBride & Elliott existed until January 29, 1894. Mr. McBride then purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He was married on July 13, 1871, to Jennie McIntosh, of Evans City, and has three children, viz.: Hugh A., Mary McKee, and James C. Mr. McBride is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is connected with the A. O. U. W. and is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

JOSEPH J. ELLIOTT was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, was reared in his native county, and there learned the painter's trade, which he has followed up to the present. In 1856 he married Caroline Rose, of Monongahela City, and eleven children have been born to this union, as follows: Mary U., deceased; Charles R.; Mary A., wife of W. C. McCandless; Elizabeth, deceased wife of O. P. Cochran; Carrie, wife of David Scott; Julia, deceased; Loretta; John T.; Joseph; Frank, and Grace. In 1858 Mr. Elliott came to the borough of Butler, where he has since been engaged in working at his business. Politically, he is a Democrat, was doorkeeper in the Senate in 1871, and of the House of Representatives in 1883; has been a member of the borough council, and also Burgess of Butler for two terms. He is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and has been a vestryman in that society.

CHARLES R. ELLIOTT was born in Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1858, son of Joseph J. Elliott, and came with his parents to Butler in infancy. He was reared in this borough, received a common school education, and learned the painter's trade with his father. In 1891 he engaged in business as a member of the firm of McBride & Elliott dealers in wall papers, etc. He sold his interest to his partner in January, 1894, and the following month opened a similar establishment on West Jefferson street. Mr. Elliott was married July 10, 1885, to Henrietta Fiedler, of Harmony, and has four children, viz.: Julia F.; Clifford A.; John J., and Clara. He is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JAMES H. DOUGLASS, son of Samuel and Jane Douglass, was born in Ros-traver township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1825, and was reared and educated in his native county. He learned photography at

Uniontown, Fayette county, and in the fall of 1857 removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county, and embarked in dentistry. In 1861 he located at Freeport, where he followed the same business. He was appointed postmaster of that place in 1878, and served two full terms. In 1886 he came to Butler, and embarked in the book and stationery business, which he still continues. Mr. Douglass was married on November 13, 1860, to Amanda Henry, a daughter of Alexander Henry, of Kittanning, and has three children, viz.: Madge, Harriet L., and Charles H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which society he fills the office of trustee. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM MILLER was born in Newport township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and is a son of John Miller, a native of this State. He was reared upon his father's farm in Luzerne county, and after arriving at manhood, he settled upon a farm in the same township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1859. In that year he removed to Butler county, purchased a farm of 150 acres in Butler township, and resided upon it until 1889, when he retired to Butler, where he at present lives. Mr. Miller has been twice married, his first wife being Helena Hauk, who died in 1860, leaving a family of three children, as follows: G. Wilson, of Butler; Henry, of the same borough, and Emmeline, wife of J. F. Andrews. His second wife was Miss Emmeline Yetter, who has borne him one daughter, Mary, wife of William W. Manny, of Butler. Politically, Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and in religious faith, he is a Lutheran, the family being adherents of the English Lutheran church of Butler.

HENRY MILLER, second son of William and Helena Miller, was born in Newport township, Luzerne county, September 15, 1851, and received a common school education. In November, 1869, he began clerking for S. R. Dieffenbacher & Company, of Butler, and remained with them and their successors for some two years. He next entered the employ of Charles Duffy, for whom he clerked for three years. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother, G. Wilson, under the firm name of G. Wilson Miller & Brother, which continued until 1890. In 1891 he established his present grocery store and has since built up a good trade. Mr. Miller is one of the original stockholders of the Citizens' Gas Company, and the Butler Agricultural Association. In politics, he is a Democrat, but takes no active interest in political matters. He was formerly a member of the German Reformed church, but is now connected with the German Lutheran church. He was married July 25, 1875, to Mary, daughter of Henry Eitenmiller, to which union have been born three children: Charles H.; William W., and Alice E., deceased.

HENRY EITENMILLER was born in 1821, in Darmstadt, Germany. He learned the tailor's trade in youth, and early in the forties settled in Butler, where he engaged in that business. In 1869 he opened the Diamond Hotel, now known as the Park, which he carried on for several years. In 1888 he purchased the property now known as the Hotel Butler, which he carried on as the Eitenmiller House until 1892. He then retired from active business, and died May 30, 1893. He married Elizabeth Rimp, of Germany, who survives him. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Henry Miller. Mr.

Eitenmiller was a stockholder in the Bald Ridge Oil Company, and was quite successful in the accumulation of real estate. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the German Lutheran church.

MARSHALL A. BERKIMER was born in Rochester, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1859, and is a son of George H. Berkimer. The latter was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1833, and after arriving at manhood, he was a salesman in the dry goods house of John Dean of that city, also at the Bee Hive. In 1865 he started a general store at Rochester, and then traveled in the wholesale boot and shoe business until his death, which occurred November 12, 1892. In 1856 he married Annie M., daughter of William D. Renno, Sr., of Rochester, and had two children, Jennie E., and Marshall A. His widow resides with her son in Butler. Mr. Berkimer was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and also of the I. O. O. F. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and learned the undertaking business with John Murphy & Company, of Pittsburg, with whom he was ten years prior to January 1, 1893, when he established the undertaking business at 251 South Main street, Butler, under the firm name of Berkimer & Taylor. He married Mary J., a daughter of the late Rev. James A. Clark, of Prospect, Butler county, February 3, 1887. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB C. BURCKHALTER, son of George and Mary Burckhalter, was born in the City of New York, December 19, 1850, received a common school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade with George Reiber, of Butler, where he located in 1867. He followed his trade for many years, and finally went into the undertaking business, purchasing an establishment in 1893, from E. H. Anderson, which he sold to Berkimer & Taylor. On December 23, 1873, Mr. Burckhalter married Maggie Koch, a daughter of Fred Koch, of Butler, and has two children, George N. and Charles J. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party. He served as constable for two years, and has been a member of the Butler Fire Department since its organization. Mr. Burckhalter has recently opened an undertaking establishment on West Cunningham street, in the Troutman block.

ROBERT M. HARPER, son of Thomas and Margaret Harper of Concord township, Butler county, was born in that township, May 9, 1830. He was reared upon a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he went to California, worked in the gold mines for two years, then returned to Butler county, and embarked in merchandising at North Washington. In 1872 he engaged in the oil industry at Parker, and in 1890 removed to Butler, where he is at present residing. He married Eliza J. Mechling, a daughter of Joseph Mechling, of Washington township. The following children are the fruits of this union: Alwilda; John H.; Agnes, who married E. H. Anderson, of Butler; Elmer, deceased; Josephine; Jessie, and Frederick. Mr. Harper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

JOHN H. HARPER, son of Robert M. and Eliza J. Harper, was born at North Washington, Butler county, August 23, 1857, received a common school education, and clerked in his father's store at North Washington for several years. He

was afterwards in business at that point as a member of the firm of Harper Brothers. In 1886 he came to Butler and opened a general store, which he has since carried on. Mr. Harper was married March 20, 1883, to Aggie Graham, a daughter of Malcolm and Mary Graham of Wilkinsburg. They are the parents of two children, Frances L., and Grace K., deceased. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, in politics, a Republican, and has served in the borough council. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

PHILIP SCHAUL, son of Sigismund and Minna Schaul, was born in the town of Buk, Province of Posen, Prussia, August 1. 1866, and came to the United States with his parents in 1874. They settled at Hornellsville, New York, where he was reared and received a common school education. He began clerking in the clothing house of Simon Turk, and in 1885 went into the clothing business as a member of the firm of Schaul Brothers, at Hornellsville. In 1890 the firm of Schaul Brothers & Company was formed and located in Butler, and continued in the clothing trade until 1893, when our subject formed a partnership with Philip Nast, purchased the interests of Schaul Brothers and organized the present firm of Schaul & Nast. This store is one of the largest of its kind in this section of the State, and the largest clothing, hat and gent's furnishing goods establishment in Butler county. Mr. Schaul is a member of Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Clement Encampment, and is connected with Tent, Number 34, K. O. T. M., also with Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E.

PHILIP NAST, son of Meyer and Etta Nast, was born at Schusk, Prussia, in October, 1851, and came with his parents to Seneca Falls, New York, in August, 1861. He sold goods in his father's store, and also traveled on the road in the same capacity. In 1890 he came to Butler as a member of the firm of Schaul Brothers & Company, which was succeeded in 1893 by the present firm of Schaul & Nast. Mr. Nast was married on July 29, 1890, to Sarah, a daughter of Rev. Sigismund Schaul, of Hornellsville, New York, and has two children, Max and Etta. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and one of the progressive business men of the community.

JAMES P. AIKEN, son of Alexander Aiken, of Wurtemberg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, was born in that village on October 12, 1823. He received a good education, and followed school teaching and farming. He was a justice of the peace for three terms, associate judge of Lawrence county for two terms, and served many years as a member of the school board. In 1855 he married Nancy J. Frew, a daughter of David Frew, of Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county. Eight children were born to this marriage, as follows: David L.; Agnes, wife of Charles Rhodes; Elsie M., wife of James E. Campbell; Thomas W.; Elizabeth C.; James A.; Annie, wife of Luther Clark, and Edna. Mr. Aiken and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and died on October 12, 1892, and November 20, 1893, respectively.

DAVID L. AIKEN was born on the homestead at Rose Point, Lawrence county, September 27, 1856, and was educated in the common schools, at Edinboro State Normal, and at Duff's Commercial College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884. The following year he came to Butler, and subsequently embarked

in general merchandising, as a member of the firm of Aiken & Campbell, which is still carrying on the same business. He was married on November 12, 1880, to Mary V., daughter of Maj. James H. Klein, of Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county, to which union have been born three children, viz.: Lillian, deceased; James C., and Hazel J. Mr. Aiken is a member of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. P., and served with his company in the Homestead riots. Politically, he is a Republican, is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and the K. O. T. M.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, son of Edward and Lavina Campbell, was born in Hickory township, Lawrence county, June 6, 1858, attended the common schools of his district, and followed farming and the plasterer's trade. After reaching his maturity, he embarked in the mercantile business at Grant City, Butler county, and was postmaster of that place. In 1888 he entered the firm of Aiken & Campbell, and has since been engaged in merchandising in Butler, as a member of that firm. On June 30, 1881, he married Elsie M., a daughter of James P. Aiken, of Lawrence county, and has five children, viz.: James E.; Roy A.; Lela; Frank H., and Clarence E. Mr. Campbell is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics a Democrat. He is connected with the K. of P. and the W. of W. The firm of Aiken & Campbell is interested in oil producing, and also stockholders in the Armory Building.

PETER MANGOLD was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, August 11, 1862, son of John and Caroline Mangold. He was reared in his native township and at Freeport, and received a public school education. He afterwards followed mining in California, Colorado and Idaho until November, 1887, when he returned to Butler county and started a bakery in this borough. He sold out in 1889, and then purchased the grocery store of Charles Minnick, which he has since carried on. Mr. Mangold was also in the ice business, which he disposed of to D. H. Sutton. He was married January 10, 1888, to Anna M. Kline, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, and is the father of three children, viz.: George, deceased; Clara May, and one that died in infancy. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN GEORGE MUNTZ, a native of Germany, there married Christina Rapp. They immigrated to the United States, arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1804, proceeded to Columbiana county, Ohio, and finally to Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where they were among the first to build a home, in March, 1805. In 1806 they bought a tract of land in Beaver county, and lived there until Mr. Muntz's death, by accident, on June 4, 1812.

JOHN G. MUNTZ, youngest child of John George Muntz, lived on the farm in Beaver county until the spring of 1820, when he joined his brother Henry, and they carried on a store at Zelenople, Butler county. In the fall of 1826 he went to Natchez, Mississippi, to fill the position of general manager of a store, whence he returned to Zelenople. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster at that place, which position he held until 1840, and then embarked in the mercantile business at Pittsburg, where he continued until 1854. He then located at Butler, and opened a general store on the site of the Boos building, where he carried on business until 1861. In that year he commenced the coal business, and was exten-

sively engaged in mining down to 1871. He was then elected justice of the peace, and was re-elected in 1876, which office he held at the time of his death, April 12, 1880. He was an ardent Democrat, and an active and prominent worker in the party. Throughout his long residence in Butler he was a prominent member of the English Lutheran church, and also took a deep interest in the prosperity of the public schools, being a member of the school board for a number of years. Mr. Muntz married Mary B. Negley, a daughter of John Negley, one of the first settlers of Butler, to which union were born five children, viz.: Mary A., wife of W. H. H. Fithian; Annie E., and Emeline, both of whom died in infancy; John N., and Catherine R., widow of Judson G. Crane. Mrs. Muntz resides in the old homestead on South Main street.

JOHN N. MUNTZ, only son of John G. and Mary B. Muntz, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, reared and educated in Butler, and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1872 he commenced operating in coal, which has since been his principal business. Mr. Muntz was married in 1886, to Mary D., daughter of the late John P. Kramer, a banker of Allegheny. They are the parents of three children, as follows: John P.; Edward K., and Richard.

JOSEPH COULTER was born in Fermanagh county, Ireland, in 1817, a son of Henry and Sarah (Carson) Coulter. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was a young man, and settled in Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where they died. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and afterwards spent one year in the wholesale grocery store of his brother Henry, in Pittsburg. He then went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was employed as a salesman in the wholesale house of R. A. Parker & Company four years, and later was connected for two years with a branch of the same firm at New Orleans. On his return from the South, he opened a general store at Wurtemberg, Beaver county, which he carried on for a short period. In June, 1847, he located at Unionville, Butler county, opened the first general store in that village, and conducted it successfully forty-four years. He was also extensively engaged in farming and was postmaster of Unionville for many years. Mr. Coulter was married in July, 1859, to Margaret A. McCleary, to which union were born five children, as follows: Annie, wife of Thomas F. Wiley, of McKeesport; Joseph H.; William, deceased; John C., and Margaret. Mr. Coulter was one of the founders of Unionville Presbyterian church, and contributed liberally of his means towards that organization. He was a stanch Democrat, and took an active interest in the success of the measures and principles of his party. In April, 1891, he retired from active business, removed to Butler the following June, and died on September 20, 1891.

JAMES SELLERS was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, June 27, 1828, son of Robert Sellers, a native of Yorkshire, England. His father was a tailor, and was married three times, his second wife being the mother of four children, viz.: Thomas; Mary A., who married Captain Dumbler, of Cleveland; Robert, and James, all of whom are dead. In 1826 the family immigrated to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where Mr. Sellers worked at his trade, and also carried on the merchant tailoring in Cleveland, where his wife died in 1830. He mar-

ried for his third wife a Mrs. Ogram, a native of England, who bore him two children, Elizabeth, wife of Solomon Smith, and Jeffrey, who was drowned in Frazier river, British Columbia. He died in the fall of 1859. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm for many years, and when twenty-one years of age went to California, and spent thirteen years in the gold mines. In 1864 he came to the oil country and the following year located in Franklin, where he carried on the livery business for ten years, and afterwards conducted the same business at Millerstown, until the spring of 1882. He then located in Butler, conducted a livery stable for a year and a half, and then purchased the Eitenmiller House. He ran this hotel until March, 1893, when he sold it to F. S. Clark, and retired from active business. Mr. Sellers was married on November 16, 1866, to Melvina J. Lindsey, of Franklin, and was the father of two children, Frank and Charles. Politically, he was a Republican, was a member of the K. of P., of Millerstown, and also the A. O. U. W., of which he was past M. W.

PHILIP DAUBENSPECK, son of George and Elizabeth Daubenspeck, was born on the homestead in Parker township, Butler county, August 28, 1829, and grew to manhood beneath the parental roof. In 1851 he married Nancy Scott, a daughter of James Scott, of Fairview township, and in 1854 he purchased the Reep farm, consisting of ninety-seven acres, which he sold in 1861 and purchased the William Barnhart farm. He resided in Fairview township until 1884, and then removed to Butler, where he had purchased a house and lot of twelve acres of land within the limits of the borough. He has since devoted his principal attention to dealing in real estate. Mr. Daubenspeck is a deacon in the Reformed church, and was the largest contributor towards the erection of the new church building in Springdale. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist. He is one of the wealthy, substantial citizens of his native county.

WILLIAM BORLAND was born east of the mountains, in 1799, and was reared upon a farm in Butler county, where his parents settled when he was a child. In 1818 he married Annie Freeman, of Butler township, to which union were born thirteen children, viz: James; Lucinda, who married Abner Bartley; John; Margaret, who married Ellis Russell; William; Rachel, who married W. C. Glenn; Mary J., who married Thomas Armstrong; Lydia A., who married Thomas D. Christie; David F.; Nancy, who married Thomas Graham; Martha; Samuel, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Borland and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of elder for many years. In politics, he was a Democrat. He died in 1867, and his wife in 1843.

DAVID F. BORLAND was born in Butler township, Butler county, March 11, 1834, and was reared upon his father's farm. On April 7, 1858, he married Frances J. Ramsey, a daughter of William Ramsey, of Butler township, and has five children, as follows: William J.; John S.; Emma J., wife of J. B. Argyle; Charles E. and Lynn D. The last mentioned was born in Butler township, December 23, 1867, and in 1882 entered the dry goods store of Ritter & Ralston, and has continued in the same establishment down to the present. He is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is P. G., and also of Clement Encampment, and is connected with the B. P. O. E., of Butler. David

F. Borland is a member of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of school director, overseer and supervisor. He is engaged in farming and in the dairy business.

JOHN MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN is well remembered as one of the prominent citizens of Butler during his residence here of half a century. He was born at Goeningen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in June, 1802, the eldest in a family of five children, and obtained a fair common school education. In 1816 he accompanied Martin J. Reiber to Holland, where they purchased a supply of bulbs and flower seeds, and establishing their headquarters at Moscow, Russia, traveled over that empire disposing of their goods, also through Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, as well as the southern nations of Europe. A severe illness in the fall of 1824 compelled Mr. Zimmerman to return home, and he did not resume his business until the spring of 1826. The following two years he spent in selling his seeds over his former routes. After a brief rest at home, he laid in a supply of flower bulbs and seeds, and crossing the Atlantic located at St. Louis, Missouri, and spent nearly two years selling goods through the southern states and portions of Mexico. In 1830 he returned to Germany, but the following year he again visited this country, bringing with him a supply of seeds, besides a number of old fashioned wooden clocks so familiar in pioneer days, which he sold in the principal towns of the northern states and Canada. Returning to Germany once more, he brought with him his wife and child to Philadelphia, and in 1832 came westward to Butler county, settling on the old Brinker farm, in Summit township. In 1833 he moved into the borough of Butler, taking charge of the tavern which then stood on South Main street, where Miss Sarah McQuiston now resides. About 1838-39 he bought the old Rising Sun tavern, later known as the Vogeley House, which he carried on until 1847-48, when he sold it to William Vogeley, and purchased the Pennsylvania House, where the present Willard Hotel now stands. He conducted business here until 1868, then sold the property to Benjamin Jack and retired to private life. Mr. Zimmerman married Mary B. Vatter, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, to which union were born fourteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, deceased; Margaret, wife of Walter L. Graham; Jacob, and Annie, both deceased; Catharine, widow of Charles McCandless; Caroline, wife of Capt. Samuel Walker; George M. and Frederica, wife of H. A. Wise. Mr. Zimmerman died in 1876, and his wife in 1883. They were Lutherans in religion, and he took quite an active part in the erection of the old German Lutheran church, of Butler. In politics, he was a Democrat, filled the office of county treasurer one term, and served in the borough council for several years.

DR. GEORGE M. ZIMMERMAN, son of John Michael Zimmerman, was born in Butler, November 18, 1842, he received his primary education in the public schools, afterward attended Witherspoon Institute, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1867. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Weaver of Canonsburg during his senior year, and after graduation he continued his studies under Dr. Stephen Bredin, of Butler. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1867-68, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1870. He began

practice in Butler, but removed to Hubbard, Ohio, in the spring of 1871, and in 1872 went to Winona, Minnesota. In 1873 he returned to Butler, where he has continued in active practice up to the present, having been also interested in a drug store during this period. Dr. Zimmerman is a Republican, and has served as a school director for three years. Since 1866 he has been connected with Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M. He was married in August, 1876, to Mrs. Jennie E. Ralston, a daughter of Charles E. Ritter, of Allegheny. Four children have been born to this union, viz. • Mamie G.; Sadie; Frederick M., and John Donald.

BENJAMIN JACK was born in Worth township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, received a common school education, and followed farming until 1858, when he came to Butler and took charge of the old Lowry House. He carried on this hotel for three years, then returned to Worth township and continued to farm until 1864, when he purchased the present Lowry House, which he conducted until 1868. He then purchased the Zimmerman Hotel, now the Willard, where he died, February 12, 1877. After his death the property was sold to Robert Barron. Mr. Jack was married in 1853, to Hannah, daughter of John Kelly, of Parker township. They were the parents of six children, as follows: John S.; Annie E., wife of L. B. Roessing; Benjamin H.; William P.; Clara A., and James P. Mrs. Jack resides with her son, John S. She is connected with the Presbyterian church, to which denomination her husband belonged. In politics, he was originally a Whig and then a Republican, and was an enterprising business man.

JOHN S. JACK, eldest son of Benjamin Jack, was born in Worth township, Butler county, January 5, 1855. He received a common school education, and clerked in his father's hotel until the death of the latter. He subsequently became book-keeper for J. G. & W. Campbell, with whom he remained until April 1, 1893, when he purchased the book and stationery store of Norbert T. Weser, which he has since carried on successfully. Mr. Jack is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, and Clement Encampment, I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a Republican.

HOWARD THOMPSON was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, November 21, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Murray) Thompson. In 1868 he located in Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the oil field. In 1872 he came to Butler county and engaged in oil producing, in which business he has been very successful. In 1890 he formed a partnership with John D. Brown, purchased the Hotel Lowry, and conducted it until July 31, 1894, when they leased the property and took charge of the McClure House, Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Thompson is still largely interested in oil producing in the Pennsylvania and Indiana fields. In 1878 he married Alice Watters, of Martinsburg, Butler county, to which union, one son, Arthur, has been born. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Butler Lodge, F. & A. M.

JOHN D. BROWN was born at Monroeville, Buffalo township, Butler county, October 7, 1858, son of Thomas and Sarah (Hoover) Brown, and grandson of John Brown, an early settler of Butler township. He obtained a good education in the public schools of his native township and at Freeport, and in 1878 entered

the employ of George W. Campbell, as hotel clerk. He remained with Mr. Campbell until 1887, when he engaged in the torpedo business and later in oil producing, which he continued until 1890. In that year he formed a partnership with Howard Thompson, and purchased the Hotel Lowry, which the firm of Thompson & Brown conducted very successfully until July 31, 1894, when they leased the property and took charge of the McClure House, at Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1879 Mr. Brown married Zilla Campbell, a daughter of George W. Campbell. She died February 11, 1887, leaving five children, viz.: Carrie; Blanche; Nellie; Claude, and Charley. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the R. A.

WILLIAM HENRY REIHING was born in the borough of Butler, Pennsylvania, in March, 1861, son of Jacob and Ann (Korn) Reihing. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Pittsburg. He was reared in Butler until his eighteenth year, and then went to Pittsburg, where he remained several years. He there met Miss Mattie C. Golden, a daughter of Timothy Golden, of that city, whom he married in September, 1882. Three children were born to this union, viz.: Harry; George, and Edna. Soon after his marriage he returned to Butler and entered the employ of George W. Campbell of the Willard Hotel. A year later he leased the property, carried on the business a couple of years successfully, and then purchased it. In 1891 he rebuilt the old structure and fitted it up in first class style, spending \$30,000 on the improvements. The new hotel at once took rank with the leading houses of western Pennsylvania, a position it still retains. After reaching this prosperous and successful stage in his career, Mr. Reihing was taken ill, and died February 22, 1892. He was born and reared a Catholic, and died in that faith, to which he had ever given a generous support. Whole-souled and charitable to a fault, he possessed hosts of friends, while his enterprise and public spirit were unbounded. He was connected with the B. P. O. E., and one of the most popular members of Butler Lodge. Mr. Reihing was a good husband, a kind father, a warm friend and a generous supporter of everything calculated to benefit his home.

FRANK S. CLARK was born in New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1845, and is a son of George H. and Mary E. Clark, both of whom died in that town, in 1867 and 1893, respectively. His father was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and was a tailor by trade. He settled at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, at quite an early day and engaged in merchant tailoring, and afterwards in general merchandising. He there married, in 1834, Mary E., daughter of Francis Scott, of New Wilmington, to whom were born five children: Mary L.; William A.; Frank S.; Elizabeth, and George P., the last two of whom are dead. Mr. Clark was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and was at one time postmaster of New Wilmington. He was a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of that borough. The subject of this sketch learned the carriage blacksmith's trade, at which he worked eighteen years; he subsequently embarked in the agricultural implement trade in Iowa, and went on the road as a traveling salesman. In April, 1891, he located in But-

ler, as a member of the firm of Loveless & Clark, oil well contractors, subsequently purchased Mr. Loveless's interest, and carried on the business alone until March, 1893. At that time he purchased the Diamond Hotel, changed the name to the Park Hotel, and fitted it up with modern improvements. Mr. Clark married Jemima Thompson December 20, 1865, who died in 1878. On September 8, 1880, he married Louie, daughter of John Locke, of Iowa. In politics, he is a Republican, is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery in the Masonic order, and is also connected with I. O. O. F., and B. P. O. E.

J. H. FAUBEL was born in Monroe county, Ohio, November 15, 1858, son of George H., and Anna (Baker) Faubel, natives of Bremen Hesse, Germany, whence they immigrated to Ohio. His parents removed to West Virginia in 1864, where our subject was reared and educated. He then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and took a clerkship in the Red Lion Hotel, in 1879, and the following year leased the house and carried it on for two years. He then leased the Hamilton Hotel in the same city, and conducted it for seven years. In 1888 he came to Butler and leased the Vogeley House, carried it on for three years, and then sold his interest and went to Wheeling, West Virginia, near where he located on a stock farm of 500 acres, known as the Virginia Stock Farm, which he had purchased in 1885. He is still engaged in the breeding of standard trotting horses, imported and American and Clydesdale horses, and Holstein and Friesian cattle. In 1892 he purchased the Eitenmiller Hotel, which he remodeled, and changed the name to the Hotel Butler, and is its present landlord. Mr. Faubel is a member of the Butler Land and Mining Company, of the Marshall County Oil and Coal Company, of West Virginia, and of the Sportsman Association of Cheat mountain, the latter State. He has been interested in the development of the oil fields and owns valuable interests in that industry. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and B. P. O. E. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married in 1879, to Alice E., daughter of William Fitz Patrick, of Bellaire, Ohio, and has two children: Zuleika L., and Charlotte I.

WILLIAM J. McCafferty, youngest son of John and Mary A. (Murrin) McCafferty, was born on the old homestead in Parker township, Butler county, March 16, 1862. He received a common school education, and lived with his parents until reaching the age of nineteen years, when he embarked in the oil business in Bradford county. He subsequently returned to Butler, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the livery business, also conducted the bus-line, in which he continued four years. Selling out his stock he engaged in oil producing and later opened a restaurant. In 1891 he formed a partnership with D. F. McCrea, under the firm name of McCafferty & McCrea, and established a wholesale liquor house, and in August, 1894, they became proprietors of the Hotel Lowry. Mr. McCafferty has always been an active Democrat, and while a resident of Parker township was chairman of the township committee. Although he has never sought public office, he has always contributed liberally in time and money toward the success of his party. He was married June 16, 1886, to Anna J., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Collins) Conway, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and both he and wife are members of St. Paul's Catholic church. He is a mem-

ber of Branch, Number 56, C. M. B. A., and is also connected with Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1861. His father, Wilson Williams, was a native of the same place, born in 1834, and a molder by trade. He was also a pilot on the river for many years. He married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander McKinley of Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1860, who bore him a son, Alexander. Wilson Williams enlisted in Company A, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve, in which he served as orderly sergeant to the close of the war, taking part in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. After his discharge from the service he returned home and continued his previous business as pilot on the river up to his death in 1870; his widow resides at Indiana, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of tinner, gas and steam fitter, and also that of jeweler. In 1881 he went into the music business, handling pianos, organs, and sewing machines, at Blairsville, Punxsutawney, Leechburg, Clarion, Titusville, Warren and North Clarendon. In 1885 he came to Butler and carried on the same business until October, 1893, when he embarked in the hotel business in a block which he erected in 1891, on South Main street. He was married February 18, 1890, to Mary Aba, daughter of Martin V. Moore, of Middlesex township, Butler county, and has one son, James G. Blaine. Mr. Williams is a Republican, in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

JOSEPH CRILEY was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1818, and was but five years of age when his father immigrated to Butler county, and located on a farm in Butler township. He grew to manhood in this county, and received a public school education. In 1849 he married Catherine Lavery, of Penn township. Fourteen children were born to this union, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Joseph, deceased; Nicholas; Francis; Mary, wife of Peter Schfler, of Clearfield township; Catherine, deceased; John; Andrew; Jacob, and Jane. Mrs. Criley was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and died in that faith in 1877. Mr. Criley was a Democrat, and filled the offices of school director and other minor positions in his township.

NICHOLAS J. CRILEY was born in Summit township, Butler county, September 1, 1851, and was reared upon his father's farm. After receiving a common school education, he attended Witherspoon Institute, and graduated in 1868. He taught school in Evans City and in Summit township, was subsequently a salesman for Charles Duffy, and then purchased the McIntire photograph gallery, which business he has since followed. He was burned out in the fire of 1878, but soon repaired his losses and continued in business. Mr. Criley was married May 15, 1883, to Miss Annie Aland, of the East End, Pittsburg, and has one child, Annie. Mrs. Criley was a member of the Catholic church, and died November 15, 1884. In 1888 he went into the oil business, and is still engaged in oil producing. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics, a Democrat.

GEHARDT WAGNER was born in Deggingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, August 7, 1830, son of John and Francisca (Spaeth) Wagner, natives of the same place. He was reared in Binsdorf, and received a parish school education. He afterwards learned the painter's and plasterer's trades, which he followed

in his native land until June, 1854, when he immigrated to Butler, Pennsylvania. Here he has continued in the same line of business for more than forty years. Mr. Wagner was married, August 4, 1856, to Josephine Fisher, a daughter of Martin and Helena (Stehle) Fisher, also a native of Germany. Seven children have blessed this marriage, all of whom are living, viz.: John A.; Helena V.; Martin C., a leading photographer of Butler; Joseph C.; Mary E.; Julia, wife of William Lanz, and Bertha E. The family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, Democratic. Mr. Wagner has been fairly successful during the passing years, and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry. He is one of the oldest and most respected members of the German Catholic population of Butler.

JOHN MARTIN RIESENMAN was born in Frichingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 3, 1831, son of John M. and Barbara (Burker) Riesenman, natives of Germany. His father was born in 1786, and was a shepherd the greater part of his life. He was twice married. By his first marriage he was the father of five children, viz.: Jacob; Michael; Mary; Christina, and Catharine. His second wife was the mother of two children, as follows: John Martin, and Barbara, deceased wife of George Yerger. The father died in 1866, and the mother in 1874. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade. In 1854, he immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Butler borough. He worked at gardening for a time and then entered the store of John Berg & Company, and later engaged in hauling goods from Pittsburg. He was afterwards employed for Roessing & Stein for two years and a half, and then purchased a team and hauled freight from Pittsburg for seven years. In 1873 he engaged in the wholesale grocery and feed business, as a member of the firm of Roessing & Riesenman, but after six years he sold out and again engaged in the teaming business, which he has followed down to the present. Mr. Riesenman was married in Butler, Butler county, by Rev. Father Killian, January 3, 1855, to Dorothea Kohler, a daughter of Joseph Kohler. Six children have been born to this union, as follows: Joseph C., of Franklin; Belle B., deceased wife of Herman Berg, of Butler; Annie C., wife of William Liebler; John M., of Franklin; Mary M., and Josephine. Mr. Riesenman and family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served in the borough council.

DANIEL H. SUTTON was born in Penn township, Butler county, October 27, 1852, eldest son of John R. and Elizabeth Sutton. He remained with his parents until 1868, when he accepted a position with the Citizens Traction Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1877, and then embarked in merchandising at Maharg, where he continued in business until 1890. In that year he located in Butler and engaged in the ice business, which he followed up to the year 1895. On September 30, 1875, Mr. Sutton was married to Lizzie Elder, of Pittsburg. He has been quite active in political affairs, and is a leading member of the Democratic party. He is an adherent of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of Ziegler Lodge, Number 1039, I. O. F. Mr. Sutton is one of the public-spirited business men of the community.

MARTIN EISLER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 12, 1843, and grew to manhood in his native land. He learned the gardener's trade and fol-

lowed that business in Germany until 1869, in which year he immigrated to Butler, Pennsylvania, where he has since made his home. He established the first greenhouse in the borough, and still continues the same business. In September, 1869, he married Emma Knoes, of Wurtemberg, who came with him to Butler. Ten children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Edward W.; Carl M.; Emma; Paul; Bertha; Mary; Albert; Margaret; Ernest, and Walter J. Mr. Eisler was a soldier in the German army for six years, and served in the war between Prussia and Austria. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is secretary of the church council. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat.

EDWARD W. EISLER was born in the borough of Butler June 24, 1870, and has spent his entire life in his native town. He attended the common schools, and learned telegraphy in the Western Union office at Butler, in which he is at present an operator. In 1890 he engaged in the oil business, and is quite a successful producer, his operations being confined to the Glade Mills field. On October 5, 1893, Mr. Eisler married Luella Westerman, of Butler. They are members of the Lutheran church, and he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOSEPH HAUCK was born in Bissingen, Hohenzoller, Germany, in 1833, there learned the tailor's trade and when about twenty years of age immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in the borough of Butler, where he continued to follow his trade. In 1854 he married Barbara Nebel, a daughter of Wendolin Nebel, of Summit township, to which union were born eight children, viz.: John A.; Frank; Albert; William A.; Mary; Joseph R.; George, and Charles H. Mr. Hauck was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and politically, a Democrat. He died February 5, 1885. His widow resides on the old homestead, which they purchased in 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAUCK was born in the borough of Butler, November 19, 1862, was educated in the public schools, and afterwards clerked in a drug store for three years. He then learned telegraphy, and has been manager of the Western Union office in Butler since 1887, one of the most important repeating offices between New York and Chicago. Mr. Hauck is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church.

JOHN C. MANNY was born in the borough of Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1837, and was a son of John J. and Frances (Mangle) Manny early settlers of the town. He learned the moulder's trade in Pittsburg, and worked in that city for three years afterwards. In 1866 he returned to Penn township, Butler county, and engaged in the huckstering business, subsequently moved to Butler, and in 1875 went into freighting and draying, which he followed until his death. Mr. Manny was married February 18, 1862, to Mary Laurent, a daughter of Joseph Laurent, of Butler township. Ten children were born to this union, viz.: Joseph F.; Frances B., wife of James Mulholland, of Butler; Rose A., who first married Omer Colinet, and afterwards John Carney; John A.; Mary A.; Sylvester C.; Clara P.; Catherine H., and Lawrence A., the last six of whom died of diphtheria, within six weeks, and Agnes M. Mr. Manny was a life-long member of the Catholic church, to which denomination the family belong, and was serving on the church committee when he died. Politically, he was a Democrat, and filled the offices of burgess, tax collector,

high constable, and street commissioner of Butler. He died March 5, 1884; his widow is still a resident of the borough.

JOSEPH F. MANNY, eldest in the family of John C. and Mary Manny, was born in Penn township, Butler county, February 24, 1863. He received a good common school education, and spent four terms at Witherspoon Institute. He was afterwards employed on the Pittsburgh and Western railroad, and next engaged in the freighting business, which he has continued up to the present. He married Annie E. Whiskaman, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, October 19, 1887, which union has been blessed by three children, as follows: Kathleen F., George J., deceased, and Anna M. Mr. Manny is a member of St. Paul's Catholic church; is on the church committee, and is president of Branch No. 56, C. M. B. A. In politics, he is a Democrat, and a staunch adherent of Democratic principles.

RICHARD HUGHES, SR., was born in New York city, in 1797, learned the barber's trade in early youth, and in 1835 came to Butler, and engaged in the jewelry, clothing, livery and barber business. He was appointed county auctioneer by the Governor and filled that office for several years. On March 16, 1836, he married Maria Burkhart, and they became the parents of five children, viz.: James C., who served in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Richard; Cornelius; Samuel G., who was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Aaron B., who served in the One Hundred and Third regiment. Mr. Hughes was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, a Republican. He died on October 28, 1873, and his wife, July 11, 1878. They were among the early business people of this community.

RICHARD HUGHES was born in the borough of Butler, and learned the barber's trade with his father. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of service. On March 2, 1881, he married Ida Martin, a daughter of John Martin, of Forward township, and has three children, viz.: Angenora; Twila J., and Eugene M. In 1869 he purchased the Dr. DeWolf property on Main street, and erected his present business house and residence in 1872. The family are connected with the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES CRAYTON RAMSEY was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, was educated at a subscription school, and learned the hatter's and moulder's trades, which he followed for many years. In 1834 he married Susan Grubbs, a daughter of John Grubbs, of Allegheny county, and settled in Butler in 1838. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, deceased; William; Catherine, wife of William J. Mitchell; Mary, deceased; Frances A., wife of James Oliver; Sarah, deceased, and James C. Mr. Ramsey died in 1865. He was a member of the Covenant church, and in politics, a Democrat. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Oliver.

JAMES C. RAMSEY, son of James Crayton and Susan Ramsey, was born in the borough of Butler, February 8, 1854, attended the common schools of the town, and learned the barber's trade. In 1882 he began in business for himself,

and still carries on the same on West Jefferson street. On March 9, 1881, he married Annie Tinstman, a daughter of Isaac Tinstman, of Butler county, and has two children, Bessie L., and Oliver J. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, an adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the E. A. U., and the I. O. O. F., also of Company E, Fifteenth regiment, N. G. P. In 1886 he purchased the Samuel D. Purvis property, upon which he erected his present residence.

JOHN LAWALL was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, there grew to manhood, and learned the wagonmaker's trade. He worked at his trade in Germany and France until 1845, in which year he immigrated to Butler, Pennsylvania. Soon after coming he opened a small wagon shop on Cunningham street, and built up through the passing years quite an extensive business. In later years he removed to the corner of Washington and Cunningham streets, and in 1872, began the manufacture of carriages and buggies on quite an extensive scale, which business he continued until his death, in November, 1877. He married Elizabeth Frederick, daughter of Peter Frederick, of Summit township, and a native of Germany. Four children were born to this union: John; Catharine, wife of George Miller; Jacob F., and William, the last of whom died in childhood. Mr. Lawall was a Democrat, and served in the council several terms. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, to which denomination his widow also belongs. After his death the business was carried on by his sons, John and Jacob F., until 1883, when they embarked in the livery business, which they have since followed.

WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, is a son of John D. and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, the latter a daughter of Abraham Maxwell, one of the first settlers of Butler township, Butler county. Our subject was born June 1, 1858, in Jefferson township, Butler county, and received a common school education in the schools of Butler. He worked at the livery business until 1880, when he went to Troy, Ohio, and traveled for the fruit tree firm of Wilber McKnight up to 1882, then returned to Butler and embarked in the livery business, first as Flick & Kennedy, then as Starr & Kennedy, and Crawford & Kennedy. In June, 1892, the firm of Bickel & Kennedy was established on West Jefferson street. Mr. Kennedy married Ella, daughter of Edward Hays of Penn township, Butler county, and has had three children: Jean; Belle, and Rachel, the last deceased. In politics, he is a Democrat, but takes no active interest in political matters. He is a member of the K. of P., K. of M., and the E. A. U.

ELI MAY was born in Whitestown, Butler county, June 16, 1858, and is the second son of Henry and Annie May. He received an English and German education, and followed farming until 1888. In that year he engaged in the livery business at Butler, as senior member of the firm of May & Albert, which he continued until November, 1893. He then sold out and bought the interest of Jean Ford, wholesale fish, oyster and poultry dealer, the firm now being May & Divil. Mr. May was married October 30, 1883, to Phoebe C., a daughter of Fred Barry, of Butler, and is the father of three children: Gertrude L., deceased; Harry L., and Eva C. He is a member of the Lutheran church, is connected with the I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT J. GREGG was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, where he followed farming for many years. In 1840 he became weighmaster on the canal at Allegheny, and resided there until 1854, in which year he located in Butler county. He was married in 1823, to Alice Hogan, a daughter of William Hogan, of Washington county, and was the father of four children, viz.: John and Harriet, both deceased; William S., and Robert. The mother died in 1838, and the father, January 31, 1893. They were members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

WILLIAM S. GREGG was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1831, son of Robert J. and Alice Gregg. He came to Butler county with his parents, and settled at Monroeville, where he kept hotel, and afterwards operated a hack line between Freeport and Butler. In 1886 he removed to Butler, where he continued the hack business in connection with a livery stable. Mr. Gregg was married in 1852, to Catherine Kuhn, of Butler county. Ten children have been born to this union, as follows: John; Ralph; Ellen, wife of John Waters; Harry; William, deceased; Isabel, wife of Charles Breneman; Annie M., wife of John Fullerton; Charles, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Gregg is a staunch Democrat, and is one of the industrious and energetic business men of the borough.

WARREN ALBERT, son of Andrew and grandson of Adam Albert, was born in Centre township, Butler county, September 13, 1859, and was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute. In 1886 he went into the livery business, at Butler, as a member of the firm of McCandless & Albert, afterwards changed to May & Albert, and in 1893 to Albert & Weigle, which firm is still carrying on the business. On April 12, 1886, Mr. Albert married Ada L. Millinger, a daughter of Perry Smith, of Centre township, and has three children, viz.: Floyd W.; Ralph C., and Leora. He is a member of the Church of God, and in politics, a Republican.

JOHN M. WEIGLE, of the firm of Albert & Weigle, was born in Prospect, Butler county, December 6, 1861, son of Samuel and Barbara Weigle. He attended the common schools of the borough; learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1892 removed to Butler, and the following year became a member of the present firm. In May, 1889, he married Nanny Alexander, a daughter of Robert Alexander, of Muddy Creek township, and has one child, Karl M. Mr. Weigle is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran church.

CONRAD ROESSING was born in Herchfeldt, Germany, October 5, 1804, and when fourteen years of age started in life for himself. Coming to the United States some years later, he commenced in business at Cobelskill, New York, with his brother Justus, but they were burned out and lost everything. After working for a company in New York state for a period, they went to Ohio and established a large tannery. Here his brother died, and Conrad sold the business, and in 1841 came to Butler. He erected a tannery on North Washington street, which he operated for forty-five years very successfully. In August, 1882, he established the business now carried on by his son, Barnhardt E., who became his partner on January 1, 1884, under the firm name of C. Roessing & Son. In May, 1886, Mr. Roessing retired from active business, and the following year

went to Pittsburg, where he is now living with his daughter. He married Martha A. Hooker, who bore him a family of four children, as follows: Barnhardt E.; Dora, deceased; Dietrick, who resides in California, and Anna E., wife of H. O. Stahley, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Roessing died on October 18, 1886.

BARNHARDT E. ROESSING was born in Butler October 23, 1852, eldest child of Conrad and Martha A. Roessing. When sixteen years of age he entered his father's tannery and worked at that business until he was thirty-two years old, when he engaged in his present business with his father on Jefferson street. In 1888 he purchased his present business place, on North Main street, where he manufactures harness and deals in all classes of buggies, carriages, wagons and sleighs. Mr. Roessing was married on December 17, 1885, to Anna J. Gibson, a daughter of Harvey S. Gibson, of Butler, and has two children: Edna A. and Harvey L. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is connected with the Legion of Honor, of which he has been commander and collector, and is now treasurer.

JACOB WALTER was a native of Germany, born in 1815, near Strasburg, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Keck) Walter. He emigrated to the United States in 1835, and located in Butler, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith, and worked in Peter Baker's shop, which stood on the site of J. Q. A. Kennedy's residence, but subsequently removed to West Cunningham street, and built a shop on the site of Livingston McQuiston's residence. He carried on the principal business in that line for several years, but in 1859 he purchased the mill now owned by his son George, and in partnership with John C. Grohman embarked in the milling business, which he followed until his death. Mr. Walter always took a deep interest in educational affairs, was a member of the school board, and connected with the borough council for twenty-five or thirty years. He was a Democrat in politics, and was quite active in local political circles. He was an elder in the Lutheran church for many years, and organized the first Sunday school connected with the German Lutheran church, which then stood upon the site of the old Opera House. Mr. Walter married Mary, a daughter of Jacob Lawall, to whom were born ten children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Barbara, wife of Jacob Boos; Maggie, wife of G. Wilson Miller; Mary, deceased wife of William Feigle, and George. Mr. Walter died September 11, 1865, and his wife, in the fall of 1892.

GEORGE WALTER, miller, was born September 11, 1843, in Butler, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Mary Walter. He attended the public schools of the borough in youth, and subsequently learned the miller's trade with his father, with whom he was afterwards associated, and at his father's death he succeeded to the business. In 1876 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, sheriff of Butler county, but was deprived of his office after a bitter legal fight. He has filled the office of councilman for seven terms and that of school director for three terms. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is also connected with A. O. U. W. In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Troutman, of Penn township. She died in 1874, leaving four children: Jacob A., a member of George Walter & Sons; Mary A., wife of E. O. Chambers; Charles E., also a member of the firm, and G. Wilson, deceased. In 1876 Mr.

Walter married Mary Troutman, a sister of his first wife, who is the mother of one daughter, Kitty. Mr. Walter is a member of the Christian church, and is one of the well-known citizens of Butler, where he has spent his entire life.

PETER SCHENCK, SR., was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1805. He learned the harnessmaker's trade in his native land, and subsequently served in the Prussian army. In 1832 he immigrated to the United States and settled at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where he worked at his trade for a short time and then came to Butler county and purchased a farm in Summit township. In 1850 he bought a farm of 135 acres in Butler township, upon which he located. He was one of the many who went from Butler county to California during the gold excitement, whence he returned to his son's home in Butler stricken with Panama fever, of which he died the day after his arrival. He was married in Germany, in 1828, to Christina Ripper, and had one son Adam. Both he and wife were members of the Lutheran church.

ADAM SCHENCK was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 30, 1827, and came to America with his parents when five years of age. He received a common school education, learned the shoemaker's trade and subsequently engaged in farming. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine, daughter of John Oesterling, of Summit township, whom he married in 1847. They were the parents of ten children: Christine, who married Adam Dambach of Summit township; Leonard; Margaret, deceased; George; Peter; Adam; Philip; John; William A., deceased, and Catherine E., deceased. Mrs. Schenck died in 1866, and in 1870 he married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Krepes, of Beaver county, of which union, three children were born: Annie M., wife of George Oesterling; Elizabeth, deceased, and David. Mr. Schenck went into the boot and shoe business in Butler, as a member of the firm of Bickel & Schenck, which he continued until 1856, and then moved to the homestead farm, where he resided until his death, in 1881. His widow lives in Centre township. Mr. Schenck was a member of the Lutheran church, and an elder in that body for over thirty years. In politics, he was originally a Whig and afterwards a Democrat, and filled the offices of school director and supervisor. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F., and was at one time connected with the State Militia.

PETER SCHENCK, son of Adam and Catherine (Oesterling) Schenck, was born in the borough of Butler, April 27, 1854, and received a common school education. He afterwards entered a draughting school in Allegheny City, where he also learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked five years and then returned to Butler. He was married May 7, 1878, to Julia A., daughter of Philip Gelbach, of Glade Run, to whom have been born three children: Ida L.; Erna S., deceased, and Florence K. Mr. Schenck is an architect, and a contractor and builder, and in connection with the firm of Schenck Brothers, built two churches at Harrisville, and one at Grove City; also the Diamond block, the Huselton and Anderson blocks, the Troutman and Armory buildings, in Butler, and St. Fidelis' College at Herman station. He was one of the incorporators of the Citizens Natural Gas Company, and is now president of the same. Politically, he is a Republican, and was a member of the town council and treasurer of the borough during the three years in which the paving and sewerage improve-

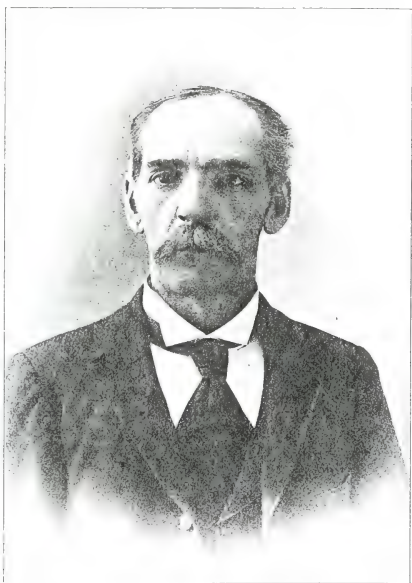
ments were carried out, and took a very active part in these commendable improvements, which have made Butler one of the healthiest towns of its size in the State. Mr. Schenck and family are connected with the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE SCHENCK, son of Adam and Catherine Schenck, was born in the borough of Butler May 6, 1852, here grew to manhood, and learned the carpenter's trade with H. Bauer & Co., of Butler. He followed his trade for two years and then went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. He afterwards became a member of the firm of H. Bauer & Company, at Herr's Island, Allegheny county, and two years later returned to Butler and became senior member of the firm of Schenck Brothers. They dissolved in 1891, since which time Mr. Schenck has been carrying on business alone. He was married on June 1, 1876, to Mary L. Forcht, a daughter of John and Margaret Forcht, of Carbon Centre, to which union have been born six children, viz.: Charles G., deceased; Alfred A.; George O.; Margaret L.; Walter L., and Etta E. The family are connected with the Lutheran church, and he is a member of the church council. Mr. Schenck embarked in the oil business in 1890, and followed producing for one year. He is one of the well-known contractors and builders of the county, and among the buildings erected by him are the following: Springdale school, St. Peter's Catholic school, St. Paul's Catholic school and convent, the postoffice, Diamond, Huselton and Troutman blocks, the Stein, Aldinger, Baldauf, and Campbell & Templeton store buildings: also the Armory building, and the Scientific Hall at New Wilmington.

J. GEORGE STAMM, manufacturer of brick, was born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, November 10, 1845, son of J. George and Barbara (Stamm) Stamm. He received a public school education in his native town, and emigrated to the United States in 1866. He learned the puddler's trade at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which he followed five years, and later acquired the brickmaker's trade, at which he worked until 1871. In that year he settled in the borough of Butler, where he was employed in the brickyard of Jesse Kinzer and others until 1880, when he established a plant on Penn street. This he operated until 1882, and then opened his present yard in the western limits of the borough. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in February, 1891, was elected a member of the borough council, was re-elected in February, 1894, and is now president of that body. Mr. Stamm married Lucinda, a daughter of James Harvey, of Prospect, Butler county, and is the father of six children, as follows: Clara J.; Gertrude B.; Lucy; J. George; Frank, and Nellie. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., also of Butler Chapter, Number 273, and Pittsburg Commandery and Consistory; also Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., Butler Lodge, A. O. U. W., and Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E.

GEORGE SCHAFFNER was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1841, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Martin) Schaffner, natives of Bavaria, Germany. He received a common school education, and soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Camp Orr, Kittanning, September 17, 1861. From there the regiment

moved by railroad to Pittsburg, where it was presented with a flag by Governor Curtin, on the West Common, in Allegheny. It was assigned to General Negley's brigade, was transported down the Ohio river to Louisville, Kentucky, and then marched to Bacon creek, and later to Greene river. The brigade was a part of General Sherman's command, who was there relieved by General Buell. The latter advanced on Nashville, and the Seventy-eighth guarded Buell's line of communication while he went to re-enforce Grant at Shiloh, and in the fall of 1862 fell back to Nashville, joined Negley's division and assisted in holding that city until the return of Rosecrans' army from Kentucky, in December, 1862. The army was then re-organized and the Seventy-eighth was placed in the Eighth division, General Negley commanding. On December 26, 1862, the army moved on the Stone River campaign, and in the battle of Stone River, the Seventy-eighth lost 196 in killed and wounded. The regiment captured the colors of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, also a battery of four pieces that had been captured by Jackson from the English at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, and the flag of the Seventy-eighth was the first to float over the court house at Murfreesboro. While the regiment lay in that city, Mr. Schaffner was detailed to guard the residence of Colonel Reedy, father-in-law of Gen. John Morgan, and captured the latter's sword, which is still in his possession. The regiment next went on the Tullahoma campaign, marched to the Tennessee river which it crossed on a pontoon bridge, thence across Lookout, Sand, and Raccoon mountains, flanking Chattanooga, the command hauling the artillery over the mountains when the horses gave out. The Seventy-eighth were the first troops to set foot on the soil of Georgia, September 8, 1863. Mr. Schaffner was one of the one hundred men who at Dug Gap, Georgia, held the rebel army in check for four hours. (See Bates' History.) They next participated at Chickamauga, September 19, and 20, 1863, then fell back on Chattanooga and assisted in holding that town until the arrival of re-enforcements, suffering the starvation of that siege, after which they started on the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Schaffner participated in all the battles of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was shot through the right shoulder and left hand at Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864. He was sent to Kingston, Georgia, thence to Nashville, Tennessee, and afterwards to Pittsburg Hospital, where he was honorably discharged, October 12, 1864, his term of service having expired. He afterwards took a course at Duff's Commercial College, and kept books for Schnellbach & Schott, of Pittsburg, in 1866, and the same year came to Butler. He sunk the first coal shaft in Butler county, located south of Butler, in Butler township, which is still operated by his brother Samuel, and which proved a successful venture. Since that time he has followed general contracting. Mr. Schaffner was married November 5, 1867, to Jane Tracy, a daughter of James and Mary Tracy, of Butler township. Ten children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary Cresentia, wife of John McCune, Jr.; James; Anthony J.; Clarence A.; William J.; Estelle G.; George; Alice; Charles, and Leroy, the last three of whom are dead. In 1868 Mr. Schaffner was appointed United States gauger for the Twenty-third internal revenue district, and served nine years. In 1879 he became employed by the government on Davis Island dam, upon which he worked four years, being superintendent of the works



J. B. Sherman

the last two years. He is a Republican, in politics, has served in the council for six years, and is a prominent member of Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., of which he was elected colonel in 1893. In October of the same year he was appointed, at Cincinnati, Ohio, adjutant general of the U. V. L., for the United States. In June, 1894, he was appointed by Governor Pattison a member of the commission from Pennsylvania to locate the positions occupied by Pennsylvania troops at the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Wauhatchie Valley. Mr. Schaffner and family are members of St. Paul's Catholic church, and he is one of the well known citizens of his native county.

FREDERICK M. RENNO, manufacturer and dealer in monuments and mantels; was born March 27, 1842, in Butler township, Butler county, son of John and Margaret Renno, the latter a daughter of Michael Eminger, a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and afterwards learned the moulder's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. In 1875 he engaged in the manufacture of monuments, etc., under the firm name of Renno Brothers, which continued for fourteen years. He then purchased his brother's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. In 1862, he enlisted in Capt. C. E. Anderson's company, but being under age they would not accept him. He nevertheless remained with the company, and participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment served until the death of Adjutant Reed, when he was detailed to bring that officer's horse to his family in Butler. Mr. Renno married Sarah, daughter of Peter Keil, and has four children: Cora, wife of Joseph McCandless; Carrie; Loretta C., and Albert. Politically, he is a Republican, but takes no active part in public affairs.

GEORGE J. RENNO, youngest son of John and Margaret Renno, was born in Butler township, Butler county, June 19, 1852, and grew to maturity in this county. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently went one term to Witherspoon Institute. He afterwards learned the marble cutter's trade, and in 1875 he became a member of the firm of Renno Brothers, which continued until December, 1888. At that time he sold his interest to his brother, and in August, 1889, went into business for himself, at 300 North Main street. On May 27, 1874, he married Louisa Rieger, a daughter of George Rieger, of Winfield township, and has seven children, viz.: Ida M.; George N.; Margaret L.; Edward J.; Frederick W.; Emma G., and Alma A. The family are connected with the English Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Renno is a stanch Democrat.

J. W. McKEE, president of the Butler Manufacturing Company, was born November 18, 1845, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Mary A. (Crawford) McKee. He received a common school education and afterwards learned the molder's trade, which he followed for five years. He then engaged in carpenter work, afterwards removed to the oil fields of Venango and McKean counties, where he manufactured wooden wheels for oil wells until 1874, and then located at Freeport. He operated a planing mill at the last mentioned place for three years, when he went to Petrolia and entered the employ of his brother. In 1878 he returned to Bradford, McKean county, and resumed the manufacture of wooden wheels. In 1888 he came to Butler and erected the plant now known

as the Butler Manufacturing Company, purchased stock in the company, and took charge of the foundry. Since that time he has filled different positions in the works and is now general manager of the company. Mr. McKee married Miss Nellie March of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Vance F.

BENJAMIN MASSETH was born March 16, 1840, in Rochester, New York, son of Exavia and Mary A. Masseth, natives of Germany, who settled in Rochester in 1835. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, as bell boy, and later went to Ohio as an employee of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, as fireman. He subsequently became an engineer on that road, which position he occupied until 1862, when he erected the Pavilion Hotel, at Plumer, Venango county, Pennsylvania, which he operated for a few months. He then went to Pithole, Venango county, and purchased the United States Hotel, which he carried on for one year. In the spring of 1866 he embarked in his present business at Pithole, where he remained until 1869, and then removed his works to Shamburg, and afterwards to Parker, Modoc, Karns City, and Butler, successively. Mr. Masseth has since built up a profitable business, and the firm of Masseth & Black is recognized as one of the representative manufacturing institutions of the borough.

WILLIAM KESSELMAN, manufacturer, was born in Saxony, Prussia, in 1832, son of Philip and Christina (Landwhir) Kesselman. He received his education in the public schools of his native land and there learned the machinist's trade. In 1856 he came to the United States and located in New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he was employed at his trade for seven years. He then became a partner in the New Castle Manufacturing Company, and subsequently established a machine shop at Parker, Pennsylvania, which he removed later to St. Joe. In 1881 he established his present business in Butler, where he has since built up a prosperous trade. In 1863 he married Miss Maggie Moser, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: Edward; William; Lewis; Mintie, and Floyd. Mr. Kesselman is a Democrat, in politics, and in church affiliation, is connected with the English Lutheran congregation of Butler, in which body he fills the position of elder.

JOSEPH B. SHERMAN, son of Henry and Charlotte Sherman, was born at Crusoe Island, Cayuga county, New York, May 12, 1846, learned the machinist's trade in Auburn, New York, and went to Rochester in 1868, where he worked for the New York Central Railway Company until 1875. He then found employment as an engineer of a boat on Lake Ontario for one year. In 1876 he came to Butler county and located at Karns City, where he established a machine shop, and carried on business at that point down to 1890, when he removed to Butler and became a member of the firm of Sherman & Masseth. 1892 he sold his interest in that establishment and purchased a shop at Callery Junction, which he disposed of in 1893. He established his present machine shops at Butler, in the old Union Woolen Mill building, known as the Star Iron Works, in 1894. Mr. Sherman was married December 29, 1873, to Isabel Williamson, a daughter of Thomas Williamson, of Rochester, New York. Six children have been born to this union, viz.: Olive M.; Iva B.; Clifford W., deceased; Lulu M.; Florence

A., and Josephine B. Mr. Sherman is a Republican, was Burgess of Karns City for one term, and a school director for ten years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the K. of P., and the A. O. U. W. During a residence of nearly twenty years in Butler county, Mr. Sherman has been closely identified with its manufacturing interests in the oil fields, and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

JAMES W. HUGHES, of the firm of Hughes Brothers, proprietors of the Butler Boiler Works, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1864, son of Thomas and Bridget (Henry) Hughes, natives of Ireland. Our subject was reared in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and at the age of thirteen, commenced to learn the trade of boiler maker at the Franklin Boiler Works, and followed that business until 1891, in Buffalo, New York. He then located in Butler, and, in partnership with his brother John C., purchased the Butler Boiler Works, which they have since carried on successfully, under the firm name of Hughes Brothers. Mr. Hughes was married March 30, 1888, to Blanche Stoneburner, of Indiana, and they have one child, Walter. He is connected with the Butler Lodge, K. of P., and in religious faith, is a member of St. Paul's Catholic church.

JOHN C. HUGHES, of the firm of Hughes Brothers, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1866, son of Thomas and Bridget Hughes. He was reared in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and learned the boiler maker's trade at the Franklin Boiler Works. He has been connected with his brother James W., for nine years in his various business enterprises. He married Allie Hogue, September 25, 1892. He is a member of Butler Lodge, K. of P., and both he and wife are members of St. Paul's Catholic church.

THOMAS J. SHUFFLIN was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, December 7, 1855, son of John and Jane (Malone) Shufflin, and grandson of James and Nancy Shufflin. His father was born in New York city, in August, 1832, married Jane Malone, October 20, 1850, and settled at Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, where he still resides. His family consists of the following children: Anna, wife of P. H. Silliman; Thomas J.; Christopher E.; Francis S.; John J.; Mary, wife of John Reilley; Michael B., and Matthias V. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, Democratic. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and engaged in tank building and contracting. In 1878 he went into the oil business in the Bradford field, came to Butler county in 1886, locating at Millerstown, and the following year removed to Butler, where he has since been engaged in business, devoting his attention to the manufacture of tanks for the storage of petroleum, in which he has been quite successful. On February 5, 1889, Mr. Shufflin married Mary Green, a daughter of Terence Green, of Arcade, New York. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council. He is a member of the K. of P. of Millerstown, is a charter member and treasurer of the B. P. O. E., of Butler, and is president of the Butler Branch of the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Association. Mr. Shufflin and wife are adherents of St. Paul's Catholic church, and he is one of the energetic and enterprising business men of the borough.

R. B. TAYLOR, contractor and oil producer, was born August 13, 1832, in Halifax, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, son of James and Anna (Bryan) Taylor. The Taylor family were among the early settlers of Dauphin county. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm until the age of sixteen, when he went to Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, where he learned the carpenter's trade, with Henry Dippie, serving four years. He then located at Lock Haven, and engaged in contracting, which business he carried on for four years, and then removed to Clearfield, where he continued the same business for eighteen years. From Clearfield he went to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, in 1878, and carried on business at that point until his removal to Butler in 1884. Mr. Taylor has erected many of the public buildings in Pennsylvania and other states. Among those built by him are the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Cape May, New Jersey, the opera house and Methodist Episcopal church at Clearfield, the court house in Butler, the high schools at Mansfield and Kittanning, and the Schuylkill county court house, at Pottsville. He has operated extensively in the oil fields of Thorn creek, the Eastern Belt, Saxonburg, and the Hundred Foot field, of Butler county; also in Clarion county, Allegheny county, and in Indiana. Mr. Taylor was one of the organizers of the Butler County National Bank, and was the first president of that institution. He is president of the Bradford Glass Company, and is a man of much public enterprise. He married Annie, daughter of Joseph Ruffhead, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, to whom have been born the following children: Ida, wife of C. C. Benscoter; Martha A., wife of G. S. Swope of Bradford; Mary B., wife of E. C. Hughes of Allegheny, and William J. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, he is a Republican.

EDWARD E. WEIGAND was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, October 6, 1849, and is a son of Frederick Weigand of the same place. His father was a carriage maker and farmer, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Grubing, of Hesse Cassel, who bore him two children: Elizabeth, and Edward E. The latter learned the cabinet maker's trade in Germany, came to the United States in 1868, and settled at Tionesta, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. Returning to Germany, he spent eight months in his native land, and again came to Pennsylvania and located at Titusville, where he was a rig builder and carpenter. He remained at Titusville until July, 1874, when he located at Butler, and worked at his trade until 1881. He then went into the contracting business, as a member of the firm of McJunkin & Weigand, which was dissolved in 1888. Since that time he has continued business alone. Mr. Weigand was married January 19, 1875, to Margaret, daughter of William Kalb of Butler township, and has two children: Adam F., and Frank L. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

LEWIS C. WICK was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, December 14, 1852, son of Henry E. and Elizabeth Wick, both natives of this county. With the exception of four years spent in Bourbon, Indiana, and Chicago, he has always been a resident of Butler county. He commenced active business when about sixteen years of age, consisting of a general store, wholesale flour and feed, and lumber business, the latter of which he is now engaged in at Butler and at

Hilliard Station. The Butler yard was started in February, 1884, by L. C. and W. S. Wick, who during the year 1885 bought out the firms of Leech Brothers, McGee & Dunlap, and W. C. Heiner. W. S. Wick sold his interest to C. R. Hammond in March, 1887, and L. C. Wick bought out Mr. Hammond in May, 1888, and has since been sole proprietor of the business. Mr. Wick was married February 10, 1874, to Mary Frances Curran, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Curran, of Centreville, Butler county, who died December 10, 1874. He was again married October 16, 1878, to Florence P. Curran, a daughter of Rev. Richard A. and Elizabeth Curran, of Decatur, Indiana. To this union have been born four children, viz.: Richard H.; Helen E., and Louisa O., both deceased, and Olive Bartine. He is a member of the Reformed church of Springdale, and an ardent Prohibitionist, casting his first vote for that party in 1882.

JOHN GOETZ was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14, 1828, son of Nicholas and Mary A. (Persow) Goetz. He grew to manhood in his native land, and engaged in the butcher and the hotel business, which he followed until 1854. In that year he immigrated to the United States and settled at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, erected the gas works at that point, and carried them on in connection with the Butler Gas Works until 1875. He then came to Butler, where he was superintendent of the Butler works until 1883, in which year he built his planing mill on Spring avenue. His mill is a two-story building, fifty by fifty, with an extension fourteen by thirty feet, equipped with the newest machinery, and operated by an eighteen horse-power engine. Mr. Goetz is also engaged in contracting and building, in which business he has been quite successful. He was married in Germany to Margaret Heid, and has four children: Annie, wife of Bart Nebbel; Leonard; Mollie, and Winnie. Mr. Goetz and family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, and in politics, he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

VALENTINE FEIGEL was born in Rubenheim, Germany, August 7, 1805, there grew to maturity, and served in the French army over fourteen years, under Charles X., and Louis Phillippe. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1839 immigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, and the following year took up his residence in Butler, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade for many years. In 1843 he married Christina Obitz, of Hannahstown, Butler county, to which union were born eleven children, viz.: Valentine, and Philip, both deceased; William; Margaret, and Mary, the last two deceased; Catherine, wife of Christopher Troutman; Ferdinand; Sophia, wife of George Ketterer, of Butler; Carolina, wife of C. D. Aldinger, of Butler; Louisa, and Annie. Mr. Feigel has occupied his present residence since 1854. He has served as Burgess of Butler, and is an adherent of the Democratic party. The family are connected with the Lutheran church.

FERDINAND FEIGEL was born in the borough of Butler, October 21, 1853, son of Valentine and Christina Feigel. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, which business he has followed the greater portion of his life. In 1893 he engaged in the manufacture of picture frames, under the title of the I. X. L. Picture Frame Company, which business he carries on at 309 South Main street. On May 25, 1882, Mr. Feigel married

Margaret Rader, a daughter of Peter Rader, of Petersville, and has two children, Ernest and Ollie. The family are members of the English Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Feigel is a Republican. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JOHN KOPP was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 6, 1835, son of John and Christina (Fitch) Kopp, natives of the same place. His father was born October 11, 1811, served several years in the German army, and in 1858 immigrated to the United States and settled in the borough of Butler, where he continued to carry on the trade of marble and stone cutting. In 1874 he returned to Germany, where he died, in 1890. His wife died in 1883. They were the parents of two children: John, and Christina, who married Jacob Zeller. The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1854, and completed his trade at Cincinnati, with John Slauterbeck, remaining in that city a year and a half. He then located in Butler, where he has ever since carried on the marble business. On April 28, 1858, he married Christina Weckbecker, a daughter of Henry and Anna Weckbecker, of Butler. The following children have been born to this union: Carolina, deceased; William H., deceased; Annie K., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of William Wingard, of Clarion county; Emma, wife of Thomas Finucan, of Pittsburg; Helen D., deceased; Edward C.; Laura M.; Bertha A., and Maggie C. Mr. Kopp and family are connected with the Lutheran church, and politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge, Number 22, P. H. C.

CHARLES H. KENNEDY, oldest son of William C. and Elizabeth (Christy) Kennedy, was born near Harlansburg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and received a common school education. When twenty years of age he engaged in teaming, and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed some four years. He then went to work in a bottling works at New Brighton, Beaver county, and subsequently worked at the same business in Sharon. In September, 1890, he came to Butler, purchased the bottling works of Mechling & Smith which he has since carried on successfully. These works were established in 1886 by T. E. Gamble, at their present location, 158 Race street, and is the only plant of the kind in Butler. They have a capacity of 150 cases a day, or 3,600 bottles. Mr. Kennedy manufactures all kinds of soft drinks, and charges soda fountains for his patrons in Butler, also supplies many of the small neighboring towns. He was married May 2, 1888, to Hattie E., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Boyer of Sharon, Pennsylvania. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kennedy is connected with the K. O. T. M., and in politics, is a Democrat.

JOHN G. WISENER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in August, 1812, was reared in his native land, and learned the butcher's trade. He afterwards immigrated to Pennsylvania, and opened a meat market in Butler, where he resided until his death, May 18, 1849. In 1835 he married Margaret Nicklas, a daughter of Peter Nicklas, of Summit township, who became the mother of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Seegar; Philip; Mark; John G.; Lewis; Annie E., wife of Matthew Speer, and Susannah, wife of

Wesley Elliott. Mrs. Wisener died on June 6, 1880. They were members of the Lutheran church.

PHILIP WISENER was born in the borough of Butler, January 14, 1838, eldest son of John G. and Margaret Wisener. He received a common school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, and carries on that business at the present time. On March 10, 1861, he married Mary Knause, a daughter of Christian Knause, of Summit township, and has six children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Lawall; Julia, wife of Louis B. Stein; Etta, wife of Elmer Kelly; George; Charles, and Mary. Mr. Wisener is a member of the Lutheran church; is a stanch Democrat, and has served on the school board and in the borough council. He has always lived on Jefferson street, and erected his present home in 1876. He takes quite an active part in public affairs and gives an earnest support to every improvement.

JOHN LEFEVRE was born on the homestead in Jefferson township, Butler county, August 27, 1847, was reared in his native township, and learned the blacksmith's trade with George C. Roessing, of Butler, commencing his apprenticeship in September, 1866. In March, 1880, he established his present business, on West Jefferson street, where he has since carried on a carriage repair shop. Mr. Lefevre was married January 3, 1870, to Eximnia Shaffer, of Armstrong county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ella A., deceased; James W., born February 10, 1877, who works with his father in the shop; Alice G., and Charles M. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Lefevre has served as steward for ten years. In politics, he is a Republican, and is now serving in the borough council. He is a charter member of Good Will Hose Company, of which he is a trustee, and was a delegate to the Fireman's State Convention, at Norristown, September 18, 1894.

JOSEPH PARKIN was born in Cornwall, England, August 23, 1832, son of John and Margaret Parkin, natives of the same place. His father was born in 1786, and married Margaret Pasco in 1813. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Philip, who died in Illinois; John, and Lavina, both deceased; William; Philip, who married James Holman; Joseph, and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Hannibal Rowe. Mr. Parkin died in 1864. The subject of this sketch immigrated to Illinois in 1859, and afterwards resided at Superior City, Michigan. In 1861 he visited his native land, whence he returned to California, and worked in the gold and silver mines until 1865. In that year he went to New Jersey, returned to Illinois in 1876, and in February, 1877, located at Karns City, Butler county, where he engaged in farming and butchering. In 1886 he came to Butler, and established a meat market, which is now being carried on by his sons. He has also been engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. Mr. Parkin married Laura M. Webb, February 11, 1862, and has seven children, viz.: Joseph; Edgar; Reginald; Herbert; Lucy; Thomas, and Richard. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

JOSEPH W. PARKIN, son of Joseph and Laura M. Parkin, was born in Cornwall, England, October 12, 1864, came to the United States with his father in 1867, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then located in Butler, where he has since been engaged in carrying on a meat market.

On December 12, 1888, he married Jennie Wilson, a daughter of William J. Wilson, of Butler, and has had two children, Jennie, deceased, and Joseph. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, one of the early business men of Butler, was born near Berlin, Germany, there grew to manhood and learned the cabinet maker's trade. About 1834 he immigrated to Pennsylvania and located at Butler, where he engaged in the cabinet making and furniture business, on North Main street. He carried on this business for more than forty years, retiring in 1875. Mr. Miller died in September, 1878. He was married in this borough to Charlotte Weisenstein, who survives him, and resides in Butler at the ripe age of eighty-one years. They reared three children, viz.: William F.; Henry A., and Mary L. Mr. Miller and wife were among the original members of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, he was an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM F. MILLER, eldest son of William H. and Charlotte Miller, was born in Butler, January 1, 1839, learned the cabinet maker's trade with his father, and was afterwards a partner in the business, under the firm name of W. H. Miller & Son, which existed until his father retired from business. In 1870 he established his present factory, and has since carried on mantel, stair and portico building, scroll-sawing, turning and fancy wood-work, in connection with a planing mill business. Mr. Miller married Caroline Reiber, a daughter of George Reiber, and has five children, viz.: Loretta C.; Bertha; Cora; William, and Analine. The family are members of the English Lutheran church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party.

REV. PETER C. PRUGH, D. D., superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan Home, was born September 13, 1822, in Montgomery county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Catherine (Haynes) Prugh. His father was a native of Carroll county, Maryland, born near the town of Westminster in 1795, and his mother in the same county, in 1791. They were the parents of ten children, our subject being the fourth son. In 1818 the family removed to Ohio, and settled in Van Buren township, Montgomery county; where the father died in 1879, and his wife three years previous. Mr. Prugh was reared on the homestead farm, and after receiving a common school education, entered the Dayton Academy. In 1845 he entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the year 1849. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church at the same place, where he completed his studies and was called to the pastorate of the Reformed church at Xenia, Ohio, in 1851, remaining there twenty-five years. During the war Mr. Prugh was connected with the Ohio Relief Society, and did duty at Washington, Port Royal, the Wilderness and White House Landing, caring for the wounded soldiers, and was also connected with the Ohio Militia at the time of Gen. Kirby Smith's attempted raid upon Cincinnati. During his residence in Xenia he was mainly instrumental in founding the Soldier's Orphan School located at that place, being chairman of the committee to raise funds for the purpose. By his own personal efforts he secured in Greene county alone \$25,000. After the completion of the Home, he was appointed its chaplain and filled that position two years. In 1873 he accepted a call from the Church of the Cross, Cincinnati, Ohio, where

he remained three years. He then located in Germantown, Ohio, and took charge of the Reformed church of that place, and remained there until 1882, in which year he accepted his present position as superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan Home. Since his connection with this school many improvements have been made, one change being the enlargement of its capacity of from fifty to 175 pupils. At one time he had under his charge 160 children of deceased soldiers, and at this period the State inspector reported his school as being one of the best in the State. In politics, Mr. Prugh was in early life a Whig, but joined the Republican party on its formation, and has since supported that organization. In his youth he joined the Washingtonian temperance movement and has always been a strong advocate of temperance. He was married April 2, 1852, to Charlotte, a daughter of Jacob Hassler of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, a musician in the War of 1812. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom lived to manhood and womanhood: Edwin N.; John H., pastor of Grace Reformed church of Pittsburg; Daniel K.; William S.; Etta K., deceased, who had charge of the school at the Home five years; Mary A., and Frances Grace. Mr. Prugh is recognized as a man of superior ability, and has won the respect and confidence of the citizens of Butler.

REV. JOHN S. MCKEE, pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1850. His grandfather, David McKee, was born in County Down, Ireland, about 1797, was a carpenter by trade, and came of Presbyterian stock. He married a Miss Donnan, and died in 1869, aged seventy-two years. His wife survived him until 1872, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of six children: William S.; Mrs. Jane Wilson; Mrs. Ann Stewart McKee; Mary; David, and Alexander D. William S., the eldest of the family, and father of our subject, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1824, learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, and came to America in 1844. He settled in Pittsburg, where he was engaged in contracting and building for a great many years, but in 1886 he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he continued the same business. He died June 18, 1894. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth Shields of Pittsburg, in 1849, to whom were born five children, only two of whom grew to maturity: John S., and William G. The mother died in 1859, and in 1862 he married Miss Jane Cox, to whom were born six children: Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas C., an architect; David, deceased; Heberton N.; Harry C., and Alexander A. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which denomination Mr. McKee filled the office of ruling elder.

The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the common schools, afterwards attended East Liberty Academy, and the Western University, and graduated from the latter institution in 1869. He then entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Allegheny City, where he was graduated in 1873, and subsequently spent one year in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. McKee was licensed to preach the gospel June 24, 1873, by the Monongahela Presbytery, and was ordained and installed pastor of East Brady Congregation October 19, 1875. He remained with that charge until 1880, when he received a call from the United Presbyterian church of Mercer,

Pennsylvania, which he accepted, and was pastor of that church until October 1, 1884. On that date he received and accepted a call from the United Presbyterian church of Butler, and for the past ten years has ministered to that congregation. Under his pastorate the church has prospered both materially and spiritually, the beautiful new church building recently erected being evidence of the prosperity of this congregation. Mr. McKee is an ardent Prohibitionist in politics, and has always taken an active and prominent part in fighting intemperance and in trying to obtain anti-liquor legislation. Mr. McKee married Sophia M., a daughter of Robert and Mary S. Templeton, of East Brady, Pennsylvania, in June, 1878, and has one child, Jeannie E. He is one of the best known and most popular ministers in Butler county.

REV. WILLIAM E. OLLER, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Butler, was born upon his father's farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1852. He is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Daniel and Catherine (Myers) Oller, of that county. His father was a native of Kammerer, Washington county, and his mother a daughter of Jacob and Mary Myers, of Somerset township, in the same county. They were married in 1843, and were loving helpmates for nearly half a century, when the link was broken by the death of the husband and father, September 6, 1891. William E. received his primary education in the public schools of his native county, afterwards entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1875; then entered Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and was graduated from that institution in 1878. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Washington, at Burgettstown, in April, 1877. He accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Tarentum, Allegheny county, and was ordained and installed pastor of that church, September 10, 1878. Mr. Oller remained in charge at Tarentum for nearly four years, and June 19, 1882, accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Butler, for which he has preached during the past thirteen years. His ministry has been marked by a rigid devotion to his duties, and an unswerving christian rectitude in the prosecution of his labors. Under his pastorate the church has prospered, and his earnest, untiring efforts have borne good fruit in the steady, substantial growth of the congregation, and the development of a generous christian sentiment among its members. Mr. Oller was married October 10, 1878, to Miss Ella D. Creigh, a daughter of Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Four children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Nellie C.; Julian S.; Katrina L., and Florence B.

PROF. EBENEZER MACKEY, superintendent of the public schools of Butler, was born on Friday, August 14, 1857, in the old homestead near Walker avenue, Butler, Pennsylvania. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Mackey, made it the aim of her life to educate him, and taught him to read almost as soon as he could talk. Pilgrim's Progress, the Bible and Plutarch's Lives were his favorite reading and inexhaustible mines of material for the greater part of thought and play in an otherwise lonely childhood. He attended the district school regularly, with summer terms at Witherspoon Institute, German Lutheran school and elsewhere. Judge Greer and Dr. Brugh are among the names held in dear remembrance as teachers that lifted him up to higher things. After three or four years' study of

the higher branches at the Institute, he entered the senior preparatory class of Mercersburg College. The five years under the direct personal influence of such teachers as Hon. E. E. Higbee, D. D., LL. D., Rev. J. B. Kieffer, Ph. D., and others of like ability and self-sacrificing devotion, were doubtless the formative period of his life and the seed-time of his best fruition. He joined the College Chapel Reformed church in 1875. In 1878, the year of his graduation, he was appointed principal of St. Paul's Orphan Home school, and taught there three annual terms. In the effort to choose and make preparation for a profession, he read Blackstone, studied Gray's Anatomy, and pursued the studies of the first year in theology.

In 1881 he was elected principal of the public schools of Butler, then having nine teachers and about 400 pupils. His first work was to introduce a system of regulations and course of study that led to the graduation of the first class in 1885, and the first commencement exercises in the history of education in the borough. His summer vacations have been spent largely in attending State and National educational meetings, in travel through the United States, Canada and Europe, and in special study of psychology and pedagogy at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. Professor Mackey was married December 20, 1893, to Miss Anna Welshons. That he is superintendent of the Sunday school and treasurer of the Reformed church, president of the Y. M. C. A., a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, secretary of the board of directors of the Orphans' Home, president of the Mutual Water Association, and a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, may serve to show that in other lines, as well as that of his life work as teacher, he is endeavoring to realize the motto of his name.

REV. HENRY E. SNYDER was born near Boquet, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1864, and is a son of David L. Snyder. His father was born in Westmoreland county, November 19, 1833, taught school for twelve years, and was later engaged in merchandising and farming. He now resides upon a farm in Penn township, Westmoreland county, which he purchased in 1886. He is a trustee and has been a deacon in the Reformed church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He married Mary A., daughter of John Kline, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, in 1856, and has the following children: Addison C.; Elizabeth E.; Amanda J.; Henry E.; Emma S.; Daniel J.; Anne M., and Norah V. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and then attended Delmont Academy, and later, Murrysville Academy. He next taught school for three years, and in 1885 entered the university at Tiffin, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1888. He afterwards attended Franklin and Marshall Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, completed the full course, graduated May 14, 1891, and was licensed to preach by Westmoreland Classis, at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, on Saturday, May 23, 1891. In June, 1891, he received and accepted a call from Bethany Reformed church of Butler, and has since had charge of that congregation. Mr. Snyder was married May 14, 1891, to Miss Imogene M. Long, of Lancaster, and has two children: Cecil L., and Alpheus N.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY, son of John H., and Mary (Harper) Negley, and grandson of John Negley, the pioneer, was born in the borough of Butler, December 18, 1850. He attended the public schools of the borough, and passed a short term in what is known as "The Old Stone Academy." In 1865 he entered the United States Academy at Annapolis, and there studied for four years, when he was assigned to service and spent a few years at sea. The condition of his health obliged him to abandon the naval service, and returning to Butler he became associated with his father in the publication of the *Citizen*, fully mentioned in the chapter on the Press. Mr. Negley was married in January, 1878, to Mrs. Emma Stauffer, daughter of Squire Armor of Zelenople. To them have been born seven children, three of whom are living: William, Emma and John. Mr. Negley has always been a staunch Republican, and in his capacity as editor of the *Citizen* has rendered invaluable services to his party in this county.

ELI D. ROBINSON, son of Thomas and Ann Eliza (De Wolf) Robinson, was born in Penn township, Butler county, March 4, 1855. In 1863 his parents removed to Butler, where he received a practical common school education in the public schools of the borough, and subsequently studied for five years in the Witherspoon Institute. In the winter of 1875-76, he entered his father's law office, and read law for eighteen months, and then abandoned his studies in that direction. Preferring journalism, he purchased the *Eagle* from his father in 1879, and was one of the editors and publishers of that paper, its political department being under his direction, until February 7, 1895, when he became sole proprietor. He wields an earnest, forceful pen, which is used in the advocacy of positive conviction. Mr. Robinson was married March 14, 1883, to Emily E. Rogers, of Harrisburg, to which union three children have been born: Ann De Wolf; Bertha Ewing, and Carl Irving. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Robinson has always been an ardent Republican.

JAMES MONROE CARSON was born in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1857, son of William and Prudence (Calvin) Carson, natives of Lawrence county, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, William Carson, was a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the Revolution, espoused the cause of the colonists, and served as a soldier in the Colonial army in its struggles for independence. After peace was declared he married Rachel Wilson, of Delaware, and located in Virginia, where he remained until 1799, when he settled within the present limits of Lawrence county. His maternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland to western Pennsylvania, towards the close of the Eighteenth century. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Marion township, Butler county, in November, 1868, and spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools and from private tutors. In 1873 he entered the office of the *Butler Eagle*, as an apprentice to the printing trade, and served the full term of three years. He afterwards worked at his trade in Sharon and Sandy Lake for several years. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the *Eagle*, and entered into partnership with Eli D. Robinson, with whom he was associated, as editor and publisher, under

the firm name of Robinson & Carson, until February 7, 1895, when he retired from the firm. Mr. Carson is a Republican, has always taken an active interest in the success of the principles and candidates of his party; was secretary of the county committee in the presidential campaign of 1888, and has served on other important party committees and conferences. He received the unanimous indorsement of Butler county for State Senator in 1892, but Armstrong county being entitled to the district nomination, it was conceded to the candidate of that county without a contest. In 1891 Mr. Carson was elected reading clerk of the State Senate, and filled the position so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1893, and again in 1895. He was married, in 1882, to Letitia Donaldson, and three daughters have blessed this union, viz.: Luella; Bessie Prudence, and Bertha May. Mr. Carson and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Butler.

CHARLES E. HERR, proprietor of the Butler County *Record*, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Koontz) Herr. His father settled in Somerset about 1830, and his mother, as well as his maternal grandparents, were natives of that town. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, learned the printer's trade in the office of the Somerset *Democrat*, and subsequently held the foremanship of the Somerset *Herald*. In 1877, during the highest stage of the oil excitement at Petrolia, he went to that town and established the *Petrolia Record*. Its publication was successfully continued there until June, 1888, when the establishment was moved to Butler, and the name of the paper changed to "The Butler County *Record*." Mr. Herr was married on May 25, 1882, to Emma B. Patterson, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and has three children: Mary; Edgar, and Helen. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he has always been independent.

PROF. P. S. BANCROFT was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, where his parents and maternal grandparents long resided. His maternal grandfather, Grove Pinney, Esq., was for several sessions a member of the legislature, and afterwards of the constitutional convention of the State. His paternal grandfather was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and his father was a native of the latter State. His ancestors on both sides settled in New England at an early day, the Bancrofts coming from England, and the Pinneys from Scotland. Earl Bancroft, father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, when the latter was eight years old, settling on a farm near Meadville. The son was brought up on the farm and educated at Allegheny College, where he graduated in 1855. For two years he taught Greek and Latin in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he entered the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as second lieutenant, and subsequently became a member of the Third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in all nearly four years, during the last two of which he held the rank of captain. In 1866 Prof. Bancroft married Bella Brinker, youngest daughter of Col. Jacob Brinker, and granddaughter of Abraham Brinker, one of the first settlers of Butler. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Earl D.; Flora Gertrude, and Grove G. In 1877 he came to Butler, and was for several years principal of Witherspoon Institute, but finally abandoned teaching to engage in newspaper

work. In March, 1888, he began writing for the *Butler Eagle*, and became associate editor of the *Butler County Record*, October 1, 1889, upon which journal he is still engaged. Prof. Bancroft and family are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, of Butler, and in politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

W. G. ZIEGLER, son of W. S. and Susan (Schleppy) Ziegler, was born in Butler township, Butler county, May 25, 1858. His father was a son of George Ziegler of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and brother of Capt. Jacob Ziegler the founder of the *Democratic Herald*, and was born in 1789, and died August 29, 1848. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Schleppy, one of the early settlers of Butler county, and was born in Luzerne county, and died in this county. February 14, 1878, aged eighty-seven years. His maternal grandmother was a McCandless, was born in Ireland, came to Butler county in youth, settled in Muddy Creek township, and died in Butler township, April 25, 1866. His paternal grandmother was a Chritzman, was born in Germany, May 1, 1792, came to America in 1801, settled in Baltimore, and died in Butler, April 28, 1865. The subject of this sketch learned the printer's trade in the *Herald* office, with which he has been connected for the past twenty years, as apprentice, foreman and publisher.

ROBERT MCKEE, son of James and grandson of Thomas McKee, was born in Butler township, Butler county, June 17, 1817. He was reared upon the farm, and in 1847 he married Mary J. Kirk, a daughter of John Kirk, an early settler of Clarion county. They resided upon a farm in Butler township until 1888, and then removed to Butler, where Mr. McKee died on December 18, 1890, leaving two children, Mary A. and James A. The widow resides with her children in Butler. Mr. McKee was a justice of the peace in Butler township for thirty years, and was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church.

JAMES A. MCKEE was born in Butler township, May 11, 1865, son of Robert and Mary McKee. He was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and subsequently attended Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio. After completing his education he returned to Butler county, and taught school. In 1888 the family removed into the borough, and he shortly afterwards formed a partnership with W. G. Ziegler, and purchased the *Democratic Herald*, with which he has since been connected as editor and publisher. He is an active member of the Democratic party, has been prominent in the local councils of that organization, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

HENRY C. HEINEMAN was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 13, 1828, son of Daniel J. and Catherine A. (Roth) Heineman, natives of Germany. In July, 1835, the family landed in Philadelphia, and in 1838 came westward to Butler county, settling on a farm near the site of Great Belt, whence they removed to Allegheny, thence to Philadelphia, and later to McKean county. In 1842 they came again to this county and settled in the borough of Butler, where the parents spent the remaining years of their lives. When the family first located in this county, Henry C. worked in a confectionery in Butler, and soon after their return here, he entered the employ of William Campbell & Sons,

for whom he clerked five years. In January, 1850, he went to California by water, worked in the mines until the following December, and then returned to his home. In March, 1852, he crossed the plains to the Pacific slope and remained working in the mines until June, 1856, when he again returned to Butler. In February, 1857, he embarked in the book and stationery business, which he has followed continuously up to the present. Mr. Heineman was married, October 29, 1857, to Mary E. Coyle, a native of Ireland. Seven children have blessed this union, all of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Catherine A., wife of W. W. Blackmore; Charles M.; Harry D.; William J.; Matilda R.; George E., and Joseph A. Mr. Heineman and family are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, are stanch adherents of the Democratic party. He has filled the office of school director for two terms; is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., the R. A., A. O. U. W., and E. A. U. From the beginning of its history up to the present, he has been prominent in the volunteer fire department of Butler, and is regarded as the father of the department. Mr. Heineman is one of the oldest business men in the borough, carries on its pioneer book store, and is highly respected by the leading people of the community.

CHARLES M. HEINEMAN, one of the editors of the *Times*, was born in the borough of Butler July 24, 1862, and is a son of Henry C. and Mary (Coyle) Heineman. He was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and after his school days had ended he entered his father's store as clerk. During this period he gave some attention to journalism, establishing one or more amateur ventures in the journalistic field as early as 1881. He was one of the founders of the *Times* in 1884, and has since been the editor of that paper, in connection with his brother, William J. Mr. Heineman was married to Ella, daughter of James H. Black, November 26, 1885. She is a native of this county and a member of the old family of that name, of whom so many are known here in the trades and professions. Two children have been born of this marriage: Henry N., and Charles C.

JOHN FINDLEY, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburg Refining Company, Limited, of Pittsburg, was born on the Findley homestead in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1838. He is a son of David and Grace (Cunningham) Findley, and grandson of John Findley, one of the pioneers of Mercer county, who came there from Westmoreland county about 1799. John Findley, Sr., married Elizabeth Amberson, of Mercer, and became the father of the following children: William, a United Presbyterian minister; David; John, an Associate Reformed minister; Patterson, and five who died in infancy. Patterson Findley is the only surviving member of the family. David Findley, the father of our subject, married Grace Cunningham, a daughter of Thomas Scott Cunningham, also a pioneer of Mercer county, who represented his county in Congress several terms. They were the parents of the following children: James Galloway Dinwiddie, and Thomas Scott Cunningham, both deceased; John; Mary Elizabeth; Jennie; Matilda Grace, wife of W. V. Evans, of Tarentum; William Oliver, and three who died in infancy. John was reared on the home farm, and received his early education in the public schools, and later graduated at Iron City Com-

mercial College; removed to Butler county in 1873 and to Butler in 1886. Mr. Findley was married in 1861, to Melissa Painter, a daughter of Philip and Jane (McCoy) Painter, of Mercer county, and is the father of the following children: William Edgar, formerly court stenographer in Butler, now engaged in the railroad business in New York city; Ada Grace; Charles Donald, also in the railroad business in New York city; Norman Painter; Lucretia Jane, and one who died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Findley is a staunch Republican, has served as a member of the school board for a number of years, and is now secretary of the board. Mr. Findley and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, of which he is treasurer. He is also a member of the R. T. of T., and the K. of P., in both of which he has filled positions of trust.

MAJ. CYRUS E. ANDERSON was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 4, 1822, and was reared in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Robert and Magdalene (Roth) Anderson, the former a native of Allegheny county, and the latter of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. He served two years at the harness maker's trade in Pittsburg, came to Butler county at the age of fifteen, where he worked in the summer and attended school in the winter until twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in teaching, which he followed for fifteen years in Pennsylvania and Iowa. In 1843 he went to Iowa, returned to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1844, located at Meadville in 1854, and in 1857 returned to Butler. He was appointed deputy register and recorder that year, and filled the position for three years. In 1860 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of register and recorder, and was serving in that capacity when he joined A. G. Reed, in August, 1862, and recruited Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the service as captain of said company. He served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; was commissioned major of his regiment February 17, 1863, and was discharged at Harrisburg, May 26, 1863, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning home he completed his term as register and recorder. In December, 1863, he became associated with Thomas Robinson in the publication of the *American Citizen*; was appointed district deputy provost marshal in 1864, and sold his interest in the *Citizen* to Mr. Robinson. He served as provost marshal until the close of the war. In 1865 he became business manager of the *Citizen*, and in 1866 purchased the plant and conducted the paper until 1869, when he sold it to John H. Negley. He was elected prothonotary the same year, and after filling that office for one term, he was employed in the various offices in the court house as clerk. In 1891 he was elected justice of the peace, and in the spring of 1894 he was elected burgess of Butler for a term of three years, which positions he is now filling. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was at one time a local preacher in that denomination, and has been a teacher of a bible class in the Butler church for thirty-seven years. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., and is connected with the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the R. A. Major Anderson was married in 1847, to Ruth Brown, a daughter of Adam and Sarah Brown, of Cranberry township, Butler county, to which union have been born six children, two of whom died in infancy, Sarah



A. G. Campbell

Magdalene, and Robert. Those living are: Leonidas L.; Alvin A.; Estella E., and Ulysses S. G.

JOHN T. KELLY, son of Thomas and Miriam Kelly, was born in Washington township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1838. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until June, 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and served in the Rebellion for three years, holding the rank of sergeant. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, except South Mountain and Antietam, from Mechanicsville to Bethesda Church. At the Seven Days' fight before Richmond, he was captured, and spent forty days in Libby and Belle Isle prisons. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and was honorably discharged from the service, June 13, 1864. Returning to his home in Butler county, he worked at his trade until 1872, in which year he was elected sheriff, on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his term, he engaged in various enterprises down to May 20, 1892, on which date he was appointed postmaster at Butler, and still occupies that position. Mr. Kelly was married August 25, 1864, to Miss Eliza J. Shira, and their children are as follows: Millie E., and Hallie, both deceased; Howard A.; Hallet W.; Josie, deceased; Gertrude; Amy, deceased, and Jean. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., and colonel of Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which denomination he has filled the office of elder for many years.

JOSEPH CRISWELL, clerk of the courts of Butler county, was born in Clinton township, Butler county, April 8, 1840. He worked upon his father's farm and attended the common schools of the district at intervals until his twenty-first year, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a term of three years, at the end of which he re-enlisted in the same company. He was wounded at the Wilderness, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. On April 25, 1864, he married Catherine S. Burkhart, a daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Richardson) Burkhart, and settled upon a farm in Butler township. They are the parents of two sons and four daughters, as follows: James B., a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee; Jean R., wife of John P. Wilson, a lawyer of Pittsburg; Letitia M., wife of R. C. Little, a resident of Meadville; Kathleen M., who assists her father in the office; William Clifford, and Josephine. Mr. Criswell is a past master Mason, a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., and of Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Criswell is a stanch Republican, and was elected clerk of the courts in 1890, by a majority of 955, and was re-elected in 1893, by a majority of 1,917, the largest majority given to any man on the ticket. He is one of the most popular officials in the county, and has won and retained a wide circle of friends.

ANDREW GRAHAM CAMPBELL was born on the old homestead farm in Concord township, Butler county, July 1, 1842, and is the youngest in the family of Alexander and Eliza Campbell. He was reared upon his father's farm, and also followed milling, his father being the owner of a mill. In 1868 he embarked in

merchandising in Concord township, whence he removed to Mount Chestnut, afterwards to Brownsdale, then to Butler, and finally to Boydstown. He married Rachel J., daughter of George Hutchison, of Oakland township, August 7, 1862, and they are the parents of six children, as follows: Alexander M.; Eliza A., wife of John H. Robb; Thomas A.; William J.; Charles F., and Millard H. In August, 1862, Mr. Campbell enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in at Harrisburg the same month. The regiment was moved to Arlington Heights, and took part in the battle of Antietam. He afterwards served on detail service with the supply train, and continued in that capacity until his discharge, June 16, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed his old business of farming and milling, and also embarked in merchandising. In 1893 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, sheriff of Butler county, and took charge of his office January 1, 1894. Mr. Campbell is a capable and popular official, and has many warm friends in every township of his native county.

RICHARD KELLY, third son of Thomas and Miriam (Wilson) Kelly, was born in Washington township, Butler county, March 8, 1841. He grew to manhood on the farm, working at farm labor during the summer and attending school during the winter, and thus gained a fair common school education. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, receiving fourteen dollars per month and "boarding round" with the scholars, and with the exception of two winters during the Civil war, he has been engaged in teaching in the public schools of Butler county ever since. Mr. Kelly received an academic education in institutions of that kind at Fairview and Harrisville, Butler county, and at Dayton, Armstrong county. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw some hard service on the march and on the battle field, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Jones Bridge, and other battles and skirmishes incident to a change of base from the York to the James river. Near Harrison's Landing he became disabled by reason of chronic diarrhœa and lung disease, and was sent from that point to the general hospital on David's Island, New York, where he was treated without success, and in the spring of 1863 he was honorably discharged as unfit for further service in the army. After remaining at home for about a year, and having partially regained his health, he was overtaken by the draft of 1864, and went back again to the army as a member of Company G, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. With this regiment he engaged in the siege of Petersburg, and spent most of the winter of 1864 at Fort McGilvery, on the Appomattox river. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to his home, but being unable to engage in heavy labor he resumed his life work as a teacher. In May, 1869, Mr. Kelly was married to Nannie J. Hillard, of Venango township, Butler county, who became the mother of his eight children, viz.: Theodore P.; Nola B.; Ivy M.; Richard A.; Ethel I.; Zillah M.; Jonathan R., and Marcus R. He was at one time a candidate for county superintendent of common schools, but was defeated. In 1893 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner, by the Republican party, and was elected to said office, which position he now occupies.

WILLIAM RUSSELL was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1820, and when six years of age his parents immigrated to Philadelphia, where he grew to manhood, receiving in the public schools of that city a common school education. He came to Butler county when a young man, and purchased property in Harrisville, Mercer township. He followed school teaching for some years, and in 1849 went to California and remained on the Pacific coast twenty-six years, then returned to Butler, where he died October 20, 1885, at the home of his son, Alexander. In 1837 Mr. Russell married Sarah Buchanan, a daughter of Alexander Buchanan, of Mercer township, to which union were born seven children, as follows: Martha, who married Dr. McConnell, of Mercer township; Alexander; David H.; Mary, wife of Stewart Duncan, of Mercer county; Nancy J., wife of Henry Watson, of Clarion county, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Russell and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically, he was a Republican, and filled the office of justice of the peace for some years.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, eldest son of William and Sarah Russell, was born in Harrisville, Butler county, November 19, 1840, received a common school education, and completed his studies at the Rimersburg Academy and the Harrisville High School, then under the principalship of Dr. W. T. Hamilton. Mr. Russell followed school teaching for many years, and in 1878 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, prothonotary of Butler county, and filled the office to the satisfaction of the people. Since 1888 he has been deputy prothonotary, under Mr. Brown and Mr. Seaton, the latter being the present incumbent. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, and served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, when his term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged, May 26, 1863. Mr. Russell is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, of which he has been commander. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, has filled the office of elder in that society, and is one of the leading members of the Democratic party in Butler county. In 1868 he married Ann Eliza Conway, a daughter of Hugh Conway, of Cherry township, and has a family of four children, viz.: William G.; Della; Sadie, and John.

NATHAN SLATER was born near Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1786, was reared upon a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade. He married Freelove Crossman, of New York, and became the father of five children, as follows: Sarah M., who married Nathaniel Walker, of Butler county; Amaty M., deceased; Henry, and Calista F., both deceased, and Nathan M. In 1820 Mr. Slater came to Butler county, and settled upon a farm in Cranberry township, near the site of Callery Junction. His wife died upon this farm in 1852, and he subsequently removed to Sharon, Pennsylvania, where he died at the home of his daughter, in 1870. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a very worthy man. In politics, he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization. He filled the offices of school director and supervisor in Cranberry township, and during his residence there was one of its well known citizens.

NATHAN M. SLATER, youngest child of Nathan and Freelove (Crossman) Slater, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, December 1, 1822; received his education in the district school, and subsequently studied civil engineering, which he has followed since early manhood. In 1865 he was elected surveyor of Butler county, was re-elected in 1868, and again in 1871; was appointed to the same office by the court of common pleas in 1875, and was again elected in 1880. Since the expiration of his last term of office, he has devoted his attention to civil engineering. Mr. Slater was married April 28, 1848, to Sarah McCandless, a daughter of James McCandless, of Middlesex township. Seven children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Howard; Daniel C.; James M.; Matilda B., wife of Paul Mitchell; Angelica C.; Leila A., and Mary L. Mr. Slater is one of the most thoroughly informed men in the county in regard to the early surveys and land titles, because of the many years he served as county surveyor; while his long residence in the county has made him familiar with its pioneer history, upon which he is a very good authority. He is an unswerving Republican, and delights in political discussion.

CAPT. HENRY PILLOW was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, a son of William Pillow, one of the pioneer carpenters of the county, who died in Connoquenessing township. William Pillow was twice married, and by his first marriage was the father of four children, as follows: William; Henry; John, and Ellen, wife of C. Shanor. By his second wife he was the father of one son, Matthew. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade with his father, at which he worked many years, and was later a surveyor, following the latter business until his death. He married Caroline Ensley, and their children were as follows: Susan, wife of J. M. Lieghner; Raymond H.; George; Sallie, who married Edward Vogeley; Carrie, wife of Valentine Hickman, and Alta, wife of Adam Sarver. Captain Pillow commanded Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late Rebellion. He was a leading Republican, served in the legislature in 1865-66, and was a man of some local prominence in political circles. He died in 1881. His widow resides in Butler.

CHARLES F. L. MCQUISTION was born in Brady township, Butler county, April 17, 1867, and is the eldest in the family of James P. and Eleanor McQuistion. He received a public school education, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at Grove City College. He learned civil engineering under R. F. Hunter, of Pittsburg, and located in Butler in 1888, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession. He has been city engineer four years, and is now serving his second term as county surveyor. Mr. McQuistion was married January 19, 1887, to Sarah, a daughter of James Stewart, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. His wife died March 18, 1890. He was again married, May 14, 1891, to May, daughter of William Royle, of Allegheny township, Butler county, and has two children: Vane L., and Byron F. Mr. McQuistion is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

ISAAC MEALS, clerk of the board of county commissioners, was born in Washington township, Butler county, November 19, 1843, son of Joseph G. and Hannah (Hilliard) Meals. He was reared on the homestead farm, was edu-

cated in the common schools and at West Sunbury Academy, and graduated at Iron City College, Pittsburg, in 1867. The autumn after graduating he commenced teaching in his native township, which he followed during the winter seasons for five years, working on the farm in summer. He followed agricultural pursuits until February, 1891, when he was elected to his present position, which he has since filled in a highly satisfactory manner. Prior to his removal to Butler, he filled the office of county auditor, from 1871 to 1873. Mr. Meals was married December 22, 1870, to Clara Gilmore, a step-daughter of Judge James Kerr, who is the mother of three children, as follows: Horace G.: Bernice, and Erla. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Meals is a consistent Republican.

ADAM KAMERER was born in Brady's Bend township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1845, son of Daniel and Anna Harriet Kamerer. He remained with his parents working upon the farm until February, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered into the service at Pittsburg. He went with his company to Martinsburg, West Virginia, and participated in the Shenandoah campaign. He was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 24, 1865, and returned to his home in Butler county. Mr. Kamerer was married May 9, 1867, to Julia A. Hepler, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hepler, of Fairview township, and to this union have been born seven children, viz.: Lizzie A., wife of Harry Turner, of Butler; Cora J., deceased; Maggie E.; Mary E.; Calvin E., deceased; Annie O., and Ida P. Mr. Kamerer followed farming in Donegal township until his removal to Butler in 1890. He is now filling the position of janitor in the court house. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., Butler Tent, Number 34, K. O. T. M., and A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R.

JOHN HUSELTON was born near Lambertsville, New Jersey, in 1815, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer and tanner. He removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in farming in connection with the lumber business. From there he came to Butler county and settled in Butler township, purchasing a farm of ninety acres. He also followed butchering, and was a contractor in the construction of the plank road. He finally purchased property in Butler, upon which he built a home, where he resided until his death, February 2, 1893. His wife survives, and resides in the old homestead. Mr. Huselton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a very worthy citizen. He was a Republican in politics, and served as justice of the peace for fifteen years. He took a very active part in developing the oil fields of Butler county.

JOHN F. HUSELTON was born in Butler county, August 9, 1853, and is a son of John Huselton. After receiving a common school education, he remained with his parents until attaining his majority, then went to Philadelphia, where he was married to Josephine, daughter of Christopher Hinchberger of that city. Four children were born of this union: Christopher H.: John F.: Elmer S. and Josephine E. After his marriage he returned to Butler county, followed farming for two years, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in a wholesale

stationery business, which he has continued up to the present. Desiring to make his home in Butler, he purchased a part of the Dougal property, upon which he erected the Huselton block, and two years later bought the Anderson block adjoining, also the residence of Frank Biedenbach, on McKean street, in which he resides. Mr. Huselton is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

STEPHEN H. HUSELTON was born in Butler township, Butler county, July 5, 1862, son of John Huselton. He received a common school education, came to Butler with his parents, and read law in the office of W. D. Brandon. He was admitted to the bar April 10, 1886, and in 1888 embarked in the oil business, which he has since continued in connection with his legal practice. Mr. Huselton was married May 25, 1891, to Leverne, daughter of Capt. D. R. Rodgers, of Butler. Politically, he is a Republican, and was chairman of the county committee during the gubernatorial campaign of 1890.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, cashier of the Butler County National Bank, is a son of Capt. Daniel W. and Mary T. (Rorke) Bailey, and was born in Buffalo, New York, February 18, 1858. His father came to Pithole, Venango county, in 1865, and subsequently embarked in the fancy goods business at Franklin, with branch stores at the different oil centers of Butler county. He returned to Buffalo, where he was appointed book-keeper in the pension department, which position he still occupies. The subject of this sketch was reared in Venango and Butler counties, and received his education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, at Edinboro. He was employed in the postoffices at Franklin, Petrolia, Millers-town, Butler and Pithole, at different periods, his father being postmaster at the last mentioned place. In 1882 Mr. Bailey was appointed teller of the Butler County Bank, of Millerstown, held that position three years, and, in 1885, became book-keeper of the Butler Savings Bank, which position he filled until January, 1890. He then became book-keeper for the Butler Manufacturing Company, entered the Butler County National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier that year, and in August, 1891, was elected cashier of the latter institution. In 1877 Mr. Bailey was married to Abbie L., a daughter of Luther Badger, of Warren county, and is the father of six children, as follows: Julian G.; Bell T.; Raymond W.; Francis F.; Agnes M., and Reese C., the last two of whom are deceased. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, is a Prohibitionist, in politics, and is connected with K. of P., and K. of H.

JOHN W. BROWN was born in Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1843, son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Waddell) Brown, and grandson of Ebenezer Brown, one of the first settlers of Mercer township. He grew to manhood in his native village, obtained a good common school education, and also received instruction from private teachers. He learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until 1879, and was then appointed to a clerkship in the prothonotary's office, by Alexander Russell. He served under Mr. Russell and his successor, M. N. Greer, for several years, and in 1885 was elected a justice of the peace for Butler, which position he held until 1887. He was then elected to the office of prothonotary, and was re-elected in 1890, filling that position six years. Mr. Brown was also a jury commissioner in 1870 and a director of the public

schools for six years. Politically, he is a Democrat, and one of the leading members of his party in Butler county. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Heavy Artillery, and served until discharged, because of sickness, May 22, 1865. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., also of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W., and B. P. O. E. Mr. Brown married Emma F., daughter of W. S. Bingham, of Centreville, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Jennie M.; Maude, wife of H. H. Goff, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Bertie, and Horace B. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church of Butler.

EDWARD EVERETT ABRAMS was born July 9, 1856, at Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James H. and Hannah (McCutcheon) Abrams, and grandson of David Abrams, whose parents were pioneer settlers at Turkey Foot, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Their ancestors came from Scotland, and the bible, over 100 years old, containing the beautifully written family record, is now in possession of Mr. Abrams. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he attended the common school and Clarion Collegiate Institute. He also attended the seminary at Clarion, and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He received his business education at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and his military training at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. He was, when eighteen years old, first sergeant of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, N. G. P., and while in camp with two regiments was complimented by inspecting officers for best records. His father being largely engaged in the oil business, he began to assist him at Karns City in 1876, and from 1877 to 1879 they operated in the Bradford oil field. On August 20, 1879, Mr. Abrams was married, by the late Bishop Stevens, to M. Genevieve, daughter of Charles M. Allen, late consul to the Bermuda Islands, to which position he was appointed by President Lincoln during the Rebellion, and continued to fill it through every administration since that time up to his death, in 1888. Having purchased the farm on which Karns City is situated, he removed there in 1879, and thence to Butler in 1886. He is an ardent Republican, was elected a delegate to the State convention that nominated Senator Quay for State treasurer, in 1885, served his party as chairman of the Republican county committee in the Beaver campaign, in 1886, and in 1892 was elected alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. Having been in a banking house several years, he was one of the active incorporators of the Butler County National Bank, of which he continues to be a director and member of the discount board. He continues to manage his property at Karns City and is engaged in the oil business and other enterprises. He is a newspaper writer of known reputation, having written many letters and sketches both for the oil country and metropolitan press, under the *nom de plume* of "Van Winkle." Mr. Abrams' family consists of the following children: Myra Genevieve; Edward Everett; Allen; Lucile; Eleanor, and John McClelland. The death of Dorothy Hannah, aged two years, recently occurred. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. He is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the community.

CHARLES A. ABRAMS, son of James H. and Hannah (McCutcheon) Abrams, was born March 5, 1858, at Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and at Clarion Collegiate Institute, and afterwards attended Sprague Commercial College, Kingston, New York. He then settled at Pittsburg, where he engaged in the brokerage business, and also filled the position of private secretary to J. H. Walter, of the Penn Bank. In 1888 he came to Butler and embarked in the real estate and insurance business, which he has successfully continued up to the present, and has been secretary of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association of Butler for four years. In 1885 he married Jennie B., a daughter of William Blakely, of Pittsburg, and has two children, Louisa H., and James H. Mr. Abrams is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious faith, he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, the leading oil operator of western Pennsylvania, and member of Congress from this district, was born in what is now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1835. Though a resident of New Castle, his prominence and success in the development of the Butler oil field have made his name a household word in every town and hamlet of Butler county. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of Philadelphia. They settled on the site of Old Enon, Lawrence county, in 1818, where his father soon after erected a fulling mill and saw mill. Ten years later they removed to a farm of one hundred acres near Mt. Jackson, where his father died, leaving a family of eight children, Thomas, the youngest, being about ten months old. The devoted wife and mother had a long and painful struggle to rear, support and educate her children. Thomas obtained his education in the common schools, supplemented by private instruction and self application in later years. He improved every opportunity and became well versed in the most practical branches of a general English education. He read, widely and judiciously, history, biography and scientific literature, was fond of the lyceum, and obtained local distinction as an original thinker and debater. He finally concluded to enter the ministry of the Disciples church, and at the age of twenty gave promise of attaining the ambition of his young manhood, but an injury to his lungs compelled him to abandon this purpose and turn his attention to some out-door pursuit, with a view to restoring his health.

About this time the oil business was attracting considerable attention, and he visited the oil region, embarked in the industry, and success crowned his efforts from the start. The business thus commenced was continued under the firm of Phillips Brothers, and attained such magnitude as to place this firm among the largest and most successful operators in the world. The firm was finally dissolved, and for a number of years Mr. Phillips has been pursuing the business alone. From that time down to the present he has continued the development of many different fields, and has led the van of enterprising operators to whom Butler county largely owes its present prosperity. In every movement for the protection or improvement of the producing industry, Mr. Phillips has taken an active and leading part, and the producers and operators of western Pennsylvania owe him a debt of gratitude for his watchful care in thwarting hostile legislation. When the movement was undertaken to limit production and thus reduce

the excessive stock of oil on hand, he firmly refused to curtail operations until a satisfactory provision, which he proposed, was made to compensate and protect the labor engaged in the industry, by setting aside 2,000,000 barrels of oil for its benefit.

Mr. Phillips has had a remarkable business career, both for its success and the courage, honesty and tenacity displayed, when success was followed by reverses and the latter by greater good fortune. That which would have appalled a less courageous man only served to bring out his strong character, and, when almost overwhelmed with losses brought on by the unforeseen panic of 1873, the firm declined any financial compromise for their benefit, saying they would pay their indebtedness with interest. With indomitable energy Mr. Phillips launched into oil producing on a vast scale and a plan exclusively his own, and in the short term of fifteen years paid off over \$800,000, and made good his promises to his creditors. Not only did he pay his indebtedness, but he accumulated besides a handsome fortune. It is not strange that he has won the unbounded confidence of the people of western Pennsylvania. His whole career has been characterized by remarkable executive ability, untiring industry and perseverance, great public enterprise, unswerving integrity and munificent charity.

Mr. Phillips came prominently into public life in 1880, during the Garfield campaign. Being an ardent Republican and a warm personal friend of General Garfield, he laid aside his business and devoted his time and energies to the success of his friend and party. He conceived and planned the Republican textbook of that campaign, the first ever published, assisted in its compilation and became its financial backer. By his efforts in that campaign, he was brought into political prominence, and during the subsequent contest in the Pennsylvania legislature for the United States Senatorship, he repeatedly received votes in the open convention of both Houses. In the fall of 1890 great dissatisfaction existed in the party at the means claimed to have been used by the friends of the successful candidate in obtaining the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fifth district at the New Castle convention, and Mr. Phillips was afterwards prevailed upon to be a candidate. He was nominated at Harmony, Butler county, made the race, and, though it was impossible to elect a Republican with two candidates in the field, he polled such a large vote as to clearly demonstrate that he was the strongest Republican in the district. Two years passed away, and in the fall of 1892 he was the choice of his party, and was elected by over 4,000 majority. In 1894 he was re-elected by 11,741 majority, the largest ever given in the district, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the committee on labor, and also that on merchant marine and fisheries. In the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress, he introduced a bill for the coinage of silver, based upon the natural law of supply and demand, believing there has been no sensible silver legislation since the Rebellion. This bill was favorably commented on by the press and a number of men of recognized financial ability.

At the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Phillips introduced a bill, "Authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital." This bill was introduced late in the

second session and referred to the committee on labor, and its author looks forward to its favorable consideration in some future session. It is a broad, comprehensive measure, and has been very favorably received by leading men, labor leaders, and newspapers of the country. Its importance may be judged from the fact that it deals with industrial and social problems now pressing for solution, which are the greatest political problems of the age. His many years of experience in the commercial and financial world have thoroughly fitted Mr. Phillips for the duties of legislation, while his rigid industry and sterling integrity leaves no doubt that the interests of the district are safe in his hands.

Mr. Phillips is prominently identified with many of the leading interests of his home. He is president of the Citizens National Bank, of New Castle, holds the same position with the New Castle Street Electric Railway Company, is a trustee of Bethany College, in West Virginia, and also of Hiram College, in Ohio. He is a member of the State executive board of the Y. M. C. A., and few men have contributed so generously to religious, educational and charitable institutions. In 1862 he married Clarinda Hardman, of Lowellville, Ohio, who died in November, 1866, leaving two sons, Herbert C., and Norman A. Four years later he married Pamphylia Hardman, a younger sister of his first wife, and has three sons and one daughter by this union, viz.: Victor K., who is general and financial manager of his father's oil business; Thomas W.; Clarinda G., and Benjamin Dwight.

VICTOR K. PHILLIPS was born in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1872, and is a son of Hon. Thomas W. Phillips, member of Congress from this district, and one of the most prominent oil operators in the United States. After receiving a public school education, and graduating at the High School, in New Castle, he studied under private tutors, but was compelled to give up his studies on account of weakness of the eyes. He came to the oil country when eighteen years of age, has been connected with his father ever since, and is now the general and financial manager of his father's extensive oil business in Butler county. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN Q. A. KENNEDY, oil operator, was born in Winfield township, Butler county, June 8, 1828, and is the eldest son of John and Ann C. Kennedy, pioneers of that township. He was reared upon the farm, and was educated in the common schools and at Butler Academy. He followed school teaching for several years, and during the war was assistant provost marshal of this district. In 1860 he went into the oil business, in which he has been quite successful, is now one of the leading producers and operators in the county, and owns valuable production. On June 4, 1846, he married Hannah Maharg, a daughter of John Maharg, of Penn township, and is the father of two children, viz.: John G., and Newton, deceased. Politically, Mr. Kennedy is a Republican, and has filled the office of justice of the peace, and also burgess of Butler. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and one of the well known, enterprising citizens of the borough. In 1884 he purchased the Clint Wiser property in Butler, where he has since resided. He is recognized as one of the solid and substantial business men of his native county.

ANDREW WHITE MCCOLLOUGH was born on the old White homestead, in Franklin township, Butler county, April 15, 1840, son of Matthew and Jane (White) McCollough. His paternal and maternal grandparents were pioneers of Franklin township, and among the leading farmers of early days. His mother died when Andrew W. was only four years old, and he then went to make his home with his grandparents, Andrew S. and Angelina White, with whom he remained until he arrived at manhood. He was educated in the common and normal schools, and in Connoquenessing Academy, at Zelienople, and taught in Connoquenessing, Jackson and Franklin townships four terms. He then embarked in merchandising at Prospect, which he followed from 1861 to 1871. In the latter year he engaged in oil operations at Parker, Bear Creek, Millers-town, and Greece City, which he followed for several years with varied success. He was afterwards connected with the oil business in all its departments, and for the past thirty-three years he has been interested in oil and gas production, in the latter of which he has been eminently successful, having developed six of the largest gas fields in Pennsylvania. Mr. McCollough is one of the best known and most widely informed gas and oil men in the State, is a recognized authority on the geological structure of the gas and oil regions, and possesses the largest private collection of standard works on geology in western Pennsylvania. His sound judgment and gratifying success in that line is admitted by all leading operators.

When at the height of a prosperous career, Mr. McCollough met with unlooked for reverses that swept away the earnings of many years and left him deeply involved on his own account and as an endorser for others. With inspired energy he went bravely to work to rebuild his shattered fortunes, and with abiding faith in the great gas belt of western Pennsylvania, he turned his attention to its exploration and development. His wonderful success in this direction soon built up his financial condition, and, with rare honesty, he has since paid off his entire indebtedness, besides tens of thousands of dollars for which he was but an endorser, in spite of the fact that he had gone through bankruptcy, and was not compelled, legally, to pay one cent. This exhibition of moral integrity has stamped him as a man of sterling honesty, who values his good name far more than riches. Mr. McCollough was married on October 17, 1867, to Miss Mary Bredin, a daughter of Edward M. and Adelia (Purviance) Bredin, both well-known pioneer families of Butler. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Marian; Kelt, and Harry Ford. Mrs. McCollough and daughters are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, while Mr. McCollough is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has been connected with Butler Lodge, F. & A. M., since early manhood. He has given liberally of his means towards the advancement of education and religion, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

THOMAS DONAGHY was born in County Antrim, Ireland, April 14, 1828, and is the eldest son of Joseph Donaghy. He received a public school education in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and spent his early manhood on the homestead in Brady township. In 1854 he embarked in the mercantile business at Adams-ville, Crawford county, where he remained some four years, then sold out and

removed to Washington, Iowa, where he taught school for one winter. Returning to Centerville, Butler county, he spent two years, working on the homestead in Brady township most of the time, and then went to Venango county and worked in the oil fields up to 1865. In that year he was elected justice of the peace in Cornplanter township, Venango county, and served five years. In 1870 he removed to Greenville, Mercer county, bought a farm and resided upon it two years, operating in oil. In 1872 he sold the farm and located in Butler, where he worked for the United Pipe Line Company two years. He then entered the prothonotary's office under Dr. Conn, and also served under his successor, H. Tebay, when he was made deputy sheriff by George Walter, and filled the same position under John Mitchell and W. H. Hoffman. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of Butler county, and after serving his full term of three years, he continued as deputy sheriff under Peter Kramer. After leaving this position he embarked in the oil business in the Harmony field, where he is still operating. Mr. Donagay was united in marriage November 9, 1854, to Miss Rebecca Lyon, of Mercer county, to whom have been born seven children: Joseph M., deceased; Harry J.; Emma F.; Rosa A., widow of George W. Ziegler, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Donagay is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

ALFRED WICK, eldest son of Andrew and Sarah (Shryock) Wick, was born in West Sunbury, Butler county, August 31, 1837. He clerked in his father's store for some years, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Wick & Son, of West Sunbury. In 1862 he located at Rouseville, Venango county, and engaged in the hotel business, removing the following year to a farm in Washington township, Butler county, where he continued in agricultural pursuits until 1876. He then located in Butler, purchased the old Finley Hotel, changed the name to the Wick House, and carried it on until 1884. In 1885 he embarked in oil producing, has continued in that business up to the present, and is one of the leading operators of the county. In politics, he was a Republican until two years ago, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Butler, and a liberal contributor to that church. Mr. Wick was married, September 15, 1859, to Sarah A. Mechling, a daughter of Joseph Mechling, of Washington township. Seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Alice; Harry, deceased; Mary, wife of David E. Dale; Stella A., wife of A. E. Russell; Sarah Blanche; Frances G., and George B.

JOHN H. SUTTON was born in Clay township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1838. His father, Jeremiah Sutton, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1808, where his parents settled at an early day. Jeremiah was a shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming. He married Mrs. Margaret Harper, *nee* Shryock, of Butler county, in 1835. She died in 1842, leaving two children: Chambers S., and John H. The father died July 14, 1852. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was educated in the district school, and, in 1853, commenced clerking in the store of Harper Brothers, at North Washington, where he remained until 1858. He spent the following three years in Iowa and Colorado, and then returning to Butler county, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve,

and was sworn in at Camp Wright, June 10, 1861. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the following battles: Gaines Mill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was captured at Gaines Mill and taken to Belle Isle, where he was kept a prisoner forty days and then exchanged. He returned to his regiment in September, 1862, and was promoted to second lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for two months, being paroled February 24, 1863, and sent to Annapolis Hospital, Maryland. He was honorably discharged July 3, 1863, and returning to Butler county, became a member of the firm of Harper Brothers, at North Washington, in 1864. In 1865 he sold out his interest and settled on a farm, where he remained until his election as clerk of courts in 1872. On the expiration of his term he embarked in the oil business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Sutton was married March 1, 1864, to Marie M., a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Mechling, of Washington township, to which union have been born seven children: Emma L., wife of H. W. Christie, of Butler; Frank M.; Agnes E., wife of W. E. McClung, of Butler; Maud H.; William D.; Angie A., and John C. Mr. Sutton was originally a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Butler.

MAJ. ROBERT J. PHIPPS, one of the division superintendents of the Forest Oil Company, is a well known and popular citizen of Butler, which has been his headquarters for several years. He was born in Clinton township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1839, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lowrie (Whann) Phipps, both pioneer families of that county. He was reared in his native township, enlisted in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 14, 1861, and served until the close of the war, participating in fifty-six engagements and skirmishes, including every important battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. He filled every grade in his regiment from private to major, served a year and a half as inspector general of the Second brigade, Second division, Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and was breveted lieutenant colonel near the close of the war upon the recommendation of General Sheridan, "for gallant, efficient and meritorious services in action." Major Phipps was one of the most efficient soldiers from Venango county, and his comrades gladly accord him that honor. After the war he followed merchandising for a considerable period, and was also a justice of the peace at Clintonville twelve years. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Phillips Brothers, then operating in the Bullion oil field, and continued as one of their most valuable and trusted men throughout their operations in Venango and Butler counties until 1890, when he became associated with the Forest Oil Company, and has since occupied his present responsible position. Major Phipps was married January 16, 1865, to Hattie A. Cross, a daughter of Judge Robert Cross, of Clintonville. Of their two children, Marshall L. survives, and is a member of the Venango bar. Major Phipps is a Republican, but takes no active interest in public affairs. He was one of the organizers of Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L., of Butler, of which he has been colonel commander, and is also a member of the G. A. R., the F. & A. M., and other fraternal societies.

ISAIAH J. McCANDLESS, oil operator, is a son of Nathan F. and Elizabeth (Thompson) McCandless, and was born on the homestead in Centre township, Butler county, August 24, 1843. He received his primary education in the common schools, and afterwards attended West Sunbury Academy, Prospect Academy, and Witherspoon Institute, and taught in the public schools of the county for several years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he went into the oil fields of Venango county, and subsequently operated in Butler, Armstrong and McKean counties. From 1873 to 1878 he was engaged in oil producing at Greece City, and in Concord township, and in 1882 he located in Butler. His present production is in Connoquenessing and Washington townships, and he is also engaged in farming the old McCandless homestead, which he owns. He was secretary of the Soldiers' Monument Society, and took an active interest in the erection of the monument in Butler. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., and also of Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress of education, and has served as a school director for several years. He has been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, is a stanch Republican. Mr. McCandless was married in 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Kelly, of Butler township. They are the parents of three children: Aden B.; Rosamond, and Lillian. He has erected many of the private dwellings in the borough, is one of the successful oil producers of Butler county, and is a stockholder, director, and treasurer of the Citizens Gas Company, of which he was one of the incorporators. He is recognized as an enterprising, liberal and progressive business man.

HARVEY S. GIBSON was born on the Gibson homestead in Parker township, Butler county, September 2, 1844, son of James and Jane Gibson. He was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he went to Petroleum Centre, where he engaged in rig building, which he followed through the extension of the oil fields down to Parker, where he commenced as an operator. He has continued in the oil industry in connection with contracting down to the present, removing to Butler in 1880, where he had purchased a property in 1873. Mr. Gibson was married on March 21, 1866, to Margaret Gahegan, of Washington township, Armstrong county. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna J., wife of Barnhardt E. Roesing; Mary A.; Cora B., wife of William J. Rice; Minnie E., and Stella A. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a trustee in the Butler congregation. In politics, he is independent, has served in the borough council, and is now president of the board of health. Mr. Gibson is a member of Camp Number 14, W. of W.

HENDERSON W. CHRISTIE was born in Portersville, Butler county, March 11, 1845, eldest son of Thomas G. and Nancy R. Christie, and grandson of Thomas Christie, a pioneer of 1812. After receiving a common school education he attended a select school at Centreville, and also Witherspoon Institute. In 1870 he was severely injured by a fall, which resulted in necrosis, and he was bedfast for ten years. In 1882 he was nominated and elected, on the Repub-

can ticket, register and recorder of Butler county, and served a full term. He went into the oil business in 1886 at Renfrew, his first well producing twenty-five barrels per day. He put down his second well on the Williamson Bartley farm at Thorn Creek, which came in at 7,000 barrels per day. Since that time he has operated in the Evans City, the Amberson and Little Creek fields in Butler county, and also in West Virginia, but is at present confining his operations to the Amberson, Callery and Garvin fields. On December 9, 1884, he married Emma L. Sutton, a daughter of John H. Sutton, of Butler, and has five children, viz.: Georgia M.; Catherine; Jean; Charles H., and H. W., Jr. Mr. Christie is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is recognized as one of the most energetic business men of the county.

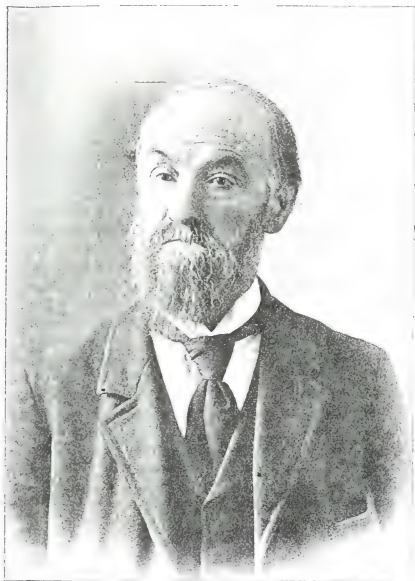
W. V. HARDMAN was born at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, September 20, 1840, and was a son of David W. and Nancy (Arter) Hardman. After reaching manhood he was employed in his father's grist mill at Lowellville, Ohio, for some years. He was afterwards appointed by William Pitt Fessenden, secretary of the United States treasury, supervisor of the port at Cairo, Illinois, which position he filled until the close of the war. He then engaged in the grocery business at Centralia, Illinois, and there married Mary M., daughter of Andrew Scott, July 28, 1865. After his marriage he removed to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and soon after entered the employ of Phillips Brothers, Boyles & Company as a pumper, subsequently took charge of the steam pump for supplying the water in their oil operations in the Petroleum Centre field, Venango county, and later was promoted to superintendent of the Petroleum Centre and Pithole fields, which position he filled until the dissolution of the company. He was then appointed general manager for the Phillips Brothers in their Butler county operations, and from 1873 to 1875 was engaged in leasing oil lands in Butler and Clarion counties. In connection with Maj. R. J. Phipps, he leased all the lands now operated by the Forest Oil Company in the Glade Run field, and was afterwards engaged in leasing and disposing of gas and oil properties for Thomas W. Phillips. Mr. Hardman was in confidential business relations with Mr. Phillips from his first oil operations to the time of his death, July 23, 1894. His family consists of two sons and one daughter, as follows: Charles S., a lawyer of the Pittsburg bar; William, a photographer, and Edith, wife of H. M. Wertz. Politically, Mr. Hardman was a Republican, and was one of the well-known citizens of Butler, where he resided for twelve years. The family were members of the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler, and liberal supporters of that organization during their residence here.

WILSON E. REED was a son of Wilson E. and Sarah S. Reed, and grandson of Colonel Robert Reed, a pioneer of Harrisville, Butler county. He was born at Whitestown, in Connoquenessing township, June 10, 1846, and was reared on the homestead farm, assisting in the farm duties and attending school during the intervals, when not engaged in his labors at home. While still a youth, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the "Roundheads," and served with that command until the muster out, July 24, 1865. Returning to Butler county, he found, in a few years, a new line of labor opened to him, and going into the Parker oil field engaged in

rig building. Becoming a contractor, he drilled many of the early wells in the Parker field, thence went into the Bradford field, and in 1880 followed the developments southward until he again found himself in his native county. From that period down to the close of 1891 he was largely interested in oil production and controlled many wells. He also became interested in other enterprises, and was identified with the general progress of the community. Late in 1891, or early in 1892, he began to experience the existence of financial stringency. His investments depreciated and the rewards of almost a quarter century's labor and judicious speculation were threatened with ruin. His nature could not brook such a radical reversal of fortune, and his death was recorded October 18, 1893. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Butler, also of the school board and council. Mr. Reed married Miss Susan Mook, of New Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1867. To this marriage six children were born, namely: Elsie O.; Delmar F.; Lucy E.; Nora; Raymond E., and Daisy E., deceased. During the spring of 1893, Mr. Reed was exposed to repeated attacks of sickness, which recurred at intervals until the close of his life. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. U. W., K. O. T. M., B. P. O. E., and other kindred associations, and was highly respected by the people of this community.

AARON BIEGHLEY, second son of Michael and Catherine Bieghley, was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, February 25, 1844, was reared upon his father's farm, and received a common school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered into the service at Pittsburg, and served until June 1, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. On February 15, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, went with his regiment to Georgetown Camp, thence to Fort Ethan Allan, Cold Harbor, City Point, Weldon Railroad Chapman's farm, and Petersburg, and was discharged at Philadelphia, January 29, 1866. Returning to his home in Butler county, he afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and worked in New Castle, Lawrence county, until 1876. In that year he located in the Bullion oil field, and has since been connected with the oil producing interests of western Pennsylvania. In 1880 he came to Butler, and is now superintendent of rig building for Thomas W. Phillips. Mr. Bieghley was married in May, 1872, to Matilda Moyer, a daughter of Samuel Moyer, of Lancaster township, to which union have been born nine children, viz.: Ada E.; Elsie H.; Samuel E.; Howard P.; Julian C., deceased; Hosea W.; Plummer M.; Nora L., and Darley M. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES A. BONNER, son of Archibald D. and Susannah Bonner, was born in Clinton township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1847. He attended the public schools of his township, and worked upon his father's farm until 1864, when he went into the oil business at East Sandy, Venango county, and subsequently followed the same business at Scrubgrass, Foxburg, and Foster Island, also operated at different points along the Allegheny river, and at Bullion, Venango county. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Phillips Brothers, and has continued with them for the past eighteen years. In 1881 he came to Butler county, and located in the borough of Butler, and in 1891, purchased a part of



J. J. A. Kennedy

the Heiner property, upon which he erected his present residence. Mr. Bonner was married in 1866, to Catherine Riddle, a daughter of John P. Riddle, of Clinton township, Venango county, to which union have been born the following children: John R.; Ada C.; Tilton A.; Linnie L.; Charles P.; Florence J., and Floyd A., twins, and Edna K. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat, and is a member of the school board.

HORACE Z. WING was born in Stillwater, New York, May 28, 1845, son of Charles H. and Fannie (Keech) Wing. His father was a son of Isaac and Permelia Wing, and was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1815. He was an inventor and a manufacturer of stoves, plows and machinery. In 1839 he married Fannie, a daughter of Rev. Israel Keech, of Clifton Park, New York, and died in 1850. His wife died in 1867. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Elon G.; Laura O.; Horace Z., and Lottie A. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and afterwards clerked in a general store until the war commenced. He then enlisted in Company H, Second New York Infantry, and went to Washington, D. C., where he was rejected because of his youth. Returning to his home, he afterwards enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York Infantry, and participated in all the battles of his regiment. He was mustered out at Raleigh, North Carolina, in June, 1865. He then went to Hoosic Falls, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he located at Titusville, and engaged in the oil business, and in 1872 came to Parker City, Armstrong county, in the employ of the Union Pipe Line Company. From there he removed to Karns City, Butler county, where he was employed by the same company, which consolidated with the United Pipe Line Company in 1877-78. In 1883 he settled at Millerstown, and in 1890 removed to Butler, where he now resides. In July, 1892, Mr. Wing accepted the superintendency of the Producers and Refiners Oil Company, Limited, which position he now holds. On May 13, 1871, he was united in marriage with Caroline Wickes, a daughter of Owen Wickes, of Delaware county, New York, and has two children, Fannie and Millie. Mr. Wing is a Republican, is a member of McDermott Post, Number 223, G. A. R., of Millers-town, and Butler Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L. He is also connected with the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association, of Allegheny county.

J. B. BLACK, oil operator, is the eighth son of James and Nancy A. (Russell) Black, and was born on the homestead in Marion township, Butler county, July 6, 1847. He attended the schools of his native township until the age of fourteen and then went to Clarion county, where he learned the tanner's trade with John Reynolds. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, and served six weeks. He subsequently entered the employ of James Callery, a tanner of Pittsburg, with whom he was employed until February 25, 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being discharged July 14, 1865. Mr. Black participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Returning to Franklin in 1865, he soon after located at Pithole, Venango county, and engaged in the oil business, since which time he has followed oil producing and contracting in

the oil fields of Pennsylvania and New York. He married Emma, daughter of Rev. Edmund Burke, November 19, 1884, and has three children: Kate; Maude, and James E. He was chairman of the borough council in 1891-92, when the streets and sewer improvements were made. He is P. M. of Butler Lodge, Number 272, F. & A. M., is a member of Butler Chapter Number 273, Tancred Commandery, Number 48, and Consistory of Pittsburg, and is connected with A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and B. P. O. E. He takes an active interest in political and public affairs, and is a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

JOHN YOUNKINS, son of William and Sarah Younkings, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1848, received a common school education, and was reared upon a farm. In July, 1869, he went into the oil business at Parker's Landing, afterwards at Shamburgh, Venango county, and then at Mount Hope, Clarion county. In 1871 he came to Petrolia, Butler county, and subsequently operated in the Bradford and Warren fields, whence he returned to Butler in September, 1884, since which time he has followed oil producing in this county. On December 27, 1877, he married Naomi C., a daughter of Robert Campbell, of Parker township, Butler county, and has a family of four children, viz.: Edith M.; Myrtle F.; Earl L., and Vera G. Mr. Younkings is an adherent of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In February, 1894, he was elected tax collector of the borough of Butler, which office he is now filling. He is a member of Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of McNair Lodge, A. O. U. W.

DANIEL YOUNKINS, oil operator, was born near Slate Lick, Armstrong county, June 27, 1854, son of William and Sarah Younkings, natives of Westmoreland county. After arriving at maturity, he came to Butler county, and in the fall of 1876 he engaged in the oil industry at Fairview, whence he went to the Bradford field, thence to McKean, Forest and Warren counties, successively. In 1884 he returned to this county and settled in the borough of Butler, which has since been his home. On September 10, 1884, he married Eva E. Minter, a daughter of Joseph Minter, of Craigsville, Armstrong county, and has five children, viz.: Josie S.; Mabel V.; William M.; Victor D., and Florence E. In 1889 he erected his present residence on Brady street, and is also the owner of a brick block on South Main street, besides a farm of eighty acres in Armstrong county. Mr. Younkings is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a liberal contributor towards that society. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the borough council. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also with the W. of W.

AMOS STEELSMITH, oil operator, was born near Edenburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1851, son of Michael Steelsmith, a native of the same place, born March 10, 1812. In 1843 Michael Steelsmith married Mary E. Levy, a daughter of Christopher Levy, of Union county, who bore him the following children: Mary A.; Nancy; Jane E.; John H.; Alice; Permilla O.; Amos, and Vine P. In 1858 the family removed to Mercer county, where the mother died, January 19, 1889. Her husband survived her nearly six years, dying July 7, 1894, at the home of his daughter Mary, in New Lebanon, Mercer county.

They were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, adherents of the Republican party. Amos was about seven years old when his parents removed to Mercer county. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and attended the common schools of his district. In 1874 he engaged in the oil business at Edenburg, subsequently at Sandy Point, Butler county, and later at Clarendon, Warren county. In May, 1886, he went to the Findley, Ohio, oil field, where he remained until coming to Butler county, in January, 1890. He commenced operations in the Glade Run field, where he is still interested, and is also operating successfully in the Cooperstown field. In 1893 he established the Butler Lubricating Oil Company, the business office being at 119 West Jefferson street, Butler. Mr. Steelsmith was married August 15, 1873, to Elizabeth Davidson, a daughter of Thomas Davidson, of Emlenton, Venango county. One daughter, Sadie, wife of Prof. William F. Braun, of Pittsburg, was born to this union. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Steelsmith is a Prohibitionist. He is a charter member of the Producers Protective Association of Butler, and is extensively engaged in the refining business.

BLAIR HOOKS was born in Washington township, Armstrong county, July 3, 1850, son of William and Penina Hooks, of Cambridge county, Ohio. He was reared in his native county, and afterwards went to Venango county, where he worked in the oil fields. In 1867 he located at Parker, spent six years at that point, and then removed to the Millerstown field. In 1884 he began operations at Martinsburg, where he remained seven years. Coming to Butler in 1890, he embarked in the natural gas business, later assisted in organizing the Peoples' Gas Company, of Butler, of which he was chosen the first president, and is still actively engaged in the same business. Mr. Hooks was married August 14, 1875, to Sarah E. Phillips, a daughter of George Phillips, of Brady's Bend. Three children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Harry G.; Elsie M., and Grace.

JOHN F. ANDERSON was born at Mt. Chestnut, Butler county, February 14, 1852, and is a son of James D. and Mary A. Anderson. He was educated at the public schools, and Witherspoon Institute, subsequently taught school and then went west, where he remained for three years. Returning to Butler county, he embarked in merchandising at Renfrew, in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Anderson Brothers. He sold out his business and came to Butler, where he engaged in oil producing, but is now book-keeper for the Natural Gas Company. Mr. Anderson was married June 25, 1883, to Miss Iona M. Heap, and has two children: Frank C., and James G. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Butler, is a ruling elder in that body, and is president of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church.

ELZIE H. ANDERSON, son of James D. and Mary A. (Martin) Anderson, was born in Prospect, Butler county, July 22, 1854. He obtained a common school education and then took a course at Witherspoon Institute, after which he taught for two years. He afterwards entered the register and recorder's office as assistant to his father, who was elected to that position in November, 1875, remained until the election of H. H. Gallagher, and served with him during his term of office. In 1882 he went to Denver, Colorado, but returned to Butler county in May, 1883, and embarked in merchandising with his brother John F., at Ren-

frew. In October, 1886, he sold his interest in the store, and removed to Butler, and engaged in the grocery business. He erected a new store building, which he sold to Kirkpatrick & Reed, in 1890, and then purchased his present home on the corner of Clay and Bluff streets. In 1892 he bought the undertaking establishment of Jacob Keck, which he carried on some two years. In 1893 he became manager for the Butler Lubricating Oil Company, and has since filled that position. Mr. Anderson was married on February 18, 1875, to Agnes Harper, a daughter of R. M. Harper, now a resident of Butler, and has three children, viz.: Eugene E.; Madge B., and Helen A. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a trustee in that organization since 1886. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Y. M. C. A.

MORGAN DAVIS, oil operator, was born at Queenstown, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1855, son of William J., and Susannah (Voyle) Davis, who were the parents of sixteen children, eleven sons and two daughters, thirteen of whom are living. Morgan received a common school education, and after arriving at manhood he engaged in the oil business near his home, as a driller. He afterward became a contractor and operator, which he has continued down to the present. He is now interested in the Butler oil field, also in the Sisterville field, where he has been quite successful. Mr. Davis has always been an ardent sportsman, an admirer of a good dog and a good horse, and among his dogs may be found sons of the champion, Breeze Gladstone, and other leading hunters. On April 18, 1893, Mr. Davis married Margaret Oesterling, a daughter of Leonard Oesterling, of Summit township, Butler county. He is one of the well known residents of the borough, and a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, and is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

PHILIP V. DAVIS, son of William J. and Susannah Davis, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, was born at Brady's Bend, July 26, 1853. He obtained a common school education, and when twenty-one years of age he commenced the business of tool dressing, at Criswell City, and within two years began operating. Since that time he has been contracting and oil producing, with the exception of two years, during which he traveled through the gold and silver producing states, and the California oil region, with Emmett Queen, now of Queen & Guffey, of Pittsburg. Mr. Davis is now operating in the Cooperstown, Hickey, Gould and Herman fields. In politics, he is an unswerving Republican, and is an active party worker. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the Lodge, Chapter and Consistory, and is also a member of Butler Lodge, Number 170, B. P. O. E.

JOHN NEVIN JOHNSTON, son of John and Elizabeth (Crawford) Johnston, was born in Pine township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1856. He obtained a common school education and took a commercial course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, graduating in 1878. He then carried on a general store at Grove City until 1879, when he engaged in the oil business on the Grant farm, in Butler county. He had previously been in the same business in Hovey township, Armstrong county. In 1882 he located in Butler, and has since continued in the

oil business. His first operations were in the Bald Ridge field, and he subsequently operated in the Thorn Creek, Glade Run, Mars, Petersville and Adams township fields. He afterwards operated in Washington county, but returned to Butler county in 1893, where he has continued operating in the Brownsdale and Cooperstown districts. Mr. Johnston was married May 11, 1892, to Lulu V. Fritz, a daughter of Frank R. Fritz, of St. Petersburg, Clarion county, and has one daughter, Helen R. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the Producers Protective Association.

JOHN FERGUSON was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, was educated at a subscription school and learned the stone mason's trade. In 1851 he came to Butler county and the following year married Julia Graham, a daughter of Capt. Alexander Graham, of Forward township, soon after moved to Armstrong county, and, in 1853, returned to this county and located at Petersville. He subsequently removed to Prospect, where he died October 2, 1887. He was the father of five children, as follows: Rolandus H.; Margaret A., wife of S. C. Bell of Millersburg; Sarah A., wife of A. K. Gillespie of Bradford; Alexander L., and Eliza J. His widow survived him several years, dying February 25, 1887. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in that faith.

ROLANDUS H. FERGUSON was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1823, eldest son of John and Julia Ferguson. He learned the painter's trade, and worked at it until 1872, in which year he embarked in the oil business at Greece City. Since that time he has followed drilling and oil producing at Greece City, and St. Joe, also in Bradford and Warren counties, and at Evans City, Butler county. In 1887 he located at Butler where he has since resided. Mr. Ferguson had charge of the Bovaird & Seyfang Company's business, in Butler, until February, 1894, since which time he has been in the machinery and oil well supply business. He is a staunch Republican, is a member of the Masonic order, and is a trustee of Butler Lodge, B. P. O. E.

JEFFERSON C. CARNER was born in Rockland township, Venango county, January 1, 1859, son of John Carner, and grandson of John Carner. His father was born at Bellefont, Centre county, March 22, 1817, removed to Venango county with his parents in 1827, and settled in Rockland township, where his father purchased a farm. He married Sarah A. Turk, of that township, in 1847.

He became the father of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Benjamin F. Donaldson; Eva, deceased wife of Frederick Fry; Albert; Sarah, deceased; Jefferson C.; Gilbert C., and Martha J. John Carner is still a resident of Rockland township. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm and went to work in the oil country as a pumpman. He followed the industry until 1884, and then engaged in the torpedo business, removing to Butler in 1884, where he continued the same. In 1886 he went to Allegany county, New York, where he followed drilling and afterwards put down two wells in Venango county for himself. He finally located in Butler permanently, becoming a member of the torpedo firm of C. H. Ford & Company. In 1889 he sold his interest to O. M. Russell, and has since devoted his attention to oil pro-

ducing. Mr. Carner was married November 29, 1888, to Ella A. Stevenson, a daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Stevenson, of Centre township, Butler county. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Georgia A., and Glennie S., both deceased, and Hellen I. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, Number 1039, and Clement Encampment, Number 238, I. O. O. F., also with Tent, Number 34, K. O. T. M.

LAWSON E. BRACKNEY was born on the homestead in Clay township, Butler county, January 10, 1851, was reared upon the farm, and attended the common schools of his district. He went to Parker's Landing in 1870, and became a tool dresser and driller, and in 1880 began operating in the Washington township field. He afterwards operated several years in the Bradford field, coming to the borough of Butler in 1885, since which time he has been engaged in oil producing in the Glade Run field. Mr. Brackney was married to Elizabeth Hunt, a daughter of Samuel Hunt, of Clay township, October 26, 1872, and has four children, viz.: Orvill J.; Harry; Ralph, and Ruth. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He is connected with Ziegler Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Uniform Rank, K. of P.

ELMER E. KELLY son of Thomas W. and Rosanna Kelly, was born upon the homestead farm in Parker township, Butler county, October 3, 1861, obtained a common school education, and when fifteen years of age commenced working at the oil business, at which he has since continued. In 1878 he went to Colorado and Arizona, whence he returned to Butler county and located at Petrolia, where he was connected with a pipe line company four years. In 1886 he located at Butler, and became superintendent of the W. and A. Pipe Line. Upon the organization of the Citizens Gas Company, he became superintendent, which position he still occupies. On November 3, 1891, he married Dorette Wisener, a daughter of Philip Wisener, of Butler. Mr. Kelly is one of the active workers in the Republican party, and is a member of Millerstown Lodge, K. of P., Petrolia Lodge, R. A., and Butler Lodge B. P. O. E.

THOMAS J. MCBRIDE, son of Francis McBride, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1862 he enlisted in Captain Frampton's company, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Mercer, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. In 1865 he embarked in the oil business, and continued to follow it until his death. In 1854 he married Ellen Bailey, of Mercer county, to which union were born seven children, as follows: Laura, who married J. S. Cooper; Sarah, who married Dennis O'Connor; William C.; Mary; Frank, deceased; Paul J., and Jerry, deceased. Mr. McBride was a member of the Catholic church, and in politics, a Democrat. He died in Butler, October 1, 1888.

PAUL J. MCBRIDE was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1867, received a common school education, and when quite a youth commenced working at the oil business. In 1876 he went to Parker, and three years later located at Bradford, where he remained until the Thorn Creek excitement, and then came to Butler. He continued operating in the Butler field until 1892, since

which year he has been engaged in West Virginia. Mr. McBride is a staunch Democrat, and in religion, is a member of the Catholic church.

MARK HARGEN BROOKS was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, son of Mark H. and Betsey (Wood) Brooks, of that town. His parents were natives of New York, his mother being a daughter of David Wood, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, to which denomination both she and husband belonged. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in a family of nine children, eight of whom are living, was reared in his native place, and received his education at Groton Academy. His eldest brother, Samuel, having studied law with John W. Ryon, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, located there in practice, and Mark H., while on a visit to Lawrenceville, engaged in teaching school in Tioga county, where he followed that vocation for three terms. He afterwards engaged in clerking in a hotel in connection with the insurance business, which he has since followed in western Pennsylvania. In 1890 he came to Butler as a clerk in the Willard Hotel, and has since been connected with the Willard and Lowry. At the present time he has charge of the business of George Palm, of Butler, a patentee of and dealer in oil well supplies. Mr. Brooks is an unswerving Democrat, and during his fifteen years residence in Mercer county he became a popular member of that party, and was nominated for clerk of the courts in 1890. Although the county had a Republican majority of 1,400, he was defeated by less than 400 votes.

CHAPTER LXXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BUTLER, SUMMIT, CLEARFIELD, WINFIELD AND BUFFALO TOWNSHIPS—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP AND SAXONBURG BOROUGH—CLINTON, PENN. AND MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIPS.

THOMAS MCKEE, a soldier of the Revolution, was the progenitor of the McKee family of Butler township. He was born in Ireland, in 1749, a son of David McKee, and came to Pennsylvania with his brother John in 1767. They settled in the Cumberland valley, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and on the breaking out of the Revolution, Thomas enlisted in Captain Cluggage's Company, First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, and was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he settled in the Tuscarora valley, Millin county, whence he removed to Egonier, Westmoreland county, in 1794. In 1796 he came to Butler county, whither his son James had preceded him, and settled on a tract of land three miles west of the site of Butler, the farm now occupied by William Barnhart. His wife was Martha Hoge, and they

reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, as follows: James, who served as sheriff of Butler county, and also in the legislature, and died in 1832; Hugh, who died in Butler, in 1835; Robert (1), who died in infancy; David, who joined the Mormons, and died at Nauvoo, Illinois; John, who died on the Mississippi; Thomas, who moved to Kentucky, and was mortally wounded while making an arrest as a police officer; Robert, who died on Red river, Arkansas, in 1847; Letitia, who married John Dunbar, and moved to Indiana, and Jane, who married James McKee, of Butler county. The father died in June, 1815, and was buried in the old cemetery at Butler.

JAMES MCKEE was born in 1780, and was the eldest child of Thomas McKee. He came to Butler county in 1795, one year before his father, and purchased a tract adjoining that of his father, in Butler township. He married Mary McKee, a daughter of John and Mary (Hoge) McKee, of the Tuscarora valley, who became the mother of seven children, as follows: John, who served one term as sheriff of Butler county, and died in 1864; Robert, who resided upon the old homestead until 1888, then removed to Butler, and died December 18, 1890; Martha, who died in youth; Thomas, who died at the age of twenty-one; Mary A., who resided in Butler down to her death, July 2, 1890; James, who was drowned in the Ohio river in 1852, while en route to California, and Hugh, a surveyor of Butler county, and afterwards appointed surveyor of Kansas, by President Buchanan, died April 30, 1886. James and his brother Hugh, served in the War of 1812, and both did the duty required of them in common with the other soldiers of the county. The former served as sheriff of the county, also one term in the legislature, and died on October 1, 1832. His wife survived him more than thirty years, and died in 1874, aged eighty-seven.

JOHN MCQUISTION was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1767, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, came to the United States in 1793, and lived in Philadelphia for three years. In May, 1796, he removed to Butler county, and purchased 500 acres of land in Butler township, from Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution. He erected the old stone house now in possession of the Doerr heirs. He subsequently bought an adjoining 500 acre tract, which is partially embraced in the Boyd addition to the borough of Butler, better known as Springdale, and a portion of it occupied by the Standard Plate Glass Works. He cleared and improved 300 acres of this tract, built and operated a tannery, and resided here until his death, which occurred May 18, 1841. He married Barbara Arters, a native of Ireland, who died on March 5, 1837. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph; Jane, who married Dr. H. C. DeWolf; William; Mary, who married James Borland; John; Margaret, who married James C. Smith; Nancy, who married William L. Bartley; James; Sarah, who married David H. Potts; Barbara, who married Andrew E. Marshall; Elizabeth, who married John L. Bartley, and Thomas. Margaret is still living at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. McQuistion was one of the earliest settlers of this locality, and one of the founders of the United Presbyterian church of Butler. He donated the land for the erection of a church, and was a liberal supporter of that denomination. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, and one of the influential men of his day in local affairs.

JAMES MCQUISTION, son of John and Barbara McQuiston, was born upon the homestead farm in Butler township, in 1806, and there grew to maturity. He afterwards settled on 200 acres of his father's land, where his son Robert H., now lives, and died upon this property in 1851. He married Mary Hindman, a daughter of John Hindman, of Washington township, who became the mother of eight children, viz.: John K., deceased; Jane, wife of Thomas White; Barbara, deceased wife of George McCandless; Margaret, wife of Joseph B. Mechling; Robert H.; Mary E., widow of John Balph; Sarah B., and Agnes, wife of Samuel Graham. Mrs. McQuiston died in January, 1880. Both she and husband were members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

ROBERT H. MCQUISTION, son of James and Mary McQuiston, was born on the homestead farm in Butler township, May 6, 1848, and has always resided thereon. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He then resumed his duties upon the farm, and has continued the same up to the present. Politically, Mr. McQuiston is a Republican, and is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN BURKHART was of German descent, and came to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, about the year 1775. When a boy of ten years of age, he was captured by the Indians near Girty's run, was a prisoner for ten months, and obtained his freedom July 4, 1776, by running the gauntlet. He received a tomahawk wound on that occasion, the scar from which he carried to his grave, and for which he received a pension from the State. He subsequently settled on a large tract of land about three miles from the site of Butler, and was one of the well known hunters of pioneer days. He understood the tanning business and had a tanyard on his farm. Mr. Burkhart married Margaret Powell, and was the father of twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in his ninetieth year, in April, 1855. His wife survived him ten months. Their second son, David, was born in 1801, lived on the old homestead down to his death and then left it to his son John. The latter died November 16, 1898, and left the homestead to his sisters and a sister's children.

ELIJAH BURKHART, third son of John Burkhart, was born upon the old homestead in Butler township, January 12, 1808, grew to manhood on the farm, and learned the carpenter's trade with George Wolfe. He assisted in building some of the first frame houses in Butler. He married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Richardson, whose ancestors came to this country with Penn. She was of Quaker origin. Her father was a teacher nearly all his life, and removed to Indiana, where he died in 1870, at the age of eighty-two years. After his marriage, Elijah Burkhart settled about a half mile from his father's home, on a part of the same farm. After living on this farm for twenty years, the Gilmores took out a patent for it and he was compelled to purchase it from them. He was the father of eight children: Maria, who married John Emerick; Hiram F., who died in infancy; Joseph E., who resides in Kansas; Rebecca M., and Washington F., both of whom died in childhood; Katharine S., wife of Joseph Cris-

well, clerk of the courts of Butler county; Baxter C., a member of Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve, who died at Camp Pierpont, Virginia, February 19, 1862; and Jacob J., who died in infancy.

WILLIAM KARNS (originally spelled, Kearns) was a native of Ireland, who first settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Butler county, in 1795-96. He entered between 800 and 1,000 acres of land in what is now Butler and Summit townships, a portion of the borough of Butler, being now upon a part of this tract. He cleared up two farms, one of 180 acres situated where the Connequenessing bridge crosses that stream on Center avenue, which he gave to his son William, and another of seventy-two acres, which he gave to his son James, and now in possession of his grandsons. Mr. Karns was one of the leading farmers in that part of the county, and carried on a sort of private banking business among the early settlers. Through going security he suffered much loss, and lost a large part of his real estate. He was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church, and an elder, in that body for many years. He gave liberally of his means towards the erection of the old United Presbyterian church building of Butler. Mr. Karns married Annie Gold, and was the father of the following children: William; James; Patton; Jane, who married Joseph Gold; Sarah, who married James Sweeney of Clarion county; Mary, and Margaret, who became the wife of George Crosier. Mr. Karns died in 1830; his widow survived him several years.

JAMES KARNS, second son of William Karns, was born on the homestead in Butler township, March 17, 1816, and after reaching his majority he located on the farm which he received from his father. He learned the cabinet makers' trade, but did not follow that occupation very long. He removed to the borough of Butler, but continued to carry on his farm. He was appointed by the court to assist the sheriff of Butler county, in which capacity he served for seventeen years, and for nearly half a century he was one of the well known auctioneers of the county. In 1855 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1840 he was commissioned a colonel in the State Militia. Mr. Karns married Abigail, daughter of Samuel R. Richards, one of the contractors who built the Pennsylvania canal. Their family consisted of the following children: James R.; Emma, wife of Albert Roessing; Mary, wife of Frank Wheaton; Ada, who married Newton Miller, and after his death John Kellerman; William B.; John L.; Eleanor, wife of George R. Eaton, and Theodore C. Mr. Karns died November 19, 1892. His widow resides upon the old homestead.

JAMES R. KARNS, eldest son of James Karns, was born in the borough of Butler, September 23, 1848, and received a public school and seminary education. After arriving at manhood he removed to Kansas, where he was deputy United States marshal in that State for four years. He was also deputy sheriff of Eldorado county, Kansas, two years, and city marshal of Eldorado City for one year. In March, 1874, he returned to Butler, and was appointed the first county detective of Butler county, in which position he served fourteen months. Since returning to Butler he has followed the business of auctioneer, in connection with the cultivation of his farm. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Karns

married Mary A. McCormick, and they are the parents of five children, as follows: Blanche; Myrtle; Paul; Raymond, and James.

SAMUEL KELLY was born in Down county, Ireland, December 25, 1800, and emigrated to the United States at the age of eighteen years. He found employment with James George, of Mercer township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; was later employed in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, obtaining a few small contracts, but subsequently became one of the prominent contractors after the completion of the Erie section, and took several large contracts on the Johnstown and Blairsville branch of the canal, but eventually met with heavy financial losses. He then retired to a large tract of land he had previously purchased in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, cleared up a farm and lived upon it forty years. In 1865 he purchased 100 acres in Butler township, where he continued to reside until his death, April 1, 1881. Mr. Kelly was married in 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard McKee, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, who settled in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1831. Her death occurred March 21, 1881, just ten days before her husband passed away. To this marriage were born eleven children: David, of Armstrong county; Jane, wife of F. M. Shura; Samuel, a resident of New Castle, Pennsylvania; John C.; Elizabeth, wife of I. J. McCandless, of Butler; Agnes, deceased wife of Perry Stewart; William, and Margaret, both residing in Ohio, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Kelly was a Democrat in politics, and filled the office of justice of the peace and other minor positions in his township. While a resident of Slippery Rock, he was a member of Harmony church, Harrisville, and in later days was connected with Shiloh United Presbyterian church of Jefferson township.

JOHN C. KELLY, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kelly, was born upon the homestead farm in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, February 13, 1840, and received a common school education. He learned the carpenter's and millwright's trades, which he followed until 1865, and the next two years he was engaged in tilling his father-in-law's farm in Cranberry township. In 1867 he purchased a farm in Adams township, but after his father's death he removed to Butler township, and purchased 100 acres of the homestead place, upon which he still resides. He also owns a farm of ninety acres in Forward township, and one of seventy acres in Adams township. In 1884 Mr. Kelly was elected county commissioner, and was re-elected in 1887. He was again one of the Democratic candidates in 1893, but was defeated. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace for Butler township. Since arriving at manhood he has been an unswerving adherent of the Democratic party, and as firm as a rock in his support of its measures and principles. He was a member of the county committee for many years, and has given liberally of his means towards the success of that party. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian church since 1865. Mr. Kelly was married in 1865, to Nancy C., daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Gillispie, of Cranberry township, and has six children: Olive J., wife of George McCormick; Alexander G.; Minerva, wife of Clinton D. Bole, of Butler; Mary L.; Nannie G. R., and Clarence H. Of these, three are teachers—Alexander G., Mary L., and Nannie G. R.

JOSEPH B. MECHLING, youngest son of Jacob and Jane (Thompson) Mechling, was born in the borough of Butler, February 28, 1838, was educated in the public school, and at Butler Academy, read law with L. Z. Mitchell, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and practiced his profession for a number of years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He then re-enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth regiment, was elected first lieutenant, and served in that command two years. Mr. Mechling was for many years identified with the public schools of Butler, as a teacher and superintendent of the borough schools, and has always been interested in the advancement of education. Politically, he is a Republican, and though he has never sought public office, he has been deeply interested in the successes of his party. Mr. Mechling resides upon his farm in Butler township, and is recognized as an intelligent, progressive citizen.

GEORGE JACOB SCHAFFNER was born in Wissenburg, Germany, in 1806, son of Nicholas Schaffner. He received a public school education, and in 1831 emigrated to the United States and settled in Butler township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in various occupations in and around Butler, and purchased a small tract of land north of the borough, upon which he lived for some years, and later bought forty acres where John Schaffner now resides. He next moved to Slippery Rock township and lived there five years. He afterwards engaged in coal mining upon the same farm, which business he followed until his death. He was married in his native land, to Mary Ann Martin, to which union were born seven children, five of whom grew to maturity: Frances, a sister in the convent of Notre Dame; Samuel; Maria, wife of Frank Koch of Butler; George, of Butler, and John, a resident of Butler township. Mr. Schaffner died in 1877; his wife died the previous year. They were members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

SAMUEL SCHAFFNER, eldest son of Jacob Schaffner, was born in Butler township, Butler county, October 31, 1833. He attended the district school, and throughout his boyhood days assisted his parents on the farm, and afterwards was engaged with his father in operating the coal mine. In 1858 he purchased ten acres of land and opened a new coal mine, which he worked until 1864. In 1862, when Lee threatened to invade Pennsylvania, he went out as fourth sergeant of Company G, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Militia. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served ten months. Returning to his home he went to Oil City, and engaged in the coal business in Cranberry township, Venango county. One year later he came back to Butler township and resumed coal operations here, which he has continued down to the present. He also cultivates a farm of 170 acres, and is interested in oil producing. He was formerly a Republican, but at the formation of the Greenback party he joined that organization, and was its nominee for the legislature in 1871. Since that time he has been independent in politics, and is now a Populist. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace, filled that office five years, and has also been township auditor. In religious belief, he is a Catholic, and is a member of St. Paul's congregation of Butler. Mr. Schaffner was married June 26, 1858, to

Josephine, a daughter of Anthony and Barbara Hinchberger. She died February 2, 1898, being the mother of the following children: Mary C., deceased; Josie, wife of Joseph Wuller; George A., who married Mary Sullivan, and who has three children, Josie, Maria and Jacob; Jacob; Christopher; Samuel, who married Laura Vinroe; Frank; Norbert, deceased; Edward, and Herbert.

EBERHART FAMILY.—Paul Eberhart, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the Eberharts of Germany, removed to Westmoreland county in 1773. His son Christian, born in Lehigh county, March 9, 1772, married Mary Ann Snyder, and was the progenitor of the Eberhart family of Butler county. Joseph Eberhart, born in Westmoreland county, March 19, 1800, was the third son of Christian Eberhart. At the age of twenty-one he married Catherine Kistler. He was a tailor by trade, and followed his trade until 1835, when he removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, subsequently to Millerstown, Butler county, in 1845 to Armstrong county, and in 1854 to Douglass county, Kansas, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. His family consisted of fifteen children, as follows: Nancy Ann, who first married Henry Hemphill, and for her second husband William Byerly; Obadiah; Priscilla, who married Andrew Barnhart; John; Joseph; Henry S.; Sarah C., who married Thomas Pugh; Samuel; Marie E., who married John Gimlet; Susannah E., who married Calvin Millard; Margaret R., who married Charles Urick; David H.; Noah A.; Naomi M.; Lewis J., and Andrew.

JOHN EBERHART, second son of Joseph Eberhart, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1827. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to Millerstown, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he purchased a farm of seventy acres in Fairview township, Butler county, which he cleared and improved, and here he resided, engaged in farming, down to his death, August 11, 1885. He married Catherine, daughter of Rudolph Barnhart, of Fairview township, and their family were as follows: Simon J., deceased; Andrew O.; Susannah, and Henry C. F., both of whom are dead; Lewis D. A., who resides near Millerstown; Jonathan, who resides on the old homestead; Sarah P., and Permelia, both of whom are dead. Mr. Eberhart was a prominent member of the Reformed church, in which he filled the offices of deacon and elder. Some good oil wells were drilled upon his farm, which placed him in very comfortable circumstances. His widow is living upon the old homestead.

ANDREW O. EBERHART, second son of John and Catherine Eberhart, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, December 26, 1851, and was educated in the district school. He remained with his parents until his majority, and then purchased a small piece of land in Fairview township, which proved to be oil producing. He afterwards sold this, and purchased the Yetter farm of 170 acres in Butler township, and later the William Bryson farm of 100 acres. He rebuilt the Bryson residence, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and oil producing. Mr. Eberhart was married March 11, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Philip Barnhart, of Millerstown, to whom have been born the following children: John C., and Joseph, both deceased; Tessa T.; Jeremiah; Henry H., and Etta E. Politically, he is a Republican, is now serving his fourth consecutive term as constable, and is one of the school directors of his township. He takes an active interest

in the progress of the public schools, and has been a director of St. Paul's Orphan Home for fifteen years. In 1894 he was a candidate for jury commissioner, and with eight candidates in the field he was second highest on the ticket, coming within a few votes of election. For the past seventeen years he has been an elder in the Reformed church, and donated the land upon which was erected St. John's Reformed church and parsonage, to which purpose he gave liberally of his means. He is active in public and political matters, and is a member of the R. A., P. of H., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F.

PETER BAUER was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1808, and emigrated with his wife and three children to Maryland, settling close to the Pennsylvania line. In 1846 he came to Jefferson township, Butler county, purchased a farm, and resided thereon down to his death, in 1867. His wife's maiden name was Anna Margaret Deer, and their children are as follows: Catherine, who married Charles Krumpe; William; Conrad; Henry; George; Benjamin; Philip, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Leithold. Mrs. Bauer died in 1888. Both she and husband were members of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Butler, in which organization he filled the office of deacon. Politically, he was a Democrat.

GEORGE BAUER was born in Maryland, in 1838, and is the fourth son of Peter and Anna Margaret Bauer. He came to Jefferson township, Butler county, with his parents, was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education in the public schools. He learned the machinist's trade, and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Butler, under the firm name of Bauer Brothers, which the firm carried on for fifteen years. In 1872 he sold his interest and purchased his present homestead of seventy-six acres in Butler township, upon which he has since lived. Mr. Bauer was married in 1863, to Catherine, daughter of Michael Smith. She died June 20, 1893. They are the parents of eight children: Margaret, wife of Howard McCandless; Charles; Edward; Gussie; Maud, wife of Samuel McKnight; William; Barbara, and Leonard. In 1862 Mr. Bauer enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was slightly wounded in the latter engagement.

WILLIAM BARNHART, son of Jacob Barnhart who settled in Butler county in 1796, was born on the original homestead in Donegal township, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. He married Mary A. Daubenspeck, by which union they were the parents of the following children: Solomon; Ann, wife of Frank Hays; David George, deceased; Gabriel; Andrew W., and Kamerer, deceased. Mr. Barnhart died about 1845. His widow was twice married afterwards, and died in Armstrong county. Her second husband was Andrew May and her third David Barnhart. The subject of this sketch was a farmer all his life, and resided at his death in Fairview township, where all of his children were born.

ANDREW W. BARNHART was born on the homestead in Fairview township, Butler county, March 28, 1829, and is a son of William and Mary A. Barnhart. The early death of his father prevented Andrew W. from receiving the

advantages the common schools afforded, and he grew to manhood among strangers. After reaching his majority, he purchased a farm in Concord township, Butler county, upon which he resided until the second year of the war. On May 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he received two gun-shot wounds in the right leg and one in the left, and was transferred from the field hospital to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was discharged from the service June 11, 1863, and returned to his farm. One year afterwards he went to the Venango county oil fields, where he worked until 1865. He then removed to Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where he followed farming until 1886, in which year he purchased his present farm of 130 acres in Butler township, Butler county, upon which he has since resided, engaged in farming and oil producing. Mr. Barnhart married Melinda, daughter of William Murtland, of Fairview township. She died July 1, 1891, the mother of the following children: Clare E., wife of Edward E. Bryer; Minnie A.; Eva A.; Loretta; William L., and Lena T., the last two of whom are dead. Politically, Mr. Barnhart is a Republican, is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105. G. A. R., and of St. John's Reformed church, of Butler township.

CASPER HARTUNG was born in Saxe-Wiemer, Prussia, in 1806, and was a weaver. In 1842 he came to the United States, accompanied by his father, Adam, his mother and two brothers, Henry and Conrad, and one sister. Henry and Conrad enlisted at Pittsburg for the Mexican war, and served throughout that struggle. Both purchased farms in Winfield township, Butler county, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, Henry went into the army, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Conrad removed to Kansas where he now resides. Casper and his father settled in Winfield township, Butler county, where they purchased a small tract of land, and subsequently a farm of 136 acres in the same township, which they cleared and improved. Casper Hartung married Catherine Aubbel, a native of Germany, which union was blessed with seven children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Lizzie, deceased wife of Robert Clark; Katie, wife of Martin Weckerle, of Virginia; John, and Henry, deceased. Mr. Hartung was a Lutheran in religious faith, and a Democrat in politics. Both he and wife resided in Butler county until their death.

JOHN HARTUNG, only living son of Casper Hartung, was born in Germany, November 6, 1836, and was reared on his father's farm in Winfield township, Butler county. In 1870 he purchased a farm in Jefferson township, where he remained five years, then removed to Ohio, but in 1882 he returned to Butler county and purchased a farm two miles west of Butler, containing eighty acres. Here he lived until 1889, when he purchased a site of four acres near Butler, erected his present residence and retired from active business. Mr. Hartung married Maggie, daughter of Adam Schrupp, of Winfield township, and has one daughter, Anna L., wife of Christian Leichner, of St. Joe, Butler county. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. In 1864 he enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Winchester. On December 14, 1864, while on scouting duty, his command was attacked by the rebels, and he was struck on the head with a

revolver, taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison three months. He served in the army one year, and was then honorably discharged.

WILLIAM NESBIT was born at Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1805, and was a son of Thomas Nesbit, a native of Ireland, who settled at Harmony about 1797. William received a limited education in the pioneer subscription schools, learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that occupation for twenty years. He inherited a farm in Cranberry township, upon which he resided until his death, December 27, 1891. He married Emma Croft, of Cranberry township, to which union were born ten children, as follows: Mary J., deceased wife of David G. Marshall, of Adams township; John, deceased; Lenora; Nancy, deceased; Ida, wife of Milton J. Covert, of Cranberry township; Walter, deceased; Martha, deceased; William R.; Joseph L., who resides on the old homestead, and Nettie A., wife of Charles Fowler, of Allegheny county. Mr. Nesbit and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The latter died, March 29, 1893.

WILLIAM R. NESBIT, son of William and Emma Nesbit, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, July 14, 1856, and received a common school education. He has always lived upon a farm, and in November, 1891, he purchased his present homestead in Butler township, from George Haley. Mr. Nesbit was married December 31, 1878, to Laura D. White, daughter of Robert White, now a resident of Butler, but formerly of Evans City. Three children are the fruits of this union: Edith P.; Ethel M., and Dean A. Mr. Nesbit and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN RENNO was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, November 15, 1800, was reared in his native land, and followed the vocation of a coal miner. He immigrated to the United States in 1832, came to Butler the following year, and subsequently settled in Butler township, where he resided until his death, February 19, 1853. His wife survived him until April 21, 1885. Her maiden name was Margaret Emminger, and she was a resident of Donegal township at the time of her marriage to Mr. Renno, in May, 1836. She was a daughter of Michael Emminger, a veteran of the War of 1812. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Regina, who married Edward Elbel; Mary, deceased wife of Harry Burdette; Rebecca, who married John Brink; Frederick M.; John; Elizabeth, wife of William Parke; Rose C., wife of J. R. Goodrich; Adam, and George J. The parents were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Renno was a Democrat.

JOHN YOUNG was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was reared and educated in his native county. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1858 he came to Butler county and settled in Butler township, where he purchased a part of the old Mangel farm. He afterwards purchased the McNair farm of 122 acres, but traded it for 108 acres of the old Borland property, upon which he now resides. In 1850 he married Mary B., daughter of Thomas Burton of Lawrence county, to whom have been born ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Thomas B.; William G.; Susan J., wife of A. M. Hauk, of Wampum; Jacob S.; James B.; Martha E., wife of A. B. McCandless, of Butler township; John P.; Samuel W., and Mary H., wife of George Graham,

of Clarion county. Mr. Young and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

CAPT. ABRAHAM BRINKER was one of the pioneer tavern keepers of Butler, where he erected a log building on the site of the *Citizen* office in 1804. He was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Westmoreland county, and later to Butler. He carried on the Mansion House until 1809, and then sold out to Jacob Mechling, who conducted this well remembered hostelry for many years. After disposing of his tavern, Captain Brinker purchased a tract of land on Bonny Brook, in what is now Summit township, and erected the old stone mill yet standing, about three miles northeast of Butler, at the mouth of Brinker's run, named in his honor. Here he operated a grist mill, a carding mill and a distillery, in connection with a large farm. He was one of the prominent men of pioneer days, and a man of considerable enterprise and public spirit. He commanded a company under Col. John Purviance at Erie in the War of 1812, composed of the hardy sons of Butler county. He served as county commissioner two terms, was also a justice of the peace, and filled several of the local offices during his residence on Bonny Brook. Captain Brinker married Louisa Moser, and their children were as follows: Jacob, a well remembered hotel keeper of Butler; John; Henry; Mrs. Catherine McCandless; Mrs. Susan Henry; Mrs. Polly Henry; Mrs. Eliza Prosser; Mrs. Louisa McGlaughlin; Mrs. Sarah Ziegler, and Mrs. Amy M. Richey, all of whom are dead. Captain Brinker died at his home on Bonny Brook in 1850. His wife survived his death some years, and died in Butler at the home of her son-in-law, Captain Ziegler. Many of their descendants are still residents of the county and among its worthy citizens.

JAMES MITCHELL, SR., was one of the pioneers of Butler county, coming from Ireland with two brothers to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence, in 1796, he removed to Butler county and settled in what is now Summit township. He cleared up a farm upon which he resided until his death, in 1844. He married a Miss McGahey and they were the parents of six children: James, Samuel and Alexander, all deceased; John; Jane, who married John Jamison, and Margaret, deceased wife of I. Seaman. Mr. Mitchell was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the leading pioneers of this locality until his death.

JUDGE JAMES MITCHELL, eldest son of James Mitchell, Sr., was born upon the homestead in this county and spent his younger days in teaching school. In 1851 he was elected county commissioner, and subsequently associate judge of Butler county. He took a deep interest in educational matters and filled the office of school director nearly all his life. Politically, he was a staunch Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization and for many years was one of its leading members. In religious faith, he was a Presbyterian, and filled the office of elder for many years. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Marks, who died in 1850, leaving five children: Alexander; Harvey J.; Agnes, wife of J. D. Jackson; James B., and Mary, deceased. He married for his second wife Jane S. Hunt, and died in October, 1891. Judge Mitchell was one of the representative citizens of his native county, and throughout his long and useful life was foremost in every worthy cause.

WILLIAM LINDSEY was born in Down county, Ireland, June 24, 1800, a son of Moses and Jane (Meek) Lindsey. He came to Pennsylvania about 1834, and found employment in a planing mill in Allegheny for two years, and later engaged in farming in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, where he resided for twelve years. In 1849 he purchased a farm of 212 acres in Summit township, Butler county, upon which he settled the following year. He subsequently increased his farm to 300 acres, cleared the greater part of it, and erected all of the buildings. His wife was Sarah Alexander, a daughter of Joshua Alexander, of Down county, Ireland, who bore him ten children, viz.: Mary, wife William McCracken; Thomas; Moses; Joseph; William; Susan; Jane; Sarah; Elizabeth, and Margaret. Mr. Lindsey was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and resided in Summit township for thirty-six years. He died November 1, 1885, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

THOMAS LINDSEY, eldest son of William and Sarah Lindsey, was born in Down county, Ireland, January 2, 1825, and came with his parents to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and from 1850 to 1868 was a traveling salesman for the dry goods and notion house of Daniel McConville, of Steubenville, Ohio. Since the latter year he has resided on the old homestead in Summit township, and is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of the community. He is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, of Butler, and in politics, is an adherent of the Democratic party.

MICHAEL EMRICK, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, came from Northumberland county to Butler county, with his wife, Elizabeth, four sons and two daughters, in 1813. He located near Saxonburg, where he followed the wheelwright's trade, but in later life engaged in the manufacture of baskets. He died at Butler in 1852. His children were as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Jones; Andrew; Jacob; John; William; Catherine, wife of John Hicks, and Michael.

ANDREW EMRICK, eldest son of Michael and Elizabeth Emrick, was born in Northumberland county in 1803, and came with his parents to this county when about ten years old. He was one of the founders of Saxonburg, and broke the first ground and erected the first dwelling on the site of that village. He cleared and improved two farms near Saxonburg, and a third in Clearfield township. In 1851 he purchased a farm in Summit township, resided there until 1856, then sold out and removed to Penn township, where he lived until 1885. In that year he removed to Summit, and made his home with his son John until his death, May 15, 1885. His wife was Catherine Burtner, a daughter of John Burtner, a pioneer of Buffalo township. Ten children were born to this union, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Michael; Christina, wife of John E. Gallagher; John; Elizabeth, wife of George W. Fair; Barbara, wife of Franklin Fisher; Andrew B.; Maria, wife of Michael Fair, and Daniel. Mr. Emrick was a man of the highest integrity, and a respected and worthy citizen. He held numerous public offices, the duties of which he performed faithfully and well. He was an adherent of the Republican party, and in religious faith, was a member of the Lutheran church.

JOHN EMRICK, second son of Andrew and Catherine Emrick, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, December 26, 1831. He was reared in his native county, was educated in the common schools, and began his career as a farmer in 1855, working on his father's farm in Penn township, until 1861. In that year he removed to his present homestead in Summit township, upon which he has since erected all of the buildings and improvements, and brought his land to a high state of cultivation. In November, 1855, he married Maria Antoinette Burkhart, a daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Richardson) Burkhart, and grand daughter of John Burkhart, one of the first settlers of Butler township. Mrs. Emrick's maternal ancestors came to America with Penn. She is the mother of eight children, viz.: Daniel B.; William J.; Asa W.; Rebecca C., wife of Augustus M. Swartz; Albert F.; Barbara A.; Samuel M., and Mary E., wife of Samuel G. Hughes. Mr. Emrick was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864, to June 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service, at Whitehall, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He participated in the battles of Gravelly Run, White Oak Roads, and other engagements down to the surrender of Lee. Mr. Emrick is a member of the Jefferson Summit Presbyterian church, and is connected with A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler. Politically, he is an ardent Republican.

SIMON P. YOUNG was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1829, son of Henry Young, who came to Butler county with his wife and family in 1829, and settled in Butler township. The family consisted of the following children: Polly; Sarah; Elizabeth; Anna; John; Simon P.; Amos; William H.; Catherine C.; Rebecca S., and George. The father died in 1842. The subject of this sketch was reared in Butler township and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. In 1846 he married Eliza J. Barrickman, a daughter of Peter Barrickman, of Butler township. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Mary P., wife of R. M. Forsythe; Titus S.; Margaret G., and Permilla, both deceased; Henry B.; Elmer E.; William L.; Barton E., and Howard G., deceased. In 1855 Mr. Young purchased his present homestead of 180 acres in Summit township, and has since devoted his attention to farming. His wife died May 3, 1893. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination he also belongs. In politics, he has always been a Republican. He is a charter member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., and during the war was enrolling clerk for Summit township.

WILLIAM BYERS was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1808, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1837 he was married to Rebecca McCurdy, a daughter of James McCurdy, of Summit township, Butler county, and in 1838 he settled upon a farm in that township, where he resided until his death, in 1877. His wife died in 1854. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Margaret J., wife of D. M. Roney; Rachel M., wife of Leander Wise; Thomas S., and James M., both of whom died at Florence, South Carolina, while prisoners of war, being members of Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Matilda A., wife of W. W. Dinsmore;

William S., deceased; John E., and Rebecca C., deceased. Mr. Byers and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

NICHOLAS RIOTT, a native of Bavaria, Germany, immigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1825. In 1830 he purchased a farm of 316 acres of land in what is now Summit township, Butler county, cleared and improved it, and died in his eighty-third year. He married Eva Bard, and was the father of three sons, viz.: Francis; Nicholas, and Jacob. They succeeded to the old homestead, which was equally divided between them. Mr. Riott and family were members of the Catholic church, and among the first Germans of that faith who settled in Summit township.

FRANCIS RIOTT, eldest son of Nicholas and Eva Riott, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 8, 1814, came to America with his parents in 1825, and five years afterwards located in Summit township, Butler county. At his father's death he succeeded to one-third of the original tract, containing 111 acres, all of which he cleared and improved, and upon which he still resides. He subsequently added to his farm, until it now aggregates 220 acres, the larger portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. In July, 1837, Mr. Riott married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of John and Eva (Richard) Smith, of Oakland township. To this union have been born ten children, as follows: Nicholas; Jacob; Mary, wife of John Leech; Francis; Margaret; Barbara, wife of John Nulett; George; Catharine, wife of John Weyland; Joseph, and Elizabeth. Mr. Riott and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Herman, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He has been prominent in both church and public affairs, has held nearly ever office in the township, and has served five terms as justice of the peace. He is one of the substantial and wealthy citizens of the community.

JOHN OESTERLING, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, came to Pennsylvania in 1831, and settled in Summit township, Butler county, near Herman station. Five years afterwards he removed to the farm now owned and occupied by his sons, Adam and Peter, on which he made many improvements, residing there down to his death, in March, 1864, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was married in his native land to Elizabeth Ripper, who became the mother of fourteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: John; Catherine, wife of Adam Schenck; Elizabeth, wife of William Vogeley; Leonard; Ann E., wife of George Frederick; Peter; Adam, and Margaret, wife of Adam Frederick. Mr. Oesterling was a member of the German Lutheran church of Butler.

LEONARD OESTERLING, son of John and Elizabeth Oesterling, was born in Bremen, Germany, April 18, 1831. His parents immigrated to Butler county the same year, and he was reared to manhood in Summit township. In 1852 he engaged in farming for himself, in Summit township, and the following year removed to Armstrong county, where he found employment in the rolling mills at Brady's Bend, until 1872. In the latter year he returned to Summit township, and located on a farm of 200 acres which he still occupies. Here he has made nearly all the improvements in buildings, etc., and has brought the land to a high state of cultivation. On February 15, 1852, Mr. Oesterling married Margaret Flohr, a native of Germany. She is the mother of twelve children, seven of

whom grew to maturity, viz.: John; Mary, wife of William Kellerman; Leonard; Maggie, wife of Morgan Davis; William, and Lewis. Mr. Oesterling and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, of Butler, and in politics, he is a Republican.

PETER OESTERLING, son of John and Elizabeth Oesterling, was born in Summit township, Butler county, October 9, 1835, and was reared on the family homestead, where his parents settled in 1836. He received a limited education in the common schools, and has always followed farming as a vocation. During the Rebellion he was drafted twice. The first time he sent a substitute, but the next time he went into the army as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, and Weldon Railroad, and after nine months' service was honorably discharged, in June, 1865. He was married August 19, 1858, to Catherine Shoup, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Ginter) Shoup, of Oakland township, and has ten children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of John Brown; Kate, wife of James Spencer; Mary, wife of Milton Shaner; Peter; James; Bertha, wife of Thomas Hite; George; Laura; Amelia, and Florence Edith. Mr. Oesterling and family are connected with the German Lutheran church, of Butler. He is a staunch Democrat, and is one of the prominent farmers of his native township.

MATTHIAS BLEICHNER was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, January 2, 1798, a son of Matthias Bleichner, who lived and died in his native land. In 1831 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Summit township, Butler county, on the farm now owned by his son Jacob. He cleared and improved this property, and resided upon it down to his death, in 1884, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was married in his native land to Catherine Engelman, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who bore him a family of six children, viz.: Laurence; Nicholas; Dorothea, wife of Nicholas Hinchberger; George; Jacob, and Eva, wife of Laurence Struckens. Mr. Bleichner was a member of the Catholic church, and one of the founders of St. Mary's congregation, at Herman station.

JACOB BLEICHNER, youngest son of Matthias and Catherine Bleichner, was born on the old homestead in Summit township, February 21, 1836, and received his education in the public schools. He was reared on the farm, and was engaged in mining coal for public work some five years, but farming has been his principal occupation throughout his life. He has owned the old homestead since 1864, and has resided upon it permanently since that time. On September 29, 1857, he married Mary Miller, a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Ritter) Miller, of Summit township. Eleven children have been born to this union, named as follows: Mary, wife of Headley Morris; Clara, wife of George Smith; Joseph; James; John; William; Elizabeth, wife of William Guest; Tillie; Louisa; Andrew, and Annie. Mr. Bleichner and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat, has held every office in the gift of his township with the exception of justice of the peace, and has been a school director for twenty-one years. He is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the community.

JACOB EICHENLAUB, a native of Weissenburg, France, immigrated to the United States, with his wife, three sons and two daughters, in 1831, and the following year settled in what is now Summit township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on lands still owned by his descendants. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. His children were as follows: Francis; William; Michael; Catherine, who married Matthias Heil, and Barbara, who married Joseph Reiman. Mr. Eichenlaub and family were members of the Catholic church, and among the first German settlers of Summit township.

FRANCIS EICHENLAUB, eldest son of Jacob Eichenlaub, was born in France, in 1801, and came with his parents to Butler county. He cleared and improved the farm in Summit township now owned by his son William, who assisted him in the work, and died there in 1877, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He married Margaret Schanneman, and their children were as follows: William; Barbara, wife of Martin Pfister; Mary, wife of Joseph Schillinger; Sophia, wife of Gabriel Girard; Matthias, and Agnes, wife of Matthias Hirsch. Mr. Eichenlaub was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Herman, and one of the founders of that congregation.

WILLIAM EICHENLAUB, eldest son of Francis and Margaret Eichenlaub, was born in Summit township, Butler county, September 8, 1834, and was reared on the old homestead, which he now owns and resides upon. In early manhood he was engaged in teaming and mining at Brady's Bend and Pittsburg, but has been a permanent resident of Summit township, since 1868. On April 27, 1858, he married Mary A. Schell, a daughter of Bernard and Mary A. (Swick) Schell, of Summit township, and has four surviving children, viz.: Joseph F.; Peter; William J., and Florian H. Mr. Eichenlaub and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Herman, in which congregation he has served as trustee for several years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has filled the office of school director for twelve years.

JOHN SPOHN was born in Alsace, France, March 22, 1814, a son of Martin and Margaret (Bleichner) Spohn. He was reared in his native land, received a common school education, and immigrated to the United States in 1830. Some three years later he settled in what is now Summit township, Butler county, upon the farm where he still resides, which he has cleared and improved. He earned most of the money to pay for his land by working on the canal, and has always been one of the most industrious men of his township. Mr. Spohn was twice married, his first wife being Mary Entreiner, who died without issue. His second wife was Eva Hoffman, a daughter of Michael and Louisa (Doll) Hoffman, of Summit township. They are the parents of nine children, who grew to maturity, viz.: Philip; Catherine; Mary, wife of Adam Neinhauser; John; Anna J., wife of Peter Snyder; J. Joseph; Nicholas; Magdalena, wife of Edward Ninlist, and Eva, wife of John Voltz. Mr. Spohn is the oldest German resident of Summit township, and is one of the founders of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Herman station, to which denomination the family belongs. In politics, he is independent, always casting his vote for those whom he regards best fitted for the office.

PETER SCHNUR was born in Prussia, Germany, January 20, 1824, a son of George and Anna (Kupple) Schnur, who came to the United States in 1836, and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. His mother died soon after their arrival, and his father removed to Pittsburg, where for a time he was employed at his trade of stonemason. He also worked in Buffalo, New York, and for twenty years was employed in the Schonenberger rolling mills, at Pittsburg. He died at the age of sixty-six, leaving three children, viz.: Catherine, wife of Nicholas Leech; Peter, and John. The subject of this sketch was reared in Pittsburg, and was educated in the parochial and public schools of that city. He afterwards entered the rolling mills of Mr. Schonenberger, where he was employed for ten years, and later worked on a farm for four years. He was subsequently engaged in gardening near Pittsburg, which business he followed for seventeen years. In 1876 he removed to Summit township, Butler county, and settled upon a farm which he had purchased in 1870. Here he has since resided, devoting his attention to agriculture. Oil has been found on his farm, and two wells are now producing on an average of eight barrels per day. Mr. Schnur married Elizabeth Fry, of Pittsburg, to whom have been born fifteen children. Six sons and one daughter survive, viz.: George W.; Peter J.; Charles F.; Frank J.; David A.; Gertrude M., and Lawrence A. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. Schnur is a Democrat.

JOSEPH HEINZER was born in Canton of Schwytz, Switzerland, October 7, 1825, and is a son of Francis and Mary A. (Wiegert) Heinzer. He was reared and educated in his native land, and came to the United States in 1847. He first located in Ohio, removing to Pittsburg the following year, where for the succeeding seven years he was engaged in the dairy business, the last two years for himself. In 1853 he came to Butler county, and settled in Summit township, and in 1868 located on the farm where he now lives. He cleared a good share of the land himself, and has made all of the improvements, in buildings, etc. On November 17, 1851, he married Anna Mary Sailer, a daughter of Andrew and Anna (Kesselmeyer) Sailer, of Bavaria, Germany. Twelve children blessed this union, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Theresa, wife of Stephen Michel; Mary, wife of Peter Leinenbach; Barbara, wife of John Spohn; Joseph; Elizabeth; Anna C.; Magdalena, wife of Peter Green; Frank; Andrew, and Martin. Mr. Heinzer is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of Summit township. He and his family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he is an ardent Democrat.

M. B. DITTMER was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 12, 1856, a son of Benedict and Margaret (Snyder) Dittmer. He was reared and educated in his native country, and there learned the tailor's trade. In 1873 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and located in Butler county, working at his trade in various towns until 1882. In that year he embarked in merchandising at Herman station, where he has continued to carry on business successfully down to the present. In August, 1881, he married Catherine Bayer, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Schroenzstaler) Bayer, of Armstrong county, and has six children, viz.: Frank; Albert; Ludwig; Katie; Margaret, and Anna Regine. Since 1887 Mr. Dittmer has been passenger and express agent at Herman station, and in June, 1894, he

was appointed postmaster at Herman, and fills his numerous positions with general satisfaction to the public. He and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and has filled the office of township auditor for six years, and overseer of the poor for two years. He is one of the popular and enterprising citizens of the community.

JOHN KRADEL, a native of Prussia, Germany, and a son of George and Barbara (Shaffer) Kradel, immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and found employment in a rolling mill in that city for four years. In 1834 he removed to Harmony, Butler county, where he was engaged in farming until 1843. In the latter year he purchased the farm in Summit township now owned and occupied by his son Adam. He and his sons cleared and improved this property, upon which he died in 1859, at the age of fifty-five years. He married Dora Nicholas, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Nicholas, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who still survives at the age of eighty-four. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: Margaret, deceased wife of Jacob Keck; Anna, wife of Jacob Holstein; John; Adam; Eliza, wife of Charles Welfel; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Adam Frederick; Christina, wife of Adam Frederick, and Barbara, wife of Henry Farner. Mr. Kradel was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of Butler.

ADAM KRADEL, son of John and Dora Kradel, was born at Harmony, Butler county, November 30, 1839, and was reared on the homestead in Summit township, which he assisted his father to clear and improve. Since the homestead came into his possession, he has made nearly all of the present improvements, including the buildings, etc. On May 7, 1863, he married Christina Dambacher, a daughter of Nicholas and Barbara (Hock) Dambacher, of Butler township. Nine children have been born to this union, viz.: Dora, wife of John Miller; Christina, wife of John Schenck; Emma, wife of Lewis Harold; John; Leonard; Anna; Kate; Minnie S., and M. Gertrude. Mr. Kradel and family are members of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of Butler, and in politics, he is independent.

FREDERICK BAUER, SR., a native of Saxony, Germany, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1837, and settled near Saxonburg, Butler county, where he cleared and improved a farm, erected a grist mill, and resided down to his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife, Christina Myers, bore him a family of nine children who grew to maturity, as follows: Mena, deceased wife of John Knoch; George L.; Augusta, wife of John Knoch; Sophie, wife of Peter Tuscherer; Rose A., wife of Henry Heller; Frederick; August; Charles, and Caroline, wife of Henry Bauman. Mr. Bauer was a member of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

FREDERICK BAUER, son of Frederick and Christina Bauer, was born in Saxony, Germany, February 18, 1831, and came to Butler county with his parents when about six years of age. He was reared in this county, received a limited education in the public schools, and continued to work upon the homestead until 1863. He lived in Jefferson township until 1867, and then removed to his present farm in Summit township, a good share of which he has cleared and improved. On January 17, 1856, he married Hannah Krumpe, a daughter of Christopher Krumpe, of Jefferson township, and has ten living children, viz.: Charles;

William; Frederick; Albert; Edward; Emma, wife of William Sloan; Caroline, wife of Henry Bachman; Amelia; George, and Andrew. Mr. Bauer and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, of Butler. He is a staunch Democrat, and is recognized as one of the substantial and progressive farmers of the township.

PATRICK MCBRIDE, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, was one of the pioneers of Clearfield township, Butler county, where he settled in 1798. He built his cabin in the midst of an unbroken forest, upon a tract of 400 acres of land which he had purchased, lying a short distance east of the site of Coyleville. For the first few years his most numerous neighbors were the wild animals that roamed at will, and the first year he lived on the product of a small patch of corn and the game killed with his trusty rifle. For making the settlement he received 100 acres of the tract from Archie McCall, the agent for the lands in that section. Mr. McBride was married in Ireland to Mary Dugan, who came with him to his new home in the wilderness. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy, who married Michael McGinley; Bridget, who married William Spencer; Cornelius; Enos, who died while serving in the Union army; Francis; Catherine, who married John Swain; Sallie, who married Daniel Conevery, and Mary, who married Joseph Downey. The last mentioned is the only survivor of the family. Mr. McBride and wife spent the remaining years of their lives upon the homestead in Clearfield township, where he died in 1848, his wife dying some years before. He left his property to his son Enos, daughters Catherine and Sally, and a daughter of Mrs. Nancy McGinley. The old homestead is now in possession of his grandson, John Swain. The family were among the first Catholic settlers of Butler county, and belonged to the first congregation of that faith organized within its limits.

CORNELIUS MCBRIDE, eldest son of Patrick and Mary McBride, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, in 1813, was reared upon the farm, and received his education in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. About 1848 he purchased 180 acres of land in Clearfield township, now owned by his son Francis P. Here he cleared a farm, erected buildings and resided to the time of his death, which occurred January 7, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mr. McBride married Mary McDevitt, a daughter of James McDevitt, of Donegal county, Ireland. She was the only member of her family who came to this country. By her marriage to Mr. McBride she became the mother of the following children: Francis P.; James C.; Henry J.; Mary, wife of Smith Titus, and Susan, of Butler. The mother died on April 19, 1869. Mr. McBride was an ardent Democrat, and filled most of the township offices at different periods. He and family were members of the Catholic church, and gave liberally towards the erection of St. John's church, of Clearfield township.

FRANCIS P. MCBRIDE, eldest son of Cornelius and Mary McBride, was born upon the homestead in Clearfield township, in 1852. He received a public school education and was reared upon the farm, assisting his parents in the home duties. He followed agriculture until 1891, when he engaged in oil producing, operating in the Hundred Foot field. In 1892 he located at Braddock, as a foreman for the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, which position he resigned

to accept one upon the police force of Braddock. He continued to act in that capacity until March, 1894, and then returned to the old homestead in Clearfield township. Mr. McBride is a Democrat, was elected a justice of the peace in 1880, and is now serving his fourth term in that office. In 1883 he was a delegate to the State convention, and has been a member of the county committee many times. He married Emma Rodgers, a daughter of James Rodgers, of Pittsburg, May 8, 1877, and has the following children: Mabel G.; Estella C.; Stephen; Tillie, and Joseph E. The family are members of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township.

HUGH GALLAGHER, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1800, and settled in Clearfield township, Butler county. He purchased 300 acres of land, erected a cabin, and spent the remaining years of his life engaged in making a home for his family. The old homestead is now occupied by Paul Kausler. He married Jennie Butler, a native of Maryland, and their family consisted of the following children: John, who died in Winfield township; William, who died in Clearfield township; Hugh, who died upon the old homestead; Eunice, deceased wife of Patrick Dougherty; Marjorie, deceased wife of Robert McCormick; Bridget, deceased wife of Mr. Cole; Mary, deceased wife of John Dugan; Catherine, wife of Edward Winner, of Oakland township, and Jane, who married Abraham Brinker, and for her second husband John Cochran. Mr. Gallagher and family belonged to the Catholic church, and he was buried in the old Catholic cemetery at Butler.

WILLIAM GALLAGHER, second son of Hugh and Jennie Gallagher, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, in 1811, there grew to manhood, and spent his entire life in his native township. After arriving at his majority, he purchased 100 acres of land, for which he paid \$300, and to this he afterwards added seventy-five acres. He cleared and improved this farm, and there died, December 2, 1891. His wife survived until December 26, 1893. Her maiden name was Grace Dugan, a daughter of Andrew Dugan, one of the early settlers of Clearfield township. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Andrew; Simon; Sarah A., wife of Dennis O'Donnell, and Hugh P. Both he and wife were members of St. John's Catholic church, and liberal supporters of that congregation. Politically, he was a Democrat, and one of the respected citizens of the community.

ANDREW GALLAGHER was born on the homestead farm in Clearfield township, July 26, 1841, son of William and Grace Gallagher. He obtained a common school education, and remained with his parents until their decease. He received 100 acres of the home farm, and has devoted his whole attention to agriculture. He married Elizabeth McLaughlin, a daughter of Patrick McLaughlin, of Clearfield township, and their family are as follows: William; Daniel; Grace; Edward, deceased; Leo; Joseph; Michael, and Ella. Mr. Gallagher and family are members of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township, and in politics, he is a staunch Democrat.

CHARLES REILLY was born in Kildare county, Ireland, in 1831, son of John and Catherine (Fagan) Reilly. At the age of eighteen he immigrated to the United States, and remained in New York city for several months. He then

went to Pittsburg, and entered the employ of John Oliver, of Allegheny City, as a driver in his livery stable, with whom he remained until 1857. In that year he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued the same business, but returned to Allegheny in 1859, and entered the employ of John Painter, as coachman. He subsequently purchased, in partnership with Lewis Hancock, the livery stables of John Oliver, his former employer, but remained in the employ of Mr. Painter until 1861. In that year he removed to his present farm in Clearfield township, Butler county, consisting of 150 acres, which he purchased in 1859. Since settling upon his land he has cleared the majority of it and made all the improvements. Mr. Reilly married Ellen Clark, of Albany, New York, a daughter of William Clark, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of thirteen children, as follows: John, deceased; Charles; William A., a resident of Washington; James, and Michael, both deceased; John H., of Glade Run; Joseph F., Stephen J., Richard J., and four that died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Reilly is a staunch Democrat, has filled the office of school director for eighteen years, and treasurer and overseer of the poor fourteen years, also jury commissioner for three years. He and family are members of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township, and he is one of the enterprising and respected citizens of the community.

EDWARD GEORGE LEITHOLD, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1819, and at the age of twenty years immigrated to Pennsylvania, and purchased fifty acres of land in Jefferson township, Butler county, which he cleared and improved. His father came to Jefferson township shortly after our subject, accompanied by his two daughters, and settled upon a farm. In 1873 Mr. Leithold removed to Delano, opened a hotel, and also engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He married Henrietta Bauer, and reared a family of three children, viz.: Caroline, wife of Charles Whitehouse; Amelia, wife of Alphonso Krause, of Winfield township, and William, of Clearfield township. He was a member of the Saxonsburg Lutheran church, in which society he filled the office of elder. In politics, he was a Democrat, and quite active in the local councils of his party. He died December 27, 1893.

WILLIAM LEITHOLD, only son of Edward George and Henrietta Leithold, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, January 15, 1844. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the public schools. He first settled in Jefferson township, and in 1870 purchased his present farm of 164 acres, in Clearfield township, upon which he has erected all of the buildings, and otherwise improved it. He married Elizabeth Bauer, a daughter of Peter Bauer, and has three children: Clara; Benjamin, and William. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church, and are connected with the Butler congregation. In politics, Mr. Leithold is a Democrat, but in local affairs is an independent voter. He is the owner of one of the finest improved farms in the county, upon which he has three producing oil wells, which bring him in considerable income. He is a man of commendable public spirit, and is recognized as a successful and enterprising citizen.

ROBERT GALBREATH, SR., came to Butler county in company with his four brothers, from Indiana county, Pennsylvania, about the close of the last century,

and settled in Buffalo (now Winfield) township. It is said that three of his brothers settled in the southeast part of the county and one in the northern part. Robert took up a tract of 400 acres, cleared a farm and resided thereon up to his death. He was one of the early justices of what is now Winfield township, in which part the family settled. His children are as follows: Robert; William; and Joseph, all of whom died in this county; Samuel, who died in Allegheny county; Mrs. Mary Ralston; Mrs. Elizabeth McCain; Mrs. Margaret Hill; Rebecca, and Mrs. Jane Rayburn, all of whom are dead. William and Joseph resided upon the homestead until their decease, and it is now the property of their descendants.

WILLIAM GALBREATH, second son of Robert Galbreath, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Butler county. He married Esther Riddle, and their children were: Robert; Mary, wife of Thomas Watson, and Anne, who married William McClung, all of whom are dead, excepting Mrs. McClung, who resides in Oakland township. The father died about 1857. He was prominent in the Whig party, and was a member of the Covenanter church.

ROBERT GALBREATH, only son of William Galbreath, was born on the homestead in what is now Winfield township in 1819. He followed farming throughout his life, and died in his native township. He was active in the Whig and Republican parties, and was recognized as a worthy citizen. For many years he was an elder in the United Presbyterian church. He married Isabella, daughter of James McCafferty of Buffalo township, to which union were born nine children, six of whom grew to maturity: Annie, deceased wife of James Thompson; Henry, who resides on a part of the old homestead; Caroline, wife of Dr. McKee of Armstrong county; Mary, wife of R. B. Ivory, an attorney of Pittsburg; Belle, who resides at home, and James M., a practicing attorney of the Butler bar.

MATTHIAS CYPHER, a soldier of the Revolution, is believed to have settled in the Shenango valley, Virginia, whence he removed to Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1798. He purchased 250 acres of land, upon which he settled, situated where his grandson, William Cypher, now lives. Here he resided until his death. He married, in Virginia, Elizabeth Little, and was the father of the following children: John, who died in Winfield township; David, who served in the War of 1812, and died in the same township; William, who also died in Winfield; Matthias, who died in Jefferson township; Theresa, who married Patrick Collins; Hannah, who married Peter Gallagher; Mrs. Nancy McCandless; Mrs. Ann Rufner; Mrs. Peggy Morrow, Mrs. Catherine Friel, and Mrs. Betsey Marshall, all of whom are dead.

JOHN CYPHER, was born in Virginia, in 1787, son of Matthias and Elizabeth Cypher, and came with his parents to Butler county when about eleven years old. He was reared in Winfield township, and in 1837 purchased the farm now owned by Mrs. Keck. Here he resided until his death, engaged in clearing and improving his land and making a home for himself and family. He married Mary Hagen, a native of Ireland, and their children are as follows: John; Philip; Matthias; Bernard; Mrs. Kate Miller; William; James; Michael;

Henry; Barbara, who married Joseph Smith, Kesiah, and Francis. Mr. Cypher died in 1871, and his wife in 1872. They were life-long members of the Catholic church, and are buried in St. John's graveyard.

PHILIP CYPHER, second son of John and Mary Cypher, was born upon the homestead in Winfield township, Butler county, June 18, 1816. He was reared a farmer, and in 1851 purchased eleven acres of land, where his son Martin now resides; and settled upon it. He afterwards added fifty acres to this tract, and devoted his life to agriculture. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. He married Nancy Denny, a daughter of James Denny of Clearfield township. She was born June 6, 1820. They were married by Father Cody, July 5, 1842, and lived to celebrate their golden wedding, July 5, 1892. Six children were the fruits of this union, as follows: William; James; Martin; John B.; Mary, and Philip, all of whom are dead with the exception of Martin. Mr. Cypher, like his father and grandfather, was a member of the Catholic church, and was connected with St. John's congregation. He died on March 12, 1894, and is buried in St. John's graveyard. His widow resides upon the old homestead.

MARTIN CYPHER, only living child of Philip and Nancy Cypher, was born upon the homestead farm in Winfield township, June 20, 1847. He received a common school education, and afterwards spent three years at Witherspoon Institute, where he was graduated. He engaged in teaching in connection with farming, and taught in the public schools of Butler county for nineteen years. Mr. Cypher married Eva Bleichner, a daughter of Nicholas Bleichner, of Clearfield township, at Summit Catholic church April 11, 1870. They have had nine children: Martha, born April 26, 1871, wife of Alfred Fleming, of Buffalo township, to whom she was married at Mayville, New York, June 25, 1891; Mary Agnes, born December 29, 1872, married at St. John's church, Clearfield township, to William Hutzler, June 7, 1894; Vincent, born December 18, 1874; Harry, born March 15, 1876; Philip, born August 7, 1877; Helen, born January 27, 1879; Philomen, born October 14, 1880, and died August 10, 1881; Melinda, born April 15, 1882, and Martin B., born January 10, 1884. Mrs. Cypher was born April 5, 1852, and died April 5, 1886. The family are members of St. John's Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. Cypher is a Democrat. He is one of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of his native township.

JAMES DENNY was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1778, a son of Michael Denny. In 1794 he immigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania and settled in Cumberland county, near Carlisle. He was a shoemaker, and followed his trade in that county, as well as after his removal to Butler county, where he settled in 1799. His parents came with him, also his brother William. Another brother, Michael, settled in Armstrong county, and died there. William afterwards located on the lands first entered by James, married Ann Daugherty, and his descendants are still residents of the township. James Denny entered 200 acres of land in Clearfield township, upon which he lived until 1803, and then purchased 200 acres in the same township, where he resided down to his death, February 25, 1872. He married Mary O'Donnell, a daughter of Arthur

O'Donnell, of Clearfield township, who immigrated from Ireland to Butler county, in 1798. She died on July 4, 1835. They were the parents of the following children: James, who married Eliza Hazlett, reared three children and died in 1844; Michael, who married Elizabeth Dugan, and died in Nevada; William; Arthur, who died in Clearfield township, married Bridget Sheridan, and had eight children; Mary, deceased wife of Edward Cypher; Daniel; Nancy, widow of Philip Cypher, and John. The family were among the first members of St. John's Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. Denny was a Democrat. He was one of the substantial pioneers of Winfield and Clearfield townships.

WILLIAM DENNY, third son of James and Mary Denny, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, February 15, 1812, and was reared to manhood upon the homestead. In 1830 his father purchased 500 acres of land in what is now Winfield township, and James Denny, Jr., and William Denny went into business on it in 1837. James Denny died in 1844, and his interest was purchased by Daniel Denny. In 1847 William, Daniel and John Denny went into business together, and have continued their partnership to the present time. They rebuilt the old mill and have carried on farming and milling. In 1870 they built three miles of the West Penn railroad, and on the completion of the road they opened a general store at Delano, where our subject was the first postmaster, the office being named in honor of the family. The Dennys operate 600 acres of land, and are among the leading farmers of the county. Mr. Denny is a member of St. John's Catholic church, of Clearfield township, is a Democrat, in politics, and is an energetic and enterprising citizen.

DANIEL DENNY, son of James and Mary Denny, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, May 4, 1818, attended a subscription school of pioneer days, and since early manhood has been associated with the business enterprises of his brothers, William and John. He married Helen McLaughlin, who died in 1866, leaving four children, viz.: Elvira, wife of John Easley, of Armstrong county; James, of Salt Lake city; Mary, who is unmarried, and Eleanor, wife of John Millhauser. Mr. Denny was married again to Margaret Easley. The family are connected with St. John's Catholic church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN DENNY, son of James and Mary Denny, was born August 15, 1824, upon the old homestead in Clearfield township. He was reared to manhood upon the farm, and has since been connected with the various business enterprises of his brothers. He married Sarah A. Sheridan, and both he and wife are members of St. John's Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Denny is a staunch Democrat.

LEWIS A. KRAUSE was born in Saxe-Wiemar, Saxony, Germany, in October, 1809, and lived upon a farm in his early youth. He received an excellent education, and filled an important public office before his immigration to this country. In 1853 he settled on a farm in Jefferson township, Butler county, where he resided until 1861, and then took up his residence at Hannahstown. He engaged in the hotel business, which he continued until 1863, and then retired. In 1859 he organized the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and filled the office of president until his death, in June, 1871. Mr. Krause was married

in his native land to Fredericka Schmerbaugh, who became the mother of the following children: Alphonso; Alma, widow of Joseph Rhey; Robert; Pauline, wife of Charles Redick; Julius, chief car inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pittsburg; Thielo, a merchant of Saxonburg, and Richard, deceased. Mrs. Krause survived her husband sixteen years, dying in 1887. They were members of the Saxonburg Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Krause was an ardent Democrat, and though an active and influential member of his party, he would never accept public office.

ALPHONSO KRAUSE, eldest son of Lewis A. and Fredericka Krause, was born in Saxe-Wiemar, Saxony, Germany, May 25, 1837, was educated in his native town, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1853. He was engaged in farming until 1868, when he formed a partnership with his brother Robert, under the firm name of R. & A. Krause, and embarked in merchandising at Hannahstown, removing to Delano in 1871. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits up to the present, in connection with various other business enterprises. In 1888 he was elected president of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he has filled up to the present. Mr. Krause was married on May 11, 1862, to Amelia Leithold, and has seven children, viz.: Emma, widow of Henry Paul; Albert, railroad agent at Delano; Lydia; Josie; Phillip; Clara, and Hattie. The family are connected with Hannahstown Lutheran church, in which Mr. Krause has been treasurer for many years. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Concordia Orphans' Home, of Jefferson township. He was a school director in Jefferson township since 1866, and when he moved to Winfield township was elected to the same office in said township, and held the position of secretary up to 1892, since which year he has been president of the school board. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is one of the leading citizens of the community, as well as one of its most successful business men.

ROBERT KRAUSE, second son of Lewis A. and Fredericka Krause, was born in Saxe-Wiemar, Saxony, Germany, September 8, 1842, and was eleven years old when his parents immigrated to Butler county. He received a common school education in his native land, and only attended school for six months after coming to this county. He worked upon the homestead farm until the autumn of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and served until mustered out in 1865. He participated in the battles of Gaines Mill, where his whole regiment was captured and sent to Belle Isle prison, but exchanged in forty days, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, with many other lesser engagements. His regiment was again captured at the Wilderness, and he was held a prisoner at Danville, Andersonville, Florence, and Castle Thunder, for different periods, until the surrender of Lee. Returning to his home in Butler county, he resumed work upon the farm. In 1867 he purchased a store at Hannahstown, and soon afterwards became associated with his brother, Alphonso, under the firm name of R. & A. Krause. In 1871 they located at Delano, where they have ever since conducted a successful mercantile business. They also carry on a planing mill at Freeport, and are one of the prosperous firms of Butler county. Mr. Krause married Maria Camphire, to whom have been born the fol-

lowing children: Annie, wife of William Fruhling; William; Lewis; Minnie; Flora; Richard, and Elsie. The family are connected with the Hannahstown Lutheran church, in which Mr. Krause has filled the office of treasurer and trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat, but conservative in his political views and opinions. He is treasurer of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is a leading and influential business man, as well as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

THIELO KRAUSE, merchant, was born in Saxe-Wiemar, Germany, October 27, 1848, son of Lewis A. and Fredericka Krause, and came to Butler county with his parents. He was reared in Jefferson township, learned the harness-maker's trade and carried on that business for himself eight years. In 1875 he took charge of the store of E. A. Helmbold & Company, at Saxon Station, and upon the death of Mr. Helmbold, he continued as a partner under the firm name of Krause, Helmbold & Company, at Saxonburg. In 1889 he purchased the interests of his partners, became sole proprietor of the store, and has since carried it on successfully. On May 13, 1873, he married Minnie C. Helmbold, a daughter of Ernest A. Helmbold. She was born July 5, 1853, and is the mother of eight children, as follows: Elvira; Laura; Antoinette; Carrie C., deceased; Della; Julius; Luella, and Maude, deceased. Mr. Krause is an ardent Democrat, and has filled all of the offices in Saxonburg at different periods. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both Lodge and Encampment.

JOHN M. SCOTT, physician and surgeon, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1849, son of John and Mary (Reed) Scott. His father was a native of Juniata county, born in 1807, and married a Miss Henderson, of Blairsville, who bore him one son, Thomas J., deceased. In 1838, he married Mary Reed, a daughter of Samuel Reed, of Indiana county, who became the mother of five children, viz.; James S., a resident of Altoona; Sarah E., deceased; John M., and two that died in early youth. John Scott removed from Johnstown to Indiana county, where he purchased a farm of 106 acres, upon which he died, April 13, 1860. His wife survived, and resides with her son, John M., at Carbon Black, Butler county. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and taught in early manhood. He afterwards read medicine with Dr. William C. Parker, of Jacksonville, Pennsylvania, attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, whence he returned to Livermore, Pennsylvania, where he was associated in practice with Dr. M. R. Banks for a year and a half. In March, 1873, he located at Carbon Black, Butler county, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Scott was married on September 26, 1872, to Agnes M. Black, a daughter of John A. Black, of Greensburg, to which union have been born six children, five of whom survive, viz.: Mary J.; Carrie V.; John B.; Helen, and Jane W. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and in politics, the doctor is a staunch Republican. He is highly respected by the citizens of the community, and in his professional duties has won the confidence of a large clientele. He is one of the well known physicians of the county, and stands well with his medical brethren.

WILLIAM WITTE was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1804, there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1848 he immigrated to Pittsburg,



Robert Krause

Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade until 1856. In that year he purchased fifty acres of land in Winfield township, Butler county, now the property of his son, Fred W. He improved this farm and resided upon it the balance of his life, dying in 1887. He married Sophia Wehling before coming to this country, and one son was born to this union, Fred W. Mrs. Witte died in 1883. They were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

FRED W. WITTE, only child of William and Sophia Witte, was born in Prussia, in 1834, and came to Pittsburg with his parents when about fourteen years of age. He learned the glass-blower's trade, and obtained an education by attending the night schools in Pittsburg. He followed his trade until about 1868, when he purchased 100 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added thirty-six acres. He also owns two other farms of fifty and 125 acres, respectively, which property he has accumulated by his own industry. Mr. Witte married Amelia Bicker, a daughter of H. H. Bicker. She died in 1869, leaving one son, William H., of Buffalo township. Politically, Mr. Witte is a Republican, has always taken a decided interest in politics, and has filled the office of school director, and other minor positions in his township. He was a delegate to the congressional convention of 1889, and is a member of the county committee. He is one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of Winfield township, and is always ready to give his support to every worthy enterprise.

GEORGE FRUHLING was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1816, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth K. Fruhling. His parents died when he was a child, and he was reared upon a farm and educated in the public schools of his native land. In 1849 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and joined his brother Casper, who had previously come to Armstrong county, and the following year he settled in Winfield township, Butler county. He found employment at the Buffalo furnace, in Clarion county, where he continued to work until 1853, when he took up his permanent residence in Winfield township. He purchased sixty-seven acres of land, now owned by his son August, upon which he still resides. He married Margaret Syphers, in Germany, and is the father of the following children: August; Maggie, deceased, and Henry. Mrs. Fruhling died in 1877. She was a member of the Evangelical church, to which denomination her husband belongs. In politics, he is a Republican.

AUGUST FRUHLING, eldest son of George and Margaret Fruhling, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1847, came with his parents to Pennsylvania in early childhood, and grew to manhood upon the homestead in Winfield township, where he is now cultivating 105 acres of land. He married Henrietta Bicker, a daughter of Rev. H. H. Bicker, to which union have been born eleven children, viz.: Annie, wife of H. H. Roenick; Charles; Mary; Herman; Emma; Ida; Walter; Albert; Edwin; Harvey, and William. Mr. Fruhling is a member of the Evangelical church and a trustee in that society. In politics, he is a Republican, has filled the offices of school director and overseer of the poor, and is the present assessor and collector of the township. He is a member of the K. of P., of Saxonburg, and an enterprising citizen.

JACOB GIESLER was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and grew to manhood in his native land. He was twice married before his immigration to this country.

His first wife left two children, Julius and Elizabeth. His second wife was Christina Seppel, who bore him five children, viz.: William; Margaret; Elesa; Christina, and Kate. In 1848 the family immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Harmony, Butler county, the following year. Mr. Giesler subsequently purchased a farm of sixty acres in Winfield township, where his son William now resides. He cleared and improved this property, and died upon it in 1855. His wife survived him eight years, dying in 1863.

WILLIAM GIESLER, only son of Jacob and Christina Giesler, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1838, came with his parents to Butler county, and here grew to manhood. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. In February, 1864, he again enlisted, in Company B, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, and remained in the service until January, 1866. After his discharge he returned to Butler county and subsequently purchased the old homestead, owning at the present time seventy-one acres of well improved land. In 1862 he married Martha Voland, a daughter of Henry Voland. Ten children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Mollie, wife of Charles Gebhart; Henry; Kate; John; Tillie; Albert; William; George; Emma, and Lewis. Mr. Giesler is independent in politics, and has filled the offices of school director and overseer of the poor. He is a member of the Saxonburg Lutheran church, and is connected with A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R.

HENRY KEASEY was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. His father was connected with the management of one of the early furnaces of that locality, and Henry thus acquired a knowledge of the business. In 1847, he came to Butler county, with William Spear, and built the Winfield furnace, in Winfield township. He managed the furnace for Mr. Spear and his successors, as long as it was kept in operation. He then purchased the Duff farm of 200 acres, in Winfield township, and engaged in farming until 1890, when he sold the place to Joseph Brittain, Jr., of Butler. Mr. Keasey married Elizabeth Campbell, and was the father of the following children: George W.; Henry C.; Margaret, wife of James Dugan, a superintendent in the Carnegie Iron Works; Mary, wife of Augustus Acre, of Ohio, and Webster, of Winfield township. Mr. Keasey died on May 1, 1890; his widow is still living. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and connected with the Worthington congregation. Politically, he was a Democrat, and was one of the influential members of his party in Butler county.

GEORGE W. KEASEY, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Keasey, was born in Shippenville, Clarion county, March 26, 1848. He was reared in Butler county, and was educated in the common schools of Winfield township, and at the high school of Holidaysburg. He remained upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, and then went into the oil fields of Venango county, and subsequently followed the same business in Armstrong, Beaver and Butler counties, as a driller and tool dresser, until 1883. In that year he returned to Butler county and engaged in the purchase of live stock for the Butler and Pittsburg markets, which he has followed down to the present. He also carries on a retail butcher trade in connection with farming; He settled upon his present farm in

1883. Mr. Keasey married Bridget Patterson, a daughter of Thomas Patterson, of Armstrong county, to which union have been born nine children, viz.: Lillian; Henry, who died in September, 1893; Cora; George; Lulu; Henrietta; Cleveland; Charley, and Harry. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Keasey is a Democrat.

HENRY C. KEASEY, second son of Henry and Elizabeth Keasey, was born May 19, 1849, at Winfield furnace, Butler county, and was reared upon the homestead in Winfield township. In 1881 he went to Karns City, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the hotel business, remained three years and subsequently conducted hotels at Bennett and Tarentum, Pennsylvania. In February, 1894, he went into the hotel business at Saxon Station, Butler county, where he is still located. Mr. Keasey married Fannie Burtner, a daughter of Philip Burtner, who has borne him one daughter, now deceased. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of constable and tax collector in Winfield township. He is a member of Allegheny Lodge, K. of P., of Allegheny.

WEBSTER KEASEY, youngest son of Henry and Eliza Keasey, was born in Winfield township, Butler county, February 4, 1856, received a common school education, and in 1876 found employment in the oil fields of McKean and Butler counties. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colorado, and engaged in railroad contracting for four years, then returned to the homestead and followed farming until 1889. In that year he formed a partnership with J. A. Ransom, and engaged in the lumber business until 1893, when they leased the lime quarries now operated by the Acme Lime Company, Limited, and the following year organized that company, of which he is superintendent and one of the original stockholders. In May, 1894, Mr. Keasey was appointed postmaster of Rough Run, and is the present incumbent of that office. Politically, he is a Republican. He married Nannie Campbell, a daughter of Johnson and Annie Campbell, and has one son. Mr. Keasey is one of the enterprising citizens of his native township.

JOHN H. FLEMMING, a native of Saxe-Wiemar, Saxony, immigrated to Butler county, in 1836, and settled at Saxonburg. He was a tile manufacturer, but did not follow his business in this country. Soon after coming here he went to Butler, and was employed in the stables of the Beatty House. Remaining there for a short time he went to Pittsburg, and took charge of the stables of the Red Lion Hotel, filling that position for seventeen years. In 1853 he settled in Winfield township upon a tract of seventeen acres, disposing of a farm of 112 acres which he owned in Buffalo township, and subsequently added forty acres to his homestead, upon which he resided down to his death, July 15, 1893. He married Christina Wiefel, who died in 1877. Their children were as follows: John M., deceased; Charles, and Emma, wife of August Asche. In politics, Mr. Fleming, was a Democrat, and in religious faith, a member of the Evangelical church.

CHARLES FLEMMING, son of John H. and Christina Fleming, was born September 26, 1857, upon the homestead farm in Winfield township. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for fifteen years. In 1881 he purchased his present farm of fifty-three acres, retired from the carpenter busi-

ness in 1886, and has since devoted his whole attention to agriculture. He married Mary Gerner, a daughter of Anthony Gerner, of Winfield township, and has four children, viz.: Clara; Tillie; Emma, and Minnie. The family are connected with the Hannahstown Lutheran church, in which he has served as trustee. In politics, Mr. Flemming is a Democrat, and is a member of Grange, Number 1105, P. of H.

GEORGE WIEFEL was born in Prussia, came to Butler county in 1837, and purchased a farm in Winfield township, adjoining the Flemming homestead, in 1840. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1868. His widow resides with her grandson, Charles Flemming. She is the mother of two children, Christina, deceased wife of John H. Flemming, and Hannah, widow of Fred Fries. Mr. Wiesel was a Democrat, in politics, and was a member of the Evangelical church.

JOHN LEFEVRE, SR., son of Jacob Lefevre, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, March 20, 1818, was reared upon his father's farm, and followed farming in connection with the carpenter's business and undertaking. In 1860 he was elected coroner of Butler county, on the Republican ticket, and has also served as constable, collector and assessor, of Jefferson township. In 1842 he married Mary E. Patton, of Oakland township, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Mary E., wife of Robert Elliott; James, deceased; John; Rachel, wife of Henry Kaufold, and Isabel, wife of Benjamin Sarver. Mrs. Lefevre died in March, 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lefevre is now a resident of Winfield township.

JACOB FRANTZ was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, a son of Jacob Frantz of the same county. His father was a miller and farmer, and reared a family of nine children, viz.: Jacob; Delilah, who married Peter Painter; Sarah, who married George Berger; Abraham; Isaac; Emma, who married John Scott; Peter; Mary, who married John McCormick, and Elizabeth. The family lived in Armstrong county, where both the father and mother died. Jacob learned the milling business with his father, and also the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. In 1842 he married Agnes Forrester, of Armstrong county, who bore him the following children: Annie, who married Hiram A. Shaffer; Jeanette, and Agnes, both deceased; James, who was killed in battle while serving in the Union army; Margaret, who first married Frank P. Painter, and for her second husband, William H. Rayworth; William; John S., and Stephen A. Mr. Frantz was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a charter member of Center congregation, in which he filled the office of deacon for many years. In politics, he was a Democrat, held most of the township offices, and was a member of the early state militia. He died at Slate Lick, Armstrong county, in 1883. His widow resides upon the old homestead in that county.

JOHN S. FRANTZ was born at Slate Lick, Armstrong county, son of Jacob and Agnes Frantz. He received a common school education, entered the Western University, at Allegheny, in 1884, and spent two years at Waynesburg College. He studied engineering, and has been employed at Ford City in that capacity. He came to Butler county in 1888, resided in the borough of Butler

one year, and then removed to Allegheny, in which city he lived for two years. Returning to Winfield township, Butler county, he purchased thirty acres of land, upon which he has erected a fine residence, and has since made this county his home. On October 6, 1885, he married Josephine Bricker, a daughter of John Bricker, of Buffalo township. Three children have been born to this union, one of whom, Edward S., survives. Mr. Frantz is a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, but devotes his attention principally to his trade and agriculture. In politics, he is a Republican.

THOMAS FLEMING was born in Scotland, there grew to manhood, and afterwards immigrated to eastern Pennsylvania. About 1798 he came to Butler county and purchased 1,100 acres of land, in what is now Buffalo township. He built his cabin in the midst of an unbroken forest and commenced the work of creating a home for his family. He cleared a portion of the land, and the balance he divided among his sons. He married a Miss Henderson, and had a family of nine children, as follows: John; Robert; Allen; Thomas; Samuel; Alexander; James; Rebecca, and Elizabeth, who first married Johnson Cravat, and afterwards John Anderson. Mr. Fleming kept a distillery, and dealt quite extensively in live stock, which he took to the eastern markets. While on one of these trips in 1836, he took sick on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and there died. His wife died in 1833.

SAMUEL FLEMING was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, May 14, 1800, fifth son of Thomas Fleming. He was reared upon the homestead, and in 1828 married Annie Johnston, a daughter of Robert Johnston of Summit township. They became the parents of five children, viz.: John, deceased; Rebecca, deceased wife of George Hazlett; Samuel H.; Robert, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Fleming died October 30, 1863, and his wife, in November, 1869. They were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

SAMUEL H. FLEMING was born on the homestead farm in Buffalo township, May 18, 1833, son of Samuel and Annie Fleming. He received a common school education and has always been engaged in farming. On December 26, 1861, he married Margaret Ann Ekas, a daughter of Thomas Ekas, of Buffalo township. Ten children are the fruits of this union, as follows: James W.; Harry B.; Homer H.; Charles W.; Emma M.; Rachel E.; Florence M.; Samuel M.; Ella M., and John G. Mr. Fleming and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Republican. The family reside upon the old homestead in Buffalo township.

ROBERT FLEMING was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, March 18, 1836, and is a son of Samuel Fleming, and grandson of Thomas Fleming. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1860 his father gave him a portion of his present farm, to which he has since added by purchase, and is now the owner of 135 acres of well improved land. On April 26, 1860, Mr. Fleming was married to Sarah J. Brown, a daughter of John Brown, of Buffalo township. To this union have been born nine children, as follows: Elmer E.; Jerry A.; John H.; Rebecca A.; Alice P.; Ulysses Grant; Albert A.; George O., and Oliver H. The family are connected

with the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Fleming is a Republican. He has filled the office of school director, and takes a commendable interest in the prosperity of the public schools.

JOHN WEIR was born in Donegal county, Ireland, May 4, 1777, grew to manhood in his native land, served in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and in 1800 immigrated to Wilmington, Delaware, where he worked in a powder factory for fourteen years. In 1812 he married Jane Roney, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Roney, natives of Ireland, and early settlers of Butler county. Soon after his marriage he enlisted in the War of 1812, and served in that struggle against England. In 1818 Mr. Weir came to Butler county, and purchased 256 acres of land in Buffalo township, known as "Disappointment," and the following year, with his wife and five children, he settled upon his farm. His wife's parents came with them and settled in Winfield township. Mr. and Mrs. Weir were the parents of eight children, viz.: John; William, deceased; Elizabeth, who married John Murray; Mary, who married David Callam; Margaret, deceased wife of Dennis Martin; Sophia, wife of Robert Morris; Alfred D., deceased, and Jane, who married John H. Baird. Mrs. Weir died in 1864, aged seventy-five, and her husband, in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He served as captain of militia until he was sixty years of age, took a deep interest in churches and schools, was one of the first school directors in his township, and was recognized as a worthy and upright man.

ALFRED D. WEIR was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, August 13, 1823, was reared upon the Weir homestead, and received a good education. He followed school teaching in early manhood, and was a school director for more than twenty years, always taking a deep interest in educational matters. In 1853 he was elected a county auditor, and associate judge in 1876, and served on the bench a full term. He married Elizabeth J. Morris, a daughter of Robert Morris, of Freeport, April 12, 1855, to which union were born six children, as follows: Isabella, deceased; Margaret M., wife of Dr. R. C. McCurdy; Ida, deceased wife of Dr. J. M. Blain; John; Jennie, deceased, and Alexander M. Judge Weir was a member of the Presbyterian church, held the office of elder in that denomination for thirty-five years, and was a delegate to the general assembly, at Detroit, in 1891. He was one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of his native county, and closed his long and useful life, on his homestead, in Buffalo township, in June, 1894.

THOMAS GREER was a son of Matthew and Isabella (Boise) Greer, who emigrated from Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1822, with a family of four sons and one daughter, named as follows: Charles; Robert; Matthew; Thomas, and Margaret. They settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the father died some ten years later. In 1835 the widow, with her three youngest children, came to Butler county and settled in what is now the southeast corner of Jefferson township, where she resided until her death. Matthew and Thomas purchased farms here, the former afterwards removing to Buffalo township. Thomas was married in 1843, to Margaret Jane Morgan, a daughter of Isaac Morgan, to which union were born two sons: John M., president judge of Butler county, and

Robert. Mrs. Greer died in October, 1846, and her husband married Elizabeth Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper, who became the mother of three sons, viz.: William H. who is in the pension department at Washington; Matthew S., of Jefferson township, and Samuel W., of Butler. Mr. Greer was a member of the Lutheran church, and a staunch adherent of the Republican party. He died upon the old homestead, where his widow is still living, January 31, 1880.

MATTHEW GREER was born in Ireland, November 8, 1811, immigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents, Matthew and Isabella (Boise) Greer, when eleven years old and settled in Washington county, where he grew to maturity. In 1832, he married Rebecca Nesbit, a daughter of John Nesbit, of Washington county, who bore him three children, viz.: John, deceased; Matthew N., and Rebecca, who married Alexander Black, deceased. In 1835 Mr. Greer came to Butler county, and purchased a farm of 287 acres in Buffalo (now Jefferson) township, near Hannahstown. His wife died in 1838. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Sarver, a daughter of John Sarver, of Buffalo township, to which union were born six children, as follows: Mary J., who married Charles Krumpe; Ella, who married Johnson J. Hesselgesser; Elizabeth; Eliza, and Letitia, who married John Montgomery, and Thomas H. Mr. Greer sold all of his land with the exception of seventy-five acres, upon which he resided until 1850. In that year he bought a part of the McCall tract, of 175 acres, and here died on October 11, 1883. His wife survived him ten years, and died in June, 1893. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and served as county commissioner, school director, auditor and collector.

MATTHEW N. GREER was born near Hickory, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1835, and came to Butler county in infancy. He received a common school education and afterwards attended Witherspoon Institute and the Butler Academy, and then engaged in teaching. On September 18, 1856, he married Grizzella M. Walker, a daughter of Jonathan Walker, of Clinton township, and in 1861 he purchased the Robert Bartley farm, in Buffalo township, upon which he has since resided. Nine children have been born of his marriage to Grizzella M. Walker, four of whom are still living, as follows: John B., who is now probate judge of Marion county, Kansas; Emma, wife of Elmer E. Campbell; Grizzella, wife of Robert M. McFarland, and Thomas DeWolf. In 1862 Mr. Greer enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Harrisburg, on August 23, and sent to Washington, D. C. He participated with his regiment in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Chancellorsville, and was discharged on May 31, 1863. He served as orderly sergeant until the resignation of Lieutenant Harvey, and then became second lieutenant. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was sent to Martinsburg, West Virginia. He was captured July 3, 1864, and taken to Andersonville prison, was exchanged in December following, and came home on furlough. In April, 1865, he rejoined his regiment, and was sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was honorably discharged on August 8, 1865. He returned to Butler county and resumed the duties of farm life. In politics, Mr. Greer is a staunch Republican, and has filled the offices of overseer of the poor, township clerk, school director and auditor, and in 1872

was elected register and recorder of Butler county. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary, and is now assessor of his township. He has been one of the prominent and active Republicans of the county, and has always taken a decided interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Lutheran church and an elder in that denomination. Like the majority of old soldiers, he is connected with the G. A. R., and is a member of James Harvey Post, Number 514.

MICHAEL HECKART was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1763, there grew to manhood, married and reared a family of eight children, as follows: John; Peter; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Miller; Catherine, who married Michael Stepp; William; Michael, and Francis. In 1812 Mr. Heckart removed to Butler county, and settled in Jefferson township, whence he afterwards went to Connoquenessing township. He died at Whitestown, and was buried in Mt. Nebo cemetery. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

FRANCIS HECKART, youngest son of Michael Heckart, was born in Northumberland county, July 1, 1808, came to Butler county with his parents when about four years old, and spent the remaining years of his life in this county. In 1832 he married Lydia Seaman, a daughter of John Seaman, of Harmony. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Michael S.; Paul, deceased; George W.; Catherine, deceased; Caroline, wife of John Dufford; William; John; Mary A., wife of Samuel S. Fleming; Sarah, wife of William W. Brandon; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew McCafferty; Lydia, wife of James Harbison; Amelia, wife of Seward Brandon, and Rachel L. In 1846 Mr. Heckart purchased a farm in Connoquenessing township, upon which he resided until his death, January 17, 1889. His wife died on July 5, following. In early life he was a member of the Lutheran church, but afterwards united with the Reformed denomination. In politics, he was a Republican.

MICHAEL S. HECKART was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, April 23, 1833, was reared upon the farm, and learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for many years. On September 16, 1862, he married Elizabeth C. Fleming, a daughter of James and Margaret Fleming, and the same year located on his present homestead in Buffalo township. Three children were born of this union, viz.: Mina M., wife of John Harbison; Lydia E., and John F., a minister of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Heckart died on April 18, 1868. She was a member of the Lutheran church, in which society Mr. Heckart has filled the office of elder for thirty years. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as school director, and filled other minor positions.

JACOB BYERLY was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1799, was reared in his native county, and learned the cabinet maker's trade. On January 10, 1822, he married Susannah Hepler, a daughter of John Hepler, of Armstrong county, and the following year came to Butler county, and purchased seventy acres of land in Buffalo township. He afterwards bought adjoining tracts, until he owned 247 acres of well improved land. Here he died on March 13, 1855. His wife survived until July 16, 1884. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Martha, who married Jacob Burner; Mary, wife of Thomas Ekas; Phoebe, deceased wife of John Reiger; John; Michael; Jacob; Benjamin, and Elizabeth J., the last three of whom are dead, and Adam. The

parents were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics. Mr. Byerly was a Republican.

JOHN BYERLY, eldest son of Jacob and Susannah Byerly, was born upon the homestead in Buffalo township, December 7, 1827, received a common school education, and has followed farming since boyhood. He is one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the county, and is the owner of over 700 acres of land in Butler and Allegheny counties. He resides upon the old homestead, and has fifteen producing wells on the Jefferson township farm, in which, however, the Byerly heirs have an interest. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and one of the representative citizens of his township.

THOMAS HARBISON, sixth son of John and Massy Harbison, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the pioneer subscription school of his neighborhood. He married Jane McCurdy, a daughter of John McCurdy, of Allegheny county, May 15, 1823, and the following year purchased the present Harbison homestead in Buffalo township, containing 260 acres. Here he died April 30, 1870, and his wife, October 7, 1872. They were the parents of six children, viz.: John, deceased; Mary, who married Jacob Hilliard, of Washington township; James; David; Elizabeth, who married John Mitchell, and for her second husband, Joseph Gibson, and Sarah, deceased. Mr. Harbison and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. He was an adherent of the Republican party, and filled the offices of supervisor, collector and constable in Buffalo township.

JAMES HARBISON was born upon the old Harbison homestead, in Buffalo township, Butler county, September 13, 1828, son of Thomas and Jane Harbison. He was reared upon the farm, and attended the district school during his boyhood days. On November 11, 1852, he married Susannah Gibson, now deceased, a daughter of Joseph Gibson, of Allegheny county. Five children were born to this union, viz.: Joseph P.; Elzena J., deceased; Annie E.; Melna S., deceased, and Margaret J. G. Mr. Harbison was engaged in merchandising at Monroeville for a period, and kept a hotel in Freeport from 1882 until 1887. He then returned to the farm where he now resides. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is a Republican in politics, and has been township auditor and supervisor. He is a direct descendant of Massy Harbison, the story of whose capture and escape will be found in this work. He possesses the only picture of Mrs. Harbison in existence, and also owns the spinning wheel which she used during pioneer days.

THOMAS BARTLEY, fifth son of Thomas and Margaret Bartley, was born in Penn township, Butler county, in 1812, and was reared upon the old homestead. He afterwards went to Allegheny and learned the brickmaker's trade, and was there married, in 1837, to Mary Dick, a daughter of David Dick. In 1857 he purchased 240 acres of land in Oakland township, Butler county, and lived upon it until 1871, then sold out and returned to Allegheny, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick down to his death, March 14, 1877. His widow resides at Wilkinsburg. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: William J.; Isabel, wife of Samuel Patton, of Oakland township; Thomas A.; David,

deceased; Mary L., wife of William Kennedy, of Allegheny; Joseph, and Margaret A., wife of William Cummin, of Allegheny. Mr. Bartley was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a supporter of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM J. BARTLEY was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1840, and was seventeen years of age when his parents settled in Oakland township. He remained on the farm until September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery. His command went to Camp Wright, thence to Washington, and guarded the Orange and Alexandria railroad until going into winter quarters at Fairfax Court House. The following spring his company was sent to the battle field of Bull Run, and detailed to bury the remains of the soldiers who fell in that fight. He was honorably discharged at Vienna, Virginia, July 2, 1865, and returned to his home. Mr. Bartley was married October 18, 1866, to Emeline Mellinger, a daughter of Lewis S. Mellinger, of Oakland township, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Harry M.; William D.; Lewis S., deceased; James L., and Zetta V. In the spring of 1877 he purchased the Robert Bartley farm in Buffalo township, upon which he has since resided. Politically, Mr. Bartley is a Democrat, and is secretary of the school board of his township. Like his parents, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of that denomination.

ALEXANDER WATSON was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, October 10, 1810, a son of Alexander Watson, who was born in the same place, in 1780. His father married Agnes Richardson, a daughter of Thomas Richardson, who bore him seven children, viz.: Mary, who married James McNish; Isabel; Sarah, who married James Carter; Agnes, who married Samuel Smith; William; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Andrew Raney, and Alexander, all of whom are dead. The subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith's trade in his native land, which he followed in connection with farming. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Arnot, a daughter of James Arnot, of Scotland, and became the father of five children, as follows: John A.; William; Alexander; Thomas, deceased, and Isabella, wife of John Myers, of Buffalo township. In 1849 Mr. Watson immigrated to Butler county, and purchased a farm of eighty-four acres in Buffalo township, upon which he lived for twenty-five years. He then purchased a home in Monroeville, where his wife died on April 15, 1892. He was one of the oldest citizens in the county at the time of his death, August 17, 1894. He was a member of the Freeport Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican.

JOHN A. WATSON, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Watson, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, January 27, 1836, left Scotland when nine years old and came to Butler county with his parents. On October 31, 1865, he married Mary A. Roney, a daughter of James M. Roney, of Buffalo township, and is the father of the following children: James A.; William J. C.; Josiah M., deceased; Alonzo M.; Elizabeth M. W.; Jennie; Alfred D. W.; Mary A. (the last three mentioned are dead), and David M. Mr. Watson followed agriculture until 1868, when he embarked in merchandising at Sarversville, where he continued in business for four years. He afterwards carried on a general feed store at Greece City, and was also engaged in contracting. He then removed to

Sciota county, Ohio, remained there three years, and returned to Butler county, and purchased ninety-five acres of land in Buffalo township, upon which he has since resided. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth United States Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and participated in the following battles: Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Peach Orchard, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Hickory Gap, Savage Station, Ashby's Gap, Fredericksburg, Snow Hill Farm, Franklin, Middleton, Lebanon, Sparta, Chickamauga, Oklona, and Shelbyville. He was honorably discharged at Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864, and returned to his home. He is a member of the Freeport Post, Number 210, G. A. R., and also of Butler Camp, Number 45, U. V. L. Mr. Watson is an elder in the Presbyterian church, has filled the office of school director in his township, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is one of the worthy and progressive citizens of his township.

DAVID L. HOOVER was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, eldest son of John Hoover of that county, who came of German ancestry. When our subject was quite young his parents removed to Armstrong county, where he was reared upon a farm. He there married Mary Myers, a daughter of Nicholas Myers, who became the mother of five children, viz.: George F., of Washington township; Emily, widow of John Phillips; Sarah, wife of Thomas Brown; Nicholas M., of Butler, and Albert M., of Parker. In 1842 Mr. Hoover removed with his family to Buffalo township, Butler county, purchased a farm of eighty-seven acres, and spent the remaining years of his life thereon. He died in January, 1892. He was a member of the Lutheran church of Freeport, and in politics, a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

JOHN MCINTYRE was born in the town of Stranrair, Wigtonshire, Scotland, October 23, 1823, and is a son of William McIntyre, a native of the same place, born February 17, 1778. His father was a cooper and farmer, and married Mary McNish, a daughter of William McNish, the postmaster of the town, April 9, 1801. They became the parents of eleven children, viz.: Jane, deceased; William, deceased; Jane; Margaret, who married Anthony Douglass; James; Jessie, who married Henry Camp; Mary A., deceased wife of Robert Henderson; Carolina, deceased; John; Archibald C. F., and Caroline A. E. The family immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1832, and settled in Armstrong county, where the father purchased 300 acres of land. He cleared and improved this property, and resided upon it down to his death, January 15, 1851. His wife survived him twenty-nine years, dying February 9, 1880. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Armstrong county, and was reared upon the homestead farm. In 1851 he settled upon his present farm in Buffalo township, Butler county, and on March 2, 1852, was married to Mary J. Miller, a daughter of Nathaniel Miller, of Harrison township, Allegheny county. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Nathaniel; Mary, wife of David H. Easley; Jennie A., wife of Washington B. Alter, and Caroline A. E. Mr. McIntyre is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has served in the office of school director nine years, and has also been assessor, collector, and supervisor in his township.

NATHANIEL MCINTYRE was born in Buffalo township, Butler county, May 20, 1853, and is the only son of John and Mary J. McIntyre. He received a common school education, and afterwards attended the Freeport Academy. On May 20, 1879, he married Mary E. McLaughlin, a daughter of George McLaughlin, of Clarion county, and has two children, Alva M. and John N. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been the choir leader for twenty years.

JOHN BRICKER was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, June 15, 1824, son of John and Isabel Bricker, of that county. His father was born in Armstrong county in 1793, was married in 1815, and reared a family of ten children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married John Trimble; Martha, who married John Holmes; Nicholas; James; David; John; Samuel; William; Harvey, and Hiram. Mr. Bricker died in 1875, and his wife the following year. They were members of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection with agriculture. He came to Butler county in the spring of 1855, and settled in Buffalo township in 1857, purchasing the Pugh farm, consisting of 109 acres, upon which he now resides. Mr. Bricker was married October 5, 1845, to Agnes Hesselgesser, a daughter of William Hesselgesser, of Winfield township. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Murphy L.; Josephine, wife of J. S. Frantz; Anna J., wife of James W. Miller; Perry B.; Alzina; John T.; William L.; Hiram C., and McCurdy. Mr. Bricker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Republican in politics, and has filled the offices of road commissioner, supervisor, overseer of the poor, etc. He is one of the well known farmers of Buffalo township.

JOSEPH WESTERMAN was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1819, came to New York in 1836, and there learned the carpenter's trade. He subsequently removed to Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, and afterwards to Etna, and worked at his trade in both places. In 1839 he married Catherine Shultz, a daughter of George Shultz, to which union were born eleven children, viz.: John C., and Joseph, both deceased; Magdalene, wife of Peter Redfox; Louisa, deceased; Charles; Daniel, deceased; William; Frederick; Lida, wife of William Ehrman; Mary E., wife of Gilmore Clark, and Annie H., who married Albert Cruikshank, and subsequently Daniel Miller. In 1848 Mr. Westerman came to Butler county and settled in Buffalo township, where he owned 165 acres of land. He resided there until his death, March 2, 1873. His widow resides with her son Samuel. Mr. Westerman was a member of the Evangelical church, and a class leader in that society. In politics, he was a Republican.

SAMUEL WESTERMAN, son of Joseph and Catherine Westerman, was born upon the homestead in Buffalo township, November 17, 1853. He was reared to manhood on the farm, and received a common school education. On November 12, 1875, he married Elizabeth Eslep, a daughter of William Eslep, of Allegheny county. Eight children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Minnie E., deceased; Joseph W.; Emma M.; Raymond C.; Elmer W.; Edward S., deceased; Edna I., and Ralph Albert. Mr. Westerman is a Republican, and is

a school director, and also collector in his township. He resides upon the old homestead, and is a good, practical farmer.

A. W. LEASURE, merchant, was born in Winfield township, Butler county, in 1854, son of William and Ellen (Hazlett) Leasure. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards learned boat building at McKeesport, and followed that business in connection with the carpenter's trade for twelve years. In 1893 he located at Monroeville and engaged in merchandising, which he has conducted up to the present. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Silverville, established the same year. Mr. Leasure married Alice Young, of Armstrong county, and has four children, viz.: Charles M.; Nellie J.; Effie M., and John M. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the U. C. and J. of A.

CONRAD NOLF was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and there grew to maturity. His mother dying when he was quite young, he was adopted by Christian Stenninger, with whom he remained until manhood. In 1813 he married Susannah George, of Northampton county, who became the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Farion, who married Susannah Toomas; Fayette, who married Daniel Brocius; Aaron, who married Sarah King; Susannah, who married Mathew Humphrey; William, who married Angelina Bohlen; Anthony, who married Martha Roland; Elizabeth, who married William Rowley; Emma, who married Michael Truby; Christina, who married Lewis Foster, and Sarah, who married Emil Wickenhagen. All are now deceased except Aaron, William and Anthony. In 1815 Mr. Nolf purchased 200 acres of land in Jefferson county, upon which he remained twenty-eight years, and then located at Freeport, where he carried on the hotel and lumber business for two years, then removed to Cook county, Illinois, and two years later returned to Freeport. His wife died in 1869. He finally took up his residence with his son William in Buffalo township, Butler county, where he died May 12, 1883. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and filled the offices of elder and deacon in that society. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as a school director and supervisor.

WILLIAM NOLF, son of Conrad and Susannah Nolf, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1826. He was reared on the farm, and followed lumbering with his father. In 1843 he located at Freeport, where he married Angelina Bohlen, a daughter of Edward Bohlen, December 16, 1852. Five children were born to this union, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary E.; Margaret B.; William R., and Angie L. In 1862 Mr. Nolf purchased his father's saw mill at Freeport, and in 1868 he bought the Buckley farm, in Buffalo township, Butler county, containing 120 acres, upon which he now resides, and dealt extensively in grain and hay for a number of years. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he is a trustee and member of the council, and has served as deacon for ten years. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director, collector and assessor.

WILLIAM M. RALSTON was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1861, son of Joseph W., and Isabel Ralston, of that county. His father was born at Slate Lick, Armstrong county, in 1826, was a school teacher for many years, and afterwards a farmer. In 1849 he went

to California, remaining there until 1854, then returned to Armstrong county and purchased the Clapole farm, in North Buffalo township. He sold this in 1859, purchased a farm in South Buffalo township, which he afterwards disposed of and bought another at Mackville, where he now resides. Joseph W. Ralston and Isabel Miller, daughter of William Miller, of North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, were married on May 20, 1856, and are the parents of nine children, six of whom survive, viz.: John J., a United Presbyterian minister; William M.; Harry W.; Edward L.; James C., and Carrie. Mr. Ralston is now serving as a justice of the peace, and is a member of the school board. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county, and has always followed farming. In 1885 he purchased the Weaver farm in Buffalo township, Butler county, containing 187 acres, upon which he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ralston was married on September 9, 1886, to Sarah A. Sarver, a daughter of John Sarver, of Buffalo township, and has four children, viz.: James H.; Edna M.; Phoebe B., and Alice B. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically a Republican.

JOHN MANGOLD was born in Germany in 1829, there grew to maturity and followed the business of a stonecutter and contractor. He came to Pennsylvania in early manhood, and settled in Buffalo township, Butler county, where he followed his trade until 1870, in which year he embarked in the grocery business at Freeport. He died in that borough in October, 1870, and his wife in 1873. He was married in 1853, and was the father of six children, as follows: Henry W.; Christian; John; Peter; George J., and Louisa, who married J. C. Wyle. Mr. Mangold was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

JOHN J. RANDOLPH was born in Patterson, New Jersey, in 1816, a son of Samuel F. Randolph, and a descendant of John Randolph of Roanoke. His father married Nancy Girard, of New Jersey, and reared seven children, viz.: Abraham; Charlotte; John; Mary; David; Sarah, and William. Samuel F. Randolph was postmaster of Liberty, Pennsylvania, for several years, and in politics, was an adherent of the Democratic party. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1872, and in 1882, respectively. The subject of this sketch learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and in 1841, was married to Mary A. Shaffer, a daughter of John Shaffer, of Westmoreland county, where he now resides. He is the father of seven children, as follows: William; Samuel F.; Amanda; John J.; Emma; Charles J., and Nancy. In politics, Mr. Randolph is a Democrat, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES J. RANDOLPH, youngest son of John J. and Mary A. Randolph, was born in Westmoreland county, October 31, 1855, attended the common schools, and learned the printer's trade. On January 21, 1875, he married Henrietta Hoffman, a daughter of Philip Hoffman of Westmoreland county, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Jacob; Emma; Walter; Ida, deceased, and Grace. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Randolph is a Democrat. In September, 1891, he purchased the

old Johnson farm in Buffalo township, Butler county, containing fifty acres, upon which he has since resided.

PATRICK GRAHAM, a native of Ireland, was no doubt the first settler in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He immigrated to Westmoreland county, there married Elizabeth McKee, came to Butler county in 1796, and erected a cabin upon a tract of land which he had previously selected in what is now Jefferson township. He then returned for his wife, Elizabeth, and three children, Rosanna, Joseph and Daniel, whom he brought on pack horses to his new home in the unbroken forest of Butler county. Including the children born in Westmoreland county, the following are the names of their family: Rosanna, who married Alexander Martin; Joseph; Daniel, who settled in Brady township, and there died; Patrick, born upon the homestead May 25, 1798, the first white child born in Jefferson township, and resided upon the same until his death; Elizabeth, who married James Pryor; James, who settled in Mercer county, and died there; John, who died in Connoquenessing township, was a merchant at Whitestown, and Harrison who located in Beaver county. Though not a large man, Patrick Graham possessed a strong and vigorous constitution, a tireless energy, and wonderful endurance. He died in 1844, at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, eldest son of Patrick and Elizabeth Graham, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1794, and was about three years old when his parents came to Butler county. His youth was passed amidst pioneer scenes, and he grew up inured to the hardships and privations of that period. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as a major in the early militia. After arriving at maturity he located upon the farm now owned by H. Kirchner. He married Elizabeth Freyer, who died without issue, and he subsequently married Nancy Thompson, to whom were born four children, as follows: Robert T.; Elizabeth; James, who served in the Mexican war and also in the Rebellion, and Esther. Mrs. Graham died, and he was again married, to Margaret Balph, who became the mother of eight children, viz.: William B.; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas McConnell; Joseph; George K.; Susan, wife of John M. Stark; Margaret, who married Matthew McKane; Eli, and Nancy E., wife of William S. Bartley. Joseph Graham died May 4, 1880, and his wife August 7, 1890. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. Mr. Graham was a Democrat, served one term as county commissioner, and three terms as a justice of the peace of Jefferson township.

WILLIAM B. GRAHAM, eldest in the family of Joseph and Margaret (Balph) Graham, was born upon the homestead farm, in Jefferson township, February 2, 1837, was reared a farmer, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in connection with agriculture. He was married February 8, 1864, to Eliza J. Bartley, a daughter of Joseph Bartley, of Penn township, where the family settled at an early day. They are the parents of the following children: Agnes R., wife of James Sefton; Margaret C., wife of J. H. McKeever; Mary E., wife of S. N. Shaw; Emma L., wife of Thomas Harbison; Joseph L., who married Lizzie Covert; William F.; George R., and John H. Mr. Graham and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

and in politics, he is a Democrat. He has filled the office of school director, and takes a commendable interest in educational affairs.

THOMAS WELSH, SR., was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States about 1798. His father, William Welsh, was a man of wealth and prominence, but in aiding friends he lost the most of his property, and Thomas was obliged to seek his own fortune. He learned the baker's trade in his native land, and upon reaching Philadelphia he readily found employment at his trade. Possessing industrious and thrifty habits, he soon saved sufficient means to start in business for himself, and by strict attention he became in a few years the head of a prosperous business establishment. About 1810 he married Elizabeth Welsh, a native of Derry county, Ireland, and she became the mother of twelve children. After a prosperous business career of twenty years, and having a large family, Mr. Welsh decided to remove to Butler county, where he purchased 4,500 acres of land in Jefferson township, to which he brought his family in 1819, coming the whole distance with a team of horses through a trackless forest. He settled near the southeast corner of the township, on the farm where his grandson, John Welsh, now lives, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1853, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, in which denomination he filled the office of elder. He was a man of powerful physique, peaceable and kindly in disposition, and was much esteemed for his charity, and genial, pleasant manner.

GEORGE WELSH was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1812, and was in his eighth year when his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Welsh, settled in Butler county. He lived at home until the age of twenty-three years, obtaining such an education as the pioneer schools afforded, and then commenced business for himself. In 1845 he built a saw mill on the creek and soon afterwards a gristmill, at what is now known as Frazier's Mills, which he carried on for several years in connection with the lumber trade. In 1835 he married Jane Davis, a daughter of John Davis, a native of Ireland, who died in Jefferson township, in 1853. Nine children were born to this marriage, as follows: Matilda, wife of Arthur Turner; Thomas; John; Joseph, who was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1872; Eliza, wife of Thomas W. Frazier; Emily, deceased; Elvira; Rebecca, deceased, and Sarah, wife of John Walker. In 1859 Mr. Welsh located in Allegheny City, for the purpose of educating his children, and was employed by the government in the custom house for four years. In 1862, when Governor Curtin called for troops to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, Mr. Welsh, though exempt by age from military duty, was among the first to respond to the call. He joined the Eighteenth regiment, and went to the front, thus displaying that undaunted patriotism which is a distinguishing mark of the Celtic race. In 1863 he returned to Jefferson township, where he has since been engaged in farming. He owns 450 acres of the original lands purchased by his father, and has been one of the most successful agriculturists in the county. Mr. Welsh has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. Like his father, he is a man of powerful physique and robust constitution. He is a genial, pleasant and intelligent gentleman, and has always occupied a leading position



James Walker

among the representative farmers of Butler county. Though in his eighty-third year, he is still hale and vigorous, and with the exception of being afflicted with partial blindness, he is as happy and bright as if in the prime of manhood.

JOHN WELSH, JR., was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, March 4, 1830, and is the second son of George and Jane (Davis) Welsh. He has always resided upon his present homestead of 100 acres, a part of the original purchase of his grandfather, Thomas Welsh, excepting the few years his father lived in Allegheny. He was educated at the Pittsburg public schools, and since his father returned to Jefferson township he has been engaged in farming. He was married January 29, 1869, to Sarah Ann Welsh, a daughter of Thomas and Anna Eliza (McKenzie) Welsh. Her father was an uncle of her husband's, was a farmer, owning 400 acres of land adjoining that of George Welsh, but subsequently operated a linseed oil mill in Pittsburg for twenty-five years. Her mother was a daughter of Alexander McKenzie, a Scotchman, who first located on the Island of Jamaica, where he had a sugar and coffee plantation. He sold his property and came to the United States with the intention of buying land, but his family never heard of him again and it was supposed that he was murdered. In 1815 his wife and family came to Philadelphia, where they resided for some time, coming to Butler county about the year 1823. Mrs. Anna Eliza Welsh died in 1850, and her husband, Thomas Welsh, in 1858. Mrs. John Welsh was born December 16, 1837, and is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Charles C.; Jennie F., wife of Theo. H. Stepp; Frank J.; Annie E., and George M. Mr. Welsh is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN WELSH, SR., was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Philadelphia with his family early in the present century. He had learned the baker's trade in his native land, and soon after coming to Philadelphia he established himself in that business, and carried it on for many years. He was a brother of Thomas Welsh, Sr., and in 1821 came to Butler county and purchased 300 acres of land from his brother, located in what is now Jefferson township. Thomas had settled here two years previous, and bought a large tract of land, a portion of which he sold to John. The latter remained on this farm until his death, and both he and wife are buried in this township. He married Bathia Marshall, and reared a family of two sons and five daughters, as follows: William; Thomas; Sarah; Margaret; Rebecca; Elizabeth, and Martha.

THOMAS WELSH, son of John and Bathia Welsh, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1802, and came with his parents to Philadelphia when about eight years old. He was reared in that city, and was nineteen years of age when his father located in Butler county. He married Mary Cunningham, a daughter of James Cunningham, of Lancaster county, who settled in Penn township, Butler county, upon a tract of 300 acres, early in the present century. James Cunningham was a son of Matthew Cunningham, also an early settler of Butler county. Thomas erected a saw mill in 1830, on Thorpe creek, near Jefferson Centre, and continued in the lumber business in connection with agriculture until his death, January 7, 1858. His sons, James C., Loyal Y., and William J., are residents of this township. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church

of Butler. He was elected an elder in 1839. Politically, Mr. Welsh was a staunch Democrat, filled the office of school director in his township, and served as commissioner of the county.

WILLIAM J. WELSH was born upon the homestead in Jefferson township, Butler county, September 3, 1847, son of Thomas and Mary (Cunningham) Welsh. He was reared a farmer, and inherited 120 acres of the old homestead, upon which he now resides. On May 10, 1878, he married Julia A. Patterson, a daughter of William R. Patterson, of Penn township, and has a family of four children, viz.: William P.; Ada B.; Thomas M., and Clarence. Mr. Welsh and wife are members of Jefferson Summit Presbyterian church, in which he was elected an elder in 1894. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director for fifteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both the Lodge and Encampment.

THOMAS FRAZIER was born in Armagh county, Ireland, in August, 1801, son of James Frazier, a native of Scotland, born in 1773. His father married Elizabeth McCarroll, to whom were born six children: Arthur; James; Archibald; Nancy, who married James Turner; Thomas, and Mary, who married Arthur Frazier. The father died in 1827, and the mother many years before. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native land, and followed farming as a vocation. He married Alice Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson of Armagh county, Ireland, to which union were born the following children: James; George T.; Samuel J.; Andrew; Thomas W.; David, and Hance M., the last two of whom are dead. George T., and Thomas W., served in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. Frazier immigrated to Carroll county, Ohio, in 1832, and some years later settled in Butler township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, resided there until 1857, and then located in Jefferson township, purchasing from George Welsh what is now known as the Frazier mill property. Here he died in April, 1876, and his wife in March, 1871. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of elder. In politics, he was a Democrat.

JAMES FRAZIER was born in Armagh county, Ireland, October 6, 1828, eldest in the family of Thomas Frazier, and came with his parents to Butler county when he was only four years of age. He grew to maturity in this county, received a common school education, and is now engaged in farming in Clay township. He was married April 10, 1851, to Isabella Gilliland, a daughter of John Gilliland of Summit township, to which union were born the following children: John G.; Thomas A.; Alice J., who married William Sterling; Elizabeth; Robert A.; Margaret, wife of Henry George; James E.; Maria A., wife of Edward Pogue, and Isabella, deceased. In 1886 Mr. Frazier located in Clay township, where he purchased the Brown farm. His wife died April 5, 1874, and in 1882 he married Sarah Allen, of Lawrence county. Mr. Frazier is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party.

THOMAS W. FRAZIER was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 25, 1839, son of Thomas and Alice (Thompson) Frazier. He came with his parents to this county, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and

Atlanta, was taken prisoner at Thompson Station, October 1, 1864, and confined in rebel prisons for ten months. He returned to Butler county in July, 1865, but his health was so shattered from long confinement that he did not recover for nearly two years. Mr. Frazier made a good war record, has always been a stanch Democrat, and gives his unswerving support to the principles of that party. He is a member of the U. V. L., and is also connected with the Masonic order. He was married July 18, 1868, to Eliza Welsh, a daughter of George Welsh. She was born in Jefferson township, September 24, 1844, and has one daughter, Bettie, wife of F. J. Byers. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS A. FRAZIER, second son of James and Isabella Frazier, was born in Butler township, Butler county, April 8, 1852, and has always resided in his native county and in the city of Allegheny. He worked for six years at the milling business, was subsequently engaged, as a contractor, in the plastering business, and for the last nine years he has devoted his attention to operating in oil and gas, his present fields being at Belmont, Virginia, Jefferson Centre and Coyleville, Butler county, and Port Royal, Westmoreland county. He controls 12,000 acres of leaseholds, and is quite an extensive operator. Mr. Frazier was married December 22, 1874, to Harriet R. Bicket, a daughter of Matthew Bicket, of Clinton township, and they are the parents of the following children: Nettie J.; Eugene G., deceased; Chauncy E.; Howard M., deceased; Frank; Elva; Bessie; Hazel, and Hattie. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he is a stanch Democrat. He is now filling the office of school director, and has always taken a deep interest in public affairs.

JOHN WALKER was a native of Scotland, there grew to manhood, and married Esther McMillan, and about 1843 they immigrated to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They lived in that county for several years, and came to Butler county in 1860, where they purchased a farm of eighty-five acres in Clinton township, where Mr. Walker resided until his death, August 15, 1892. His widow still resides upon the homestead. They were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, who married Jonathan Grinder, of Venango county, and died September 10, 1878; James, and John, the latter residing with his mother. Mr. Walker was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination his widow also belongs.

JAMES WALKER was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1857, eldest son of John and Esther Walker. He resided with his parents until 1876, when he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, in Jefferson township, upon which he now resides. He has given considerable attention to the importing and breeding of fine stock, and claims to have imported the first Clydesdale horses from Great Britain brought to Butler county. On December 20, 1879, Mr. Walker married Harriet Maizland, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Seif) Maizland, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. Her grandfather, George Maizland, was a native of Scotland, and settled in Butler county in 1857. Mrs. Walker is the mother of four children, viz.: Alonzo E., born September 17, 1880; Ida Marian, November 20, 1883; Hattie E., November 12, 1887, and Paul M., October 1, 1891. Politically, Mr. Walker is a Dem-

ocrat, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Clinton township.

JOHN BURTNER was a native of Clinton township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. His parents came from Berks county late in the Eighteenth century and settled on 200 acres of land, now known as the Krumpe farm, in Clinton township. The family are of German origin, and were among the organizers of the German Lutheran church at Saxonburg. John Burtner was the father of five sons and five daughters, viz.: Jacob; Philip; William; Daniel; Andrew; Barbara; Betsy; Catherine; Polly, and Christina. Philip grew to manhood in Clinton township, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and married Ellen Gallagher, a native of Ireland, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of this locality. They reared five children, as follows: John; Peter; Philip; William, and Mrs. Fannie Haslett. The father died in 1828.

PHILIP BURTNER, son of Philip and Ellen Burtner, was born July 3, 1820, in Clinton township, Butler county, within one mile of his present residence. When he arrived at the age of twenty years he commenced working on the Pennsylvania canal, and finally became captain of a boat. He afterwards engaged in farming, which vocation he has since followed. In 1842 he married Rebecca Shobert, a daughter of John Shobert, of Luzerne county, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812. They are the parents of ten children, as follows: Henry; John; Mary; Helen; Eliza; Nettie; Rebecca; Fannie; Anna, and Edward. The last two named are dead. The eight surviving members of this family are heads of families. Mrs. Burtner is a member of the Baptist church. Since 1847 Mr. Burtner has been connected with the I. O. O. F., and is one of the highly respected citizens of the community.

ISAAC P. BURTNER was born near Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1849, son of Jacob and Martha (Byerly) Burtner, the former a native of Allegheny county, and the latter of Buffalo township, Butler county, where her father, Jacob Byerly, settled at an early day. Philip Burtner, grandfather of Isaac P., came from eastern Pennsylvania to Allegheny county in 1802, and located three miles north of Tarentum, in Harrison township, his farm being three miles from the Butler county line. Jacob and Martha Burtner were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood, as follows: John N., who served in the Rebellion one year; Margaret; Isaac P.; Harmon; Henry; Lavina; Wilhelmina, and Luther. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and followed the coal trade for some years. In 1882 he purchased a farm in Jefferson township, Butler county, upon which he has since erected substantial buildings and made many other improvements. He was married July 22, 1874, to Amanda Singer, daughter of David and Amanda (Bole) Singer, of Armstrong county. Her father was a carpenter, and was reared in Armstrong county, where the family were early settlers. He died in 1862, aged fifty-two years. Her only brother, Donald, was a soldier in the Rebellion for nearly two years. Mr. Burtner is the father of five children, as follows: Roy; Dorcy; Ethel; Forest, and Claire. Mr. Burtner is a Republican, and is one of the progressive citizens of the township.

ISAAC LEFEVER, SR., was a native of France, who settled in the present township of Winfield, Butler county, Pennsylvania, early in the century. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving with the troops from western Pennsylvania. He reared a family of six children, as follows: Samuel; Isaac; Joseph; Jesse; Nancy, and Mary. The parents and all of their children, excepting Jesse, removed to Ohio at an early day, where they spent the balance of their lives.

JESSE LEFEVER was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Pittsburg, whence he came to Butler county and purchased a farm near Hannabstown, in Buffalo township, where he died soon afterwards. He married Catherine Stepp, a daughter of Bernard Stepp, of Buffalo township, and was the father of four children, as follows: John; Levi; Isaac, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. Lefever died in 1826, and his widow married James Martin, of Donegal township.

ISAAC LEFEVER, youngest son of Jesse and Catherine (Stepp) Lefever, was born in Butler county, June 30, 1822, was reared upon a farm, and has always been engaged in agriculture. On November 23, 1845, he married Hannah Cooper, a daughter of William Cooper, a pioneer of Jefferson township, who served in the War of 1812. Seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Catherine, who married Joseph Moser; William J., and Eliza J., both deceased; Isaac S., who married Maggie Snyder; Lydia E., wife of James Gibson; David W., who married Jennie G. Negley, a daughter of Felix H. Negley, and Susan Belle, wife of A. D. Sutton. In 1846 Mr. Lefever purchased the farm upon which he now resides, not an acre of it being then improved, and now owns over 200 acres of land containing first class improvements. He is a Democrat, in politics, and the family are members of St. Luke Lutheran church of Saxonburg.

JOSEPH LOGAN, SR., came to Penn township, Butler county, in 1807, and settled upon a farm of 300 acres purchased from his parents, Thomas and Agnes Logan, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania with their family about 1798, and settled in Lancaster county. Thomas purchased the land in 1804 from Edward Burd, the original owner, but did not settle upon it. Joseph brought his wife, Elizabeth, from Pittsburg to his home in the forest of Butler county, and both resided here until their decease. He died in July, 1839; his wife survived him eleven years, dying in August, 1850. The names of their children are as follows: David; Levi; Joseph; Nancy; Isabel; Mary; Barbara, and Elizabeth.

DAVID LOGAN, eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Logan, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and came with his parents to Penn township when about five years of age. He grew to manhood in this county, and purchased 225 acres of land in Jefferson township, now known as the Logan homestead, upon which he made the first improvements. To this he afterwards added 125 acres, and resided upon this farm the remainder of his life. He married Eliza Davis, to which union were born nine children, as follows: Nancy J., deceased; John; Joseph; Levi; Baxter; Samuel; Matilda; Calvin, and Eliza B. Four of the sons, John, Levi, Baxter and Samuel, served in the Rebellion, Sam-

uel being killed at Plymouth. Mrs. Logan died in 1856, and he then married Mrs. Mary Ann Cox, nee Sefton, who bore him two children, viz.: David H., and Edward P. His third wife was Nancy Cox, who died in 1892. Mr. Logan was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican, and filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was one of the founders of the Clinton and Shiloh churches. He died February 1, 1878, aged seventy-five years.

JOSEPH LOGAN, second son of David and Eliza (Davis) Logan, was born upon the homestead farm, in Jefferson township, March 2, 1835, was reared a farmer, and was engaged in agriculture until his death, May 17, 1894. In 1866 he purchased a portion of his late homestead, to which he added, until he owned about 190 acres, containing one of the finest residences in the township, erected in 1892. Mr. Logan was married February 23, 1860, to Amelia Hartman, a daughter of Joseph Hartman, who settled quite early on a part of the homestead. Six children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Clara M., wife of G. W. Maurhoff; Anna L., wife of George Ralshouse; Melinda M., wife of George Baughman; Eliza, wife of Amos Graff; Emma, and Milton. Mr. Logan was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to which society his widow belongs. He was a Republican, was tax collector of his township for two terms, and also filled the office of school director.

CALVIN LOGAN, youngest son of David and Eliza (Davis) Logan, was born upon his father's farm in Jefferson township, Butler county, July 17, 1845. He was reared in his native township, received a common school education, and settled upon fifty acres of the old homestead, which he has since improved, erecting thereon a fine residence in 1887. On October 19, 1876, he married Mary J. Hazlett, a daughter of Lewis and Vianna (Morehead) Hazlett, early settlers of Winfield township. Mrs. Logan was born September 26, 1851, and is the mother of four children, as follows: Oro Neta, born July 27, 1878; Elva Vianna, July 26, 1880; Tillie Zetta, September 6, 1881, and Zella Marie, June 6, 1892. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds an official position. Politically, Mr. Logan is a Republican.

DAVID H. LOGAN was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, July 14, 1858, son of David and Mrs. Mary Ann (Cox nee Sefton) Logan. He was reared upon his father's farm in his native township and received a common school education. In 1865 his father purchased a part of the old Jacob Mechling farm, of 125 acres, which David H. now owns. In 1890 he erected thereon a fine residence and has made many other commendable improvements. Mr. Logan was married January 20, 1881, to Martha B. Cook, a daughter of Squire Cook, of Allegheny county, where she was born April 10, 1859. They are the parents of four sons, as follows: Harvey W., born December 18, 1881; Clifford G., June 14, 1888; Earl R., May 22, 1890, and Elery R., February 5, 1892. Mr. Logan is a staunch Republican, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

LEVI LOGAN, second son of Joseph Logan, Sr., was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Penn township, Butler county. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection

with farming in this township. In 1837 he married Mary Davis, a daughter of John Davis, of Clinton township, to which union were born eight children: Elizabeth, who was twice married, first to William Lambie, and afterwards to Mr. McLaughlin; Joseph D.; Sarah, who married James Williamson; John R.; Benjamin; William; Levi, and David. Mr. Logan was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat. He died August 14, 1871, and his wife, February 10, 1891.

JOSEPH D. LOGAN, eldest son of Levi Logan, was born in the borough of Butler, January 22, 1839, received a common school education, and was reared to farm life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, then went to Washington, D. C., and was stationed at Camp Hammond. From there the regiment proceeded to Antietam, then went into camp at Stony Hill, next to Washington City, was then moved to Benning's Bridge, on the East Branch of the Potomac, and then to Aquia creek, Virginia. The regiment next moved to Fredericksburg, thence to Belle Plain, and served in the second battle of Fredericksburg, where they encamped until mustered out of the service. Mr. Logan was married November 24, 1864, to Mary J., daughter of Samuel Marshall, of Middlesex township. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Eva, wife of John Monks; one died in infancy; Clara; Ella, and Bertha. Politically, Mr. Logan is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

BENJAMIN B. LOGAN was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Davis) Logan, and grandson of Joseph Logan, one of the early settlers of Penn township. He was reared upon his father's farm, from whom he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he worked at for twenty years, in connection with farming. In 1869 he was married to Mary Black, a daughter of Robert Black, of Middlesex township, and is the father of the following children: Robert; Frank H.; Jennie L.; Antoinette; Samuel P.; John, and Jessie, deceased. Mr. Logan is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Democratic party. He was supervisor of his township for four terms, and always takes an active interest in public matters.

JOHN KNOCH was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1787, grew to maturity in his native land, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Johannah Hartman, a native of the same place, and immigrated to Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, settling on the farm now owned by their son Herman in 1838. He built a shop and engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He assisted John A. Roebling to make the first wire rope manufactured at Saxonburg, he and his son, John A., being the first and only blacksmiths in the town for many years. His wife died in 1860, aged sixty-five years; he survived until 1892, dying at the age of seventy-five. They were among the original members of the German Lutheran church of Saxonburg. They reared a family of five children, viz.: John A., deceased; Joseph, deceased; Henry; Rachel, wife of Henry Stueben, and Herman.

HERMAN KNOCH was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1835, and came with his parents to Butler county when a child of two years of age. He was reared upon his father's farm, adjoining the borough of Saxonburg, and was married March 28, 1858, to Amelia Roebeling, a daughter of Charles F. Roebeling, a brother of John A. Roebeling, the celebrated engineer and bridge builder. Her mother was Wilhelmina (Filbert) Roebeling, and both were natives of Saxony, Germany. They were the first couple married at Saxonburg, where her father died in 1888, when she was only about one year old. Mr. Knoch is the father of seven children, as follows: Charles, a blacksmith; William H.; Julius, principal of a school in Arkansas; Elvira; Franklin, principal of the West Sunbury school; Edward, a teacher, and Alfred. The family are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically, Mr. Knoch is a Democrat, and has filled many of the local offices in his township. He served ten months in the Rebellion, as a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery.

WILLIAM H. KNOCH was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1866, son of Herman and Amelia (Roebeling) Knoch, and grandson of John Knoch. His mother is a niece of the celebrated engineer John A. Roebeling. He received a common school education, and followed the occupation of a driller for some years. In 1892 he began clerking for Mrs. Theodore Helmbold & Son, with whom he remained until March, 1893, when he accepted a position with Thielo Krause, which he filled until February 1, 1894, when he resumed his former occupation of driller. Mr. Knoch is one of the owners of the new Opera House, Charles Redick being his partner. He was married April 21, 1892, to Hattie Rhey, and has one child, Harold, born April 25, 1893. Politically, Mr. Knoch is a Democrat, and has filled the office of borough auditor. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., and the K. O. T. M.

JOHN B. CALDWELL was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1844, son of William and Sarah Jane (Beatty) Caldwell. His father was a native of Washington county, and a son of Dr. Joseph Caldwell, for many years one of the leading physicians of that county. Dr. Caldwell was a native of Scotland. William removed to Armstrong county, where he resided until 1839, and then located on a farm near Frazier's Mills, in Jefferson township, Butler county, where the remainder of his life was spent. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and in 1866 settled upon the old Robinson farm, containing 120 acres, where he has since lived. In October, 1865, he married Nancy J. Robinson, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah J. (Ramsey) Robinson, early settlers of the township. Joseph Robinson and wife died upon that farm. Mrs. Caldwell was born in 1844, and is the mother of six children, as follows: Joseph C.; William Ellery; Sarah Bell, wife of Zeno Ziegler; Lynn; Orin, and Leverage F. In 1863 Mr. Caldwell enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served thirteen months in the Union army. Politically, he is a Republican, has been overseer of the poor in his township, and was the census enumerator in 1890. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

GOTTFRIED REINHOLD was born in Saxony, Germany, February 10, 1825, son of Godfrey and Augusta (Quass) Reinhold, natives of the same place. The subject of this sketch immigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1849, and one year afterwards he went to the gold fields of California, where he was engaged in mining for four years, with much success. In 1854 he returned from California to Saxonburg, Butler county, and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. It then contained fifty-nine acres, to which he has since added seventy-one acres, and is now the owner of a nicely improved place. He also owns forty-seven acres of coal land in Buffalo township and three houses in Butler borough, south side. On February 22, 1855, he married Mary Krumpe, a daughter of John M. Krumpe, a pioneer of Clinton township, born in September, 1835. Mr. Reinhold served ten months in the Rebellion, as a member of Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, his term closing with the end of the war. He is the father of eight children, as follows: W. Godfrey, who married Maria Poltz; John; Herman; Edward; Mina, wife of George Freithly; Louisa, wife of John Riemer; Emma, wife of Charles Beckman, and Tillie. Mr. Reinhold is a Democrat, and the family are members of the German Lutheran church.

RICHARD SMALLEY was born in Manchester, England, September 3, 1833, son of John and Maria (Westerman) Smalley, natives of the same place. His father, who was a shoemaker, was married February 18, 1829, and emigrated to America about 1834, settling in Allegheny, where he continued to follow his trade for about twelve years. He also spent a year or more in East Liverpool, Ohio. He purchased a farm in what is now Jefferson township, to which he removed in 1844, and on which he resided until his death, September 10, 1863, aged fifty-six years. His wife died December 27, 1860, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he being a regular attendant and devout member of the Knox chapel, in Winfield township, during most of his residence in this county. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Amelia; Elizabeth; Priscilla; Richard; Joseph; Emily; Mary Jane; William, who died in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1863; John D., deceased, who served three years in the war of the Rebellion; Sarah Ann, and George Henry, a successful contractor of Allegheny. The only surviving members are Priscilla, Richard and George H. The subject of this sketch resides upon the homestead farm, where he has lived since the coming of the family to Butler county. In 1858 he married Helena Hill Bicket, a daughter of Matthew and Jane (Sefton) Bicket, early settlers of Clinton township, Mr. Bicket being now over ninety years of age. Mr. Smalley has a family of four children, as follows: Matthew J., a Presbyterian minister; Ella M.; Mary E., and William H. In politics, he is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Clinton township, in which society he fills the office of ruling elder.

HENRY J. LONITZ was born in Prussia, Germany, in February, 1847, son of George and Mary (Beyer) Lonitz, natives of Prussia. The family came to the United States in August, 1852, and settled at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania. There were two children, Henry J. and Hannah, the latter since

deceased. The father died in 1882, and the mother in 1890. Both were members of the Evangelical Protestant church. Mr. Lonitz served an apprenticeship to the carriage maker's trade, at Pittsburg, and worked at that business for twenty years. About 1881 he returned to Saxonburg, where he carried on a shop for a time. In April, 1887, he purchased the old Bauman farm, a short distance west of Saxonburg, and the following July one of the finest oil wells in that part of the county was opened up upon his farm. In September a well producing 2,600 barrels per day was brought in upon his mother's place, and altogether there have been about thirteen producing wells upon his farms. This good fortune has made him one of the prosperous citizens of the community. He is the owner of 140 acres of land, in one of the best producing oil belts of the county. On August 2, 1868, he married Caroline J. Bushman, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine Bushman, of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lonitz are the parents of two sons and four daughters, as follows: George, born April 13, 1869; Mary, November 23, 1870, wife of William Aderhold; William, April 13, 1872; Clara, March 9, 1874; Anna, June 6, 1877, and Florence, December 23, 1887. The family are members of the Evangelical Protestant church, and politically, Mr. Lonitz is a Democrat.

ALPHEUS DARLING, oil producer, was born in the Juniata valley, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1851, son of Thomas J. and Jane (Purvis) Darling, the former being at one time an oil producer on Oil creek, Venango county. He died March 22, 1888, aged sixty-six years; his widow still survives. Mr. Darling has been in the oil business since early manhood, and is the patentee of the Darling Gas Regulator, a well known invention used on gas wells. Since attaining his majority he has been in business for himself, first on Oil creek, Venango county, for thirteen years, whence he removed to Butler county, locating at Criswell, and coming to Saxonburg in 1890. He has been the owner of a number of good wells, one of which produced for a time 1,000 barrels per day, another 500 barrels, and another 100 barrels. Mr. Darling was married June 27, 1881, to Lydia Parker, a native of Armstrong county, and a daughter of James A. and Sarah A. (Hilliard) Parker, both of whom are living.

CHARLES F. YAEHNIG was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1822, son of Carl Yaehnig, a native of the same place. Charles F. was the eldest in a family of five children, grew to maturity in his native land, and in 1854 married Christina Herold, to which union were born seven children, as follows: Charles F.; Adolph G., deceased; William A.; Mary B.; Adolph G.; Charles, and one that died in early youth. In 1867 Mr. Yaehnig immigrated to Pittsburg, whence he came to Saxonburg, Butler county, and followed cattle dealing for several years, at the end of which period he purchased the Frank farm, upon which he now resides. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Yaehnig is a Democrat.

CHARLES F. YAEHNIG, JR., eldest in the family of Charles F. and Christina Yaehnig, was born in Frankenberg, Germany, September 11, 1855, and came with his parents to the United States in 1867. He grew to manhood in Saxonburg, and assisted his father in cattle dealing and farming. On April 20, 1882, he married Hannah B. Heller, a daughter of George J. C. Heller of Jeffer-

son township, and has four children, viz.: Albert F.; Edmund C.; Clara D., and Emma J. Mr. Yaehnig came to his present homestead in 1881, and has since devoted his attention to farming. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he holds the office of secretary, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE J. C. HELLER was born in Germany, December 11, 1811, was reared in his native land, and in 1835 married Sophia Neubert. Five children were born to this union, only one of whom survives, Hannah B., wife of Charles F. Yaehnig. Some years after his marriage Mr. Heller immigrated to Butler county, purchased a farm in Jefferson township, upon which he resided until his death, July 26, 1894. His wife died in 1881. Both were members of the Lutheran church, of Saxonburg, in which he had filled the office of treasurer. Politically, he was a Democrat.

JOSEPH L. BLAKELEY, son of Andrew and Sarah Jane Blakeley, was born in Forward township, Butler county, July 22, 1858, and was reared upon the homestead in that township. He followed farming until 1890, and then embarked in the grocery trade in Allegheny, which he followed for two years. In 1886 he purchased the George Mechling farm, in Jefferson township, containing 123 acres, and in 1892-93 he erected a substantial residence and has also made many other improvements. Mr. Blakeley was married May 12, 1887, to Mary A. Ziegler, and has three children, viz.: Della E.; Myrtle A., and Alvin W. Politically, he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

CHARLES ROETTIG was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1841, son of William and Caroline Roettig nee Hoffman, natives of Germany. His father was a tanner, and worked at his trade in Pittsburg until his death, about 1846, and his mother then removed to Saxonburg, with her three sons, William J., Charles and Henry, the last mentioned being killed in 1881. The widow married Charles Kohler, and had one daughter by this union. Hedwig, wife of John Kohler, of Pittsburg. The subject of this sketch learned the shoemaker's trade, and worked at that business until 1860, when he purchased his present farm in Jefferson township, upon which he has since resided, and is quite a prosperous farmer. He was married December 27, 1867, to Paulina Krause, a sister of Thielo Krause, of Saxonburg. She was born September 4, 1844, and is the mother of four children, as follows: Hedwig, deceased; Clara; Charles R., and Alice. Politically, he is a Democrat, has filled the office of school director, and served seven years as township auditor. He was a soldier in the Rebellion, serving one year. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., being a member of both Lodge and Encampment.

REV. JACOB WILHELM was born in Germany August 13, 1837, and was educated for the ministry and ordained a minister of the Lutheran church. He afterwards went as a missionary to Africa, and in 1868 immigrated to Butler county and settled at Evans City, where he took charge of the Lutheran church. In 1873 he removed to Beaver county, and in 1874 to Green Oak, Allegheny county, having charge of a church in each place. In 1876 he located at White Hall, Allegheny county, as pastor of the Lutheran church at that place, but owing to ill health was unable to continue his pastorate. He then came to But-

ler county and purchased the Moser farm in Jefferson township, but subsequently removed to Sharpsburg, where he died September 8, 1888. His family returned to the homestead in Jefferson township, where they have since resided. Mr. Wilhelm was married April 28, 1868, to Fredericka Maier, a daughter of Gottlob Maier, of Kornthal, Germany. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Gottlieb T.; Frederick P.; John P.; Emanuel J.; Clara C. M.; Martha L. D.; Emilie E. L.; Emma M. T., deceased, and Hannah J. F. Emanuel J. was kicked on the head by a horse November 28, 1894, and died December 4, following, never having fully regained consciousness. He was buried in the Hannahstown cemetery.

GOTTLIEB T. WILHELM, eldest in the family of Rev. Jacob Wilhelm, was born in Evans City, Butler county, April 9, 1870, received a common school education, and since the death of his father he has been engaged in farming upon the homestead in Jefferson township. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, a Republican.

REV. FREDERICK WILHELM, director of Concordia Home, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 29, 1840, son of Jacob, and Christina (Jeutter) Wilhelm, natives of the same place. He was educated in a school in his native town, and subsequently studied at a Theological Missionary Institution, at Christonia, Switzerland. He immigrated to Michigan in 1868, and was ordained October 11th of that year. He became pastor at Albion, and subsequently at Kalamazoo, of a German Lutheran church, coming to Butler county in 1870, as pastor of the German Lutheran congregation of Jefferson township, known as St. Lucas Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he had charge for twenty-one years. He also preached at Freeport, Summit, and Little Germany, in Buffalo township, in connection with his regular pastorate. In 1891 he was elected to his present position, where he has charge of the orphans and aged people which this charitable institution succors. Mr. Wilhelm's father died in 1877, and he went to Germany and brought his mother to this country, where she spent the remaining years of her life at his home, dying in 1888. He was married June 16, 1870, to Louis Krauss, a daughter of William Krauss, a German Lutheran minister. She was born May 2, 1837, and although they have had no children, they have reared three from infancy, viz.: Philip Wilhelm, a minister of the Lutheran church, now residing in Wisconsin; Edward Hahn, a teacher, and Frederick Lang, of Sharpsburg. In politics, Mr. Wilhelm is independent, always casting his vote for those whom he regards as best fitted for the office.

HENRY HARTENSTEIN was a native of Saxony, Germany, grew to manhood in his native land, immigrated to Butler county about 1848, and settled on a farm in Jefferson township. It contained 100 acres, and was located near the center of the township. He resided upon this farm down to his death. He married Augusta Leithold, in Germany, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: Herman, a steel worker in Ohio; Lewis, of Great Belt; Caroline, wife of Fred Wetzel, of Jefferson township, and Henrietta, widow of Jacob Beck. The parents were members of the German Lutheran church, and both died in December, 1892.

LEWIS HARTENSTEIN, merchant, was born upon the homestead farm, in Jefferson township, Butler county, in 1848, son of Henry and Augusta Hartenstein. He remained with his parents until 1873, when he embarked in merchandising at Great Belt, where he has continued to carry on business up to the present. For the past twelve years he has been postmaster at that point. Mr. Hartenstein was married in 1872, to Caroline E. Divener, of Millertown, whose parents were among the early settlers of that locality. Two daughters are the fruits of this union, viz.: Clara, and Mollie. The family are members of the German Lutheran church of Hannahstown, and in politics, Mr. Hartenstein is a Republican.

HERMAN G. KOEGLER, undertaker, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, near the village of Hannahstown, April 11, 1865, son of August and Sophia Koegler, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Butler county. His father was an undertaker and cabinet maker, and carried on business in Jefferson township until his death, which occurred in 1887. His mother is living at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Louise, wife of Henry Grimm, of Winfield township; August F., a resident of the same township; Mary, wife of Albert Slupe of Jefferson township, and Herman G. The subject of this sketch learned undertaking and cabinet making with his father, and since the death of the latter he has continued to carry on that business. He was married April 15, 1886, to Barbara Boltz, a daughter of John Boltz, deceased, and has three children, viz.: Clara, born July 9, 1887; Gilbert, January 29, 1889, and George, June 10, 1892. Mr. Koegler and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, to which denomination his parents also belonged. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

JOHN E. MUDER, retired furniture dealer and cabinet maker, was born at Mielhausen, Prussia, February 12, 1820, son of Henry and Veronica (Gersting) Muder, natives of the same place. The family came to the United States in 1832, and arrived at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 24, of that year. They were among the first settlers of the town, which contained at that time only one house. Henry Muder was a hotel keeper, but later engaged in farming. He died at Saxonburg in 1854, and his wife in 1864, aged sixty-one years, and sixty-eight years, respectively. They were among the organizers of the Evangelical Protestant church of Saxonburg, and were the parents of three sons, as follows: Godfrey, who died in Pittsburg in early manhood; John E., and Henry, who died while serving as a soldier in the Rebellion, from disease contracted in the service, aged sixty-two years. The subject of this sketch learned the cabinet maker's trade in Pittsburg, and established himself in business at Saxonburg in 1840, where he continued to carry on the furniture trade down to a recent date. Mr. Muder married Amelia Stuebgen, to which union were born the following children, viz.: Theodore; Josephine; Charles, and William, all of whom are dead; Matilda, wife of Van Buren Smith; Robert, and Mary, both deceased; Henry, who succeeded to his father's business, and John E., an undertaker of Saxonburg. Mrs. Muder died February 12, 1893. She was a life-long member of the Evangelical Protestant church, to which denomination her husband

also belongs. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council, and filled the office of school director for many years. Mr. Muder is one of the most respected and representative citizens of Saxonburg, as well as the oldest living man of the original settlers of that town.

JOHN G. HELMBOLD was born in Langensalza, Prussia, about 1796, and in early life became a large land owner and sheep grower. Wishing to keep larger flocks than was possible in his native land, he visited the United States in the summer of 1834, and on reaching Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he concluded to come to Saxonburg, Butler county, where were living many of his friends from the Fatherland. He soon made up his mind to remain in this county, and bought 1,000 acres of land near the village, which he at once began to improve. In 1835 he was joined by his wife, whose maiden name was Amelia F. Specht, and their children, named as follows: Ernest A.; Emil; Paulina, who married August Nagler; Nathalia, who married George Schmidt; Bertha, who married a Mr. Bettinger; Othelia, who became the wife of Gottlieb Starke; Mina, who married Frederick Starke; Matilda, who married Charles Schrepperd; Emma, wife of Louis Biehl, and Theodore. In the course of a few years Mr. Helmbold became a very extensive farmer, and one of the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens in the county. He resided in Saxonburg until his death, which occurred March 6, 1887, at the ripe old age of ninety years. His wife died February 23, 1876, aged seventy-six years. They were among the organizers of the Evangelical Protestant church of Saxonburg, and always gave liberally of their means towards that society.

ERNEST A. HELMBOLD, eldest in the family of John G. Helmbold, was born at Sunthausen, near Langensalza, Prussia, June 18, 1819, and was a college student preparing himself for the ministry at the time his father decided to immigrate to the United States. This changed the course of his life, as he was compelled to abandon his studies and give up his intention of becoming a minister. After locating in Butler county he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and subsequently in merchandising, which became his life vocation. He was married March 28, 1845, to Christine Nagler, a daughter of John F. and Christina D. (Meyer) Nagler, natives of Saxony, Germany, where she was born August 31, 1826. Her parents came to the United States in 1837, and settled in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where her father died in 1856, and her mother in 1878, aged sixty-two and seventy-five years, respectively. They were members of the Evangelical Protestant church of Saxonburg, and died in that faith. Mrs. Helmbold is the mother of six sons and six daughters, only four of whom are living, viz.: Hedwig; Mina, wife of Thielo Krause, a merchant of Saxonburg; Anna, wife of E. H. Haepfel, and Othelia, wife of Christian J. Raabe, of Saxonburg. Mr. Helmbold was a very successful farmer for several years, being the owner of six hundred acres of land. In 1847 he engaged in merchandising at Saxonburg, and was one of the successful merchants of the county for a long period. He was an ardent Democrat, and the Democratic candidate for member of the legislature at one time, and though he carried Butler county by a handsome majority, was defeated by the heavy Republican vote of Lawrence county. He was a prominent member of the Evangelical Protestant church of Saxonburg,

and a very generous contributor towards that organization. He died May 21, 1885, after a residence in Butler county of nearly half a century. His widow is a resident of Saxonburg, and the whole family are connected with the Evangelical Protestant church.

THEODORE HELMBOLD was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1838, youngest child of John G. and Amelia F. Helmbold, early settlers of that village. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently took a course at a business college in Pittsburg, then entered the store of his brother, Ernest A., as a clerk. At the age of twenty years he embarked in merchandising at Saxonburg, which he continued for over thirty years. On July 17, 1860, Mr. Helmbold married Mary E. Graham, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Graham, of Connoquenessing township, where she was born August 4, 1843. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: John R.; Etta L.; Charles R.; Edward F., deceased; Louis A.; Aurelia L. and Marie A., both deceased; Elmer G.; Clarence E., and James A. Mr. Helmbold was one of the successful merchants of the county until his death, which occurred November 21, 1891. Throughout his long business career he won and retained the respect and confidence of the people of the community, and accumulated a large fortune by strict attention to his business and judicious investments. His widow and son, Louis A., have continued the business established by Mr. Helmbold, under the firm name of Mrs. Theodore Helmbold & Son. Politically, he was a Republican, was burgess of Saxonburg, also a school director for many years, and a prominent and useful member of the Evangelical Protestant church, in which faith he lived and died.

LOUIS A. HELMBOLD was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, June 7, 1869, son of Theodore, and Mary E. Helmbold. After receiving a common school education, he entered his father's store as a clerk, and upon the death of the latter he became a member of the firm, and for the past three years he has assisted in managing the business. Mr. Helmbold was married August 19, 1891, to Melinda Christie, a daughter of John and Mary (Lamb) Christie, and has one son, Theodore Raymond, born December 22, 1892. Politically, he is a Republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the K. O. T. M. and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

EMIL MAURHOFF was a native of Hanover, Germany, and immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1832, settling in Saxonburg. He was an engineer and surveyor, and assisted in surveying a large amount of the lands in this county. He married here, Johanna Pollard, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to this county about 1838. Mr. Maurhoff embarked in merchandising at Saxonburg, which he carried on down to his death, January 25, 1885. His widow is still a resident of Saxonburg. She and her husband were among the first members of the Evangelical Protestant church. In politics, he was a Republican, was justice of the peace for many years, clerk of the courts of Butler county for one term, and was postmaster at Saxonburg for a long period.

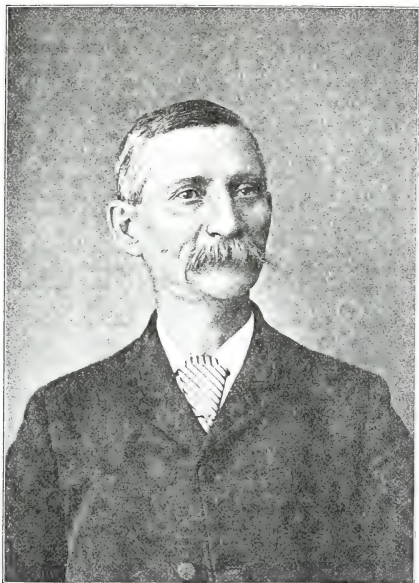
GEORGE W. MAURHOFF, merchant and postmaster, was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, January 16, 1854, son of Emil and Johanna Maurhoff. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was subsequently employed

as a clerk in his father's store. He soon after engaged in the hardware and tin trade, and in 1881 embarked in general merchandising, which he has continued up to the present time. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of Saxonburg, which office he still occupies. Mr. Maurhoff was married October 26, 1881, to Clara Logan, a daughter of Joseph Logan, of Jefferson township, and granddaughter of David Logan, one of the pioneers of that subdivision. They have three children, as follows: Oliver; Harry, and Ralph. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics, he is an ardent Republican.

HENRY F. ADERHOLD was a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1805, was reared in his native land, and came to the United States in 1831, in the same vessel with John A. Roebling. He settled in Saxonburg, Butler county, in 1833, where he erected a hotel opposite the present school building, and was the first hotel keeper in the village. It was known as the Saxonburg Exchange, and will be remembered by many of the early settlers. He married Johanna Naiba, and to them were born thirteen children, six of whom are living, viz.: Henry; Albert; H. Harmon; Louisa, wife of Frederick Bauman; Amelia, wife of Emil Pfabe, and Cecelia, widow of Washington Warnick. The father died January 7, 1879, and the mother, March 8, 1863, aged fifty-seven years.

ALBERT ADERHOLD, second son of Henry F. and Johanna Aderhold, was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, June 19, 1842. His birth occurred in the first hotel erected in that village, and he was reared to the duties of hotel life. He also worked upon his father's farm, and has continued to follow agriculture since attaining his majority, being now the owner of a farm containing 120 acres. He has also an interest in several oil wells upon his farm, and is quite a prosperous man. Mr. Aderhold was married, February 22, 1870, to Mary Severing. Her father, Henry Severing, was born February 4, 1802, at Hanover, Osnabrekan, served in the German army, and then immigrated to the United States, enlisted in the army and served under Capt. W. T. Sherman, in the Seminole war. He died April 7, 1888. Mrs. Aderhold's mother's name was Mary Katel, also a native of Germany. Three children are the fruits of Mr. Aderhold's marriage, viz.: William; Charles, and Anna. His wife died in April, 1885. Mr. Aderhold is an adherent of the Democratic party, and has filled many of the local offices in his township. He is a member of the K. O. T. M.

FRANCIS LAUBE, SR., was a native of Saxony, Germany, born February 14, 1819, son of Nicholas and Fredericka (Hoffman) Laube, natives of the same place. His father was a brewer, and Francis learned that trade before coming to the United States in 1835. He traveled for two years in this country with a theatrical troupe, settled at Saxonburg, Butler county, in 1837, established a brewery and carried on that business for nearly thirty years. From 1865 to 1869 he was engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of the Union Hotel, and in 1875 he purchased the Michel property, which he rebuilt and remodeled and opened as the Hotel Laube. He was proprietor of this house until 1885, when he sold it to his son Francis and retired from business. Mr. Laube was married in 1850, to Fredericka Hoffman, a native of Saxony, born April 1, 1821. Eight children were born to this union, three of whom are living, viz.: Malvena; Ida,



Theo. Heubold

and Francis. Josephine died June 18, 1894. Mr. Laube died July 31, 1894, and Mrs. Laube, October 15, 1893.

FRANCIS LAUBE, only son of Francis and Fredericka Laube, was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, April 2, 1852, attended the public schools of the borough, and learned the brewing business with his father. He continued with him in the hotel business down to 1883, when he purchased the Hotel Laube from his father, and carried it on until December, 1890, when he sold it to C. J. Raube, since which time he has been engaged in contracting for stone paving and sidewalks. In 1892 he removed to Butler, where he now resides. In December, 1893, he became a partner in the Freeport planing mill. On October 8, 1873, he married Mary Dunmeyer, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, where she was born January 22, 1855. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Richard; Lydia; Ella, and Josephine. Mr. Laube is a Democrat, in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANDREW DRESHER was a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1813, there married Fredericka Sengle, a native of the same place, and came to Saxonburg, Butler county, in 1836. They had a family of three children when they came to this county, and three were born after their coming. Their names are as follows: Christina, who married Henry Muder; Hannah, who married Henry Edgar; Henry; William; Pauline, wife of Joseph Kohnfelder, and Harmon, deceased. Mr. Dresher was a carpenter, and followed that business until his death, in 1862. His wife survived him until 1886. They were among the organizers of the German Lutheran church at Saxonburg.

WILLIAM DRESHER, second son of Andrew and Fredericka Dresher, was born at Saxonburg, Butler county, June 15, 1838, learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and also served an apprenticeship to the wagonmaker's trade. He has carried on the latter business at Saxonburg for many years, and has the only wagon shop in the borough at the present time. Mr. Dresher was married in 1862, to Dora Bohn, a native of Germany, born September 8, 1842. Her father, Christopher Bohn, came to this country in 1848, and is a farmer and a musician. Six children have been born to this union: Ella, deceased; Edmund; Lydia, wife of Henry Lang; Charles; Wanda, and Emma. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Dresher is a Democrat. He served in the army during the Rebellion, as a member of Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for ten months. He has been a member of the borough council of Saxonburg, and is connected with the K. of P.

DR. E. B. MERSHON, of Saxonburg, was born at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1849, son of Daniel H. and Mary (Fiscus) Mershon, the former of French, and the latter of German ancestry. To them were born two sons and one daughter, all living and prosperous, viz.: Emma H., wife of Thomas McKelvy, a resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Dr. H. L. Mershon, now located at New Kensington, Westmoreland county, and Dr. E. B. His father was a leading merchant of Youngstown for many years, was prominently identified with the militia of the county and district and took an active part in public affairs. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and engaged in teaching, devoting his spare moments to the study

of medicine. In 1868 he abandoned teaching and devoted his whole time to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Dickson, Sr., a leading practitioner of Pittsburg. In 1872-73 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1876-77 at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, New York, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1877. He also spent considerable time at several of the city hospitals, and there received much practical knowledge not obtainable from other sources. Dr. Mershon began his professional career at Youngstown. He also practiced in Buffalo, New York, but his health failing him he was compelled to abandon city life, and about 1877 located at Saxonburg, where for the past seventeen years he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Butler county. He was married September 14, 1887, to Laura H. Graham, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Ash) Graham, natives of Forward township, where the Grahams were among the first settlers. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, a son, Edward B. Jr., is living. Dr. Mershon is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, and has been very successful in his practice. He is a man of liberal ideas and ranks among the prominent and substantial citizens of the county.

JOHN SACHS, lumber dealer, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1855, son of Frederick and Johanna (Greenert) Sachs, natives of Saxony, Germany. His father was a carpenter, learned his trade in Berlin, and immigrated to Saxonburg, Butler county, in 1852, where he married Johanna Greenert, who came to this country with her parents in 1837. In 1857 Frederick Sachs located at Jefferson Centre, in Jefferson township, where he followed farming and carpentering. In April, 1891, he removed to the borough of Saxonburg, where both he and wife reside. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked with him until 1876, when he became a partner. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Charles Wetzels, as builders and lumber dealers, which still exists. Mr. Sachs was married July 24, 1877, to Caroline Steinhauser, a daughter of Gottlieb Steinhauser, of Jefferson township. Her mother was Johanna Raabe, a sister of Christian Raabe, and her parents came from Saxony, Germany, to the United States, in 1849. Her father died July 16, 1890, aged seventy-eight years. Her mother still survives at a ripe old age. Mr. Sachs has a family of four children, as follows: Clara, born May 30, 1878; Amelia, October 1, 1881; Ida, deceased, and Lenetta, born May 24, 1892. The family are members of the German Reformed church. Politically, Mr. Sachs is a Democrat, has served in the borough council and also as chief Burgess of Saxonburg, and for several years has filled the office of school director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the K. O. T. M.

FREDERICK OWENS was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born in 1826, there grew to maturity, and, in 1844, married Mary Harper, also a native of Ireland, born in 1828. In 1848 they immigrated to New York, thence proceeded to New Orleans, and located in Allegheny City in 1850, where Mr. Owens went into the commission business on the site of the West Penn depot. He was one of the first commission merchants in Allegheny, and transacted a large and lucrative business. During the Rebellion he was under a contract to furnish salt and

dried apples to the Union army, and amassed a large fortune. He was the first man in Pittsburg to invest his means in government bonds, thus setting an example of confidence in the government during the dark days of civil strife. He owned a fine farm at Saxonburg, Butler county, and much other valuable real estate in various places. Mr. Owens was a staunch Republican, and although an active member of the party, he had no inclination to hold office. He was a charitable man and contributed freely towards the support of the poor. For twenty-five years preceding his death, he was a member of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. By his marriage to Mary Harper, he became the father of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary Jane, wife of John Galley; Lizzie, wife of Samuel Morrison; Sarah, wife of Ephron Black; Bella, wife of E. H. Becker, and Julia. Mr. Owens retired from business in 1878, and died at his residence in Allegheny, April 13, 1892. During the war he was instrumental in raising several regiments for the Union army, and was imbued with very commendable patriotism. Mr. Owens was a gentleman widely known and esteemed, and gave liberally of his means towards every worthy object. His summer residence was at Saxonburg, and he thus became interested in Butler county.

JOSEPH W. MCKEE, dentist, was born in Plum Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1843, son of Thomas A. and Jane (Greenland) McKee. His grandfather was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to this country early in the present century, settling in Armstrong county. His father was born in the latter county, where he is still residing, being now almost eighty years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, obtained a common school education, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service. Upon the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted in Company M, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, participating in the many engagements in which his regiment took part. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1869, graduated in 1870, and in 1871 began practice at Elderton, Armstrong county. In 1872 he located at Saxonburg, Butler county, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession, being the only dentist in the borough. Dr. McKee was married March 1, 1866, to Pauline Woodward, a daughter of James G. and Lavina Woodward, and granddaughter of Judge Woodward, of Armstrong county. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Alice G.; Albert T., and Mary P. In politics, Dr. McKee is an independent voter, while in religion, he adheres to no particular denomination. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. All through life he has been an ardent admirer of secret societies, and at the present time is a member of the I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M., K. O. T. M., and the G. A. R., and holds responsible positions in most of these lodges.

WESTON W. LASHER, physician and surgeon, was born upon his father's farm in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1870, and is a son of Johnston and Nancy C. (Hall) Lasher, and a grandson of Abraham Lasher, a native of Armstrong county, born about 1809. Abraham was a farmer, married Margaret Gould, and became the father of twelve children. He died in 1885, and

his wife in 1888. They were members of the Church of God, in which society he filled the office of elder. Johnston Lasher was the fifth son in the family of Abraham Lasher; was born upon his father's homestead, in 1849; grew to manhood in Armstrong county, and in 1869 married Nancy C. Hall, a daughter of Weston Hall, of the same county. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom survive, viz.: Weston W.; Annie C.; Clara R., and Lawrence L. In 1883 the family removed to Phillipsburg, Beaver county, where they remained for four years, then located in Allegheny, where Mr. Lasher is engaged in the business of sewer building. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and completed his studies at Tarentum Academy; he afterwards commenced the study of medicine, attended lectures at the Baltimore Medical College and subsequently at West Penn Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1893. He took charge of the practice of his uncle, Dr. W. T. Hall, of Tarentum, during the latter's absence in Europe, and located at Saxonburg, Butler county, in August, 1893. Dr. Lasher was married December 15, 1890, to Eva Fyock, of Pittsburg, and has one son, Ralph C. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in public affairs. Since coming to Saxonburg, Dr. Lasher has succeeded in building up a good practice, and stands well among his professional brethren.

ELMER E. GRAHAM, principal of the Saxonburg public schools, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, April 19, 1864. He received his primary education in the schools of his native township, and subsequently attended the public schools of Butler and the Witherspoon Institute. In 1882 he commenced teaching in Butler, and afterwards taught in Buffalo, Summit and Middlesex townships. In the fall of 1888 he was appointed principal of the Saxonburg schools, which position he has since occupied to the entire satisfaction of the community. Mr. Graham was married May 6, 1891, to Ida Raabe, a daughter of Christian Raabe, of Saxonburg, and has one daughter, Viola, born March 21, 1893. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Butler, while his wife is an adherent of the Evangelical Protestant church. Mr. Graham has been quite active in local political affairs for several years, is a stanch Republican, and has been a member of the county committee at different times. He is connected with the K. of P., the Jr. O. U. A. M., the K. O. T. M., the O. T. W., and the I. O. O. F.

CHRISTIAN J. RAABE, son of the late Christian and Caroline (Schroth) Raabe, was born in Saxonburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1867. He received a practical education in the schools of the borough. In 1881 he went to Freeport and learned the barber's trade. In 1883 he returned to Saxonburg and opened a shop of his own, which he carried on until 1891, when he purchased the Hotel Laube, which he still conducts. Mr. Raabe is an active member of several lodges, belonging to the Encampment and Rebekah degrees, I. O. O. F.; K. of P., and W. of W. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and takes an active part in church affairs. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat. In 1892 he was a delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg, and in 1894 was one of the Democratic candidates for the legislature. June 20, 1889, he married Othelia, youngest daughter of the late E. A. Helmbold, of Saxon-

burg, to which union have been born three sons, viz.: Herbert, born July 8, 1890; Norman, July 15, 1892, and Ellsworth, December 27, 1893.

FREDERICK PFABE, proprietor of the Saxonburg Hotel, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, February 20, 1860, son of Henry J. and Wilhelmina (Hoffman) Pfabe of this township. His father died in 1885, and his mother in 1890, aged sixty-four and sixty-six years, respectively. Frederick was reared upon the homestead farm, and was subsequently employed upon the West Penn railroad. In 1890 he engaged in the hotel business in Saxonburg, since which time he has carried it on very successfully, Saxonburg being quite a well known summer resort for citizens from Pittsburg. Mr. Pfabe was married April 18, 1881, to Alwena Ruediger, and has three children, viz.: Lydia; Hattie, and Herbert. Politically, Mr. Pfabe is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of P., and the I. O. O. F.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, marble dealer, was born in Saxony, Germany, September 19, 1837, son of Christian Bauman and J. Christina Corning, natives of Germany. In 1838 his parents immigrated to Butler county, and settled on a farm in Jefferson township. His father was a carpenter, and worked at his trade in connection with farming, down to his death, October 20, 1883, aged eighty-four years. His mother died April 19, 1886, at the age of seventy-five years. Both were members of the German Lutheran church, and died in that faith. Frederick was reared upon a farm and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. At the age of eighteen he began to learn marble cutting, and engaged in business at Saxonburg in 1858, where he has been the only marble dealer for many years. On November 20, 1860, he married Louisa Aderhold, a daughter of Henry F. and Johanna Aderhold. She is a sister of Albert Aderhold, of Jefferson township, and was born in Saxonburg, July 12, 1840, her parents being natives of Germany, who settled in this locality in 1833. Ten children have been born to this union, as follows: William H.; Aaron L.; Charles E.; Harris E.; Clara E., deceased; Alice A.; Mary Emelie; Robert M.; Louis E., and Walter L. In February, 1865, Mr. Bauman enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. His brothers, Herman C., and Ernest A., were also soldiers in the Rebellion. John H. was the only brother not in the service. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, a Lutheran.

WILLIAM J. CHESNEY, contractor, was born in Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1843, son of John and Catherine (Stoner) Chesney. His father was a native of Ireland, and was brought by his parents to Chester county, Pennsylvania, when a year old, there grew to maturity, and removed with his mother to Lawrence county, where she died, his father having died in Chester county. William J. learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, and worked at that business until 1863, when he became employed in the oil fields, first as a laborer and then as a contractor in drilling wells, which business he has since followed successfully. Mr. Chesney located at Saxonburg in 1891, where he has resided for the past four years. He married Eunice Elizabeth Grimm, in February, 1872. She was born January 16, 1847, and is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Hammel) Grimm, of Columbiana

county, Ohio, where her father is an oil operator and merchant. She is the mother of five children, as follows: Lloyd, born November 10, 1872; May, October 3, 1875; Kitty, October 18, 1877; Maggie, March 3, 1880, and Willie, March 28, 1884. Mrs. Chesney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Chesney is a Republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is connected with the American Legion of Honor.

CHARLES WETZEL, builder, was born in Saxonburg borough, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1856, son of Gottfried and Caroline (Raabe) Wetzel, natives of Germany. Gottfried Wetzel came to this country in early manhood with his parents, was a wagonmaker, and among the early settlers of Butler county. He died in 1880; his widow is still a resident of the county. The subject of this sketch learned the wagonmaker's trade with his father, subsequently acquired the carpenter's trade and has been a carpenter and builder for several years, and also a dealer in lumber. He has recently erected for himself one of the most commodious residences in Saxonburg. Mr. Wetzel was married June 19, 1879, to Mary Seibert, a daughter of Conrad Seibert, a retired farmer. She was born October 3, 1856, and is the mother of four children: Albert, born January 7, 1888; Walter, born June 7, 1886; Howard, born January 31, 1890, and Della, born March 16, 1894. Mr. Wetzel is connected with the I. O. O. F., both Lodge and Encampment, and is also a member of the K. of P.

CHARLES PFEIFFER, merchant and liveryman, was born in Alsace, Germany, August 15, 1851, son of Anton and Elizabeth (Goetz) Pfeiffer, natives of Germany. His father was a cooper, and died in 1852. His mother died in 1865. In 1872 Mr. Pfeiffer came to the United States and settled in Pittsburg, where he worked at his trade, that of shoemaker, for eight years. He then came to Saxonburg, where he continued the same business until 1890, when he opened a flour and feed store, which he carried on in connection with a livery stable. He also operates the stage line between Saxonburg and the railroad station. Mr. Pfeiffer has been twice married; first to Amelia Glontz, to whom were born seven children. She died in 1887, and he was again married, to Mrs. Minnie A. Wagner, to which union have been born two children. Mr. Pfeiffer is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of P., and the K. O. T. M.

JAMES C. GRAY, gauger, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1853, son of William and Eleanor (Beck) Gray, the former of Irish and the latter of German nationality. The family came to Butler county about 1876 and located at Millerstown, where the father died at the age of seventy-two years. William and Eleanor Gray, were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Sarah, wife of William Turner; Charles C.; Carrie, wife of F. A. Sutton; William H.; Mary, deceased; Hannah J., wife of Thomas Moore; John W., and James C. At the age of fourteen the last mentioned began to work in the oil fields, and since 1887 he has been in the employ of the National Transit Company, being now their gauger for the thirty-third district, embracing Jefferson township and some adjoining territory. Mr. Gray was married August 26, 1875, to Hanna J. Ritchie, a native of Indiana county. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

HENRY LANG, blacksmith, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, October 21, 1803, son of John and Eva (Kroefenstine) Lang, natives of Brier, Germany. His father was born July 1, 1815, came to the United States in 1850, worked at his trade of blacksmith, in Pittsburg, until 1857, and then located at Saxonburg, Butler county, where he followed blacksmithing down to 1880, when he retired from business. John Lang is a son of Conrad Lang. Henry learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and assumed control of the business in 1880, upon the retirement of the latter, since which time he has continued in successful business. He has been quite prosperous, and has recently erected for himself one of the finest residences in the township. He is a member of the K. of P., and in politics, he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Lang married Lydia Dresher, in April, 1887. She is a daughter of William Dresher, of Saxonburg, and is the mother of one son, Elmer, born August 8, 1891. Mr. Lang and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

HENRY SEFTON was born in Antrim county, Ireland, and was reared to manhood in his native land. He immigrated to Pennsylvania when a young man, and in 1796 purchased a farm, then in Buffalo, but now in Clinton township, Butler county, containing 200 acres of unimproved land. The same year he married Jane Quinn, erected a cabin in the unbroken forest, and there the young couple began their married life. He was offered an adjoining tract for his rifle, but refused the offer, considering the rifle of more value than the land. He became the father of nine children, named as follows: Edward; James; John; Jane, who married Matthew Bicket; Henry; Mary Ann, who married Robert Cox, and for her second husband, David Logan; Catherine, who married William Logan; Ellen, and William, all of whom are dead. Mr. Sefton and wife were members of the Union church. He died in 1840, his wife surviving him several years. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards a Democrat, and filled the office of township collector and other minor positions.

EDWARD SEFTON, SR., was born on the homestead in what is now Clinton township, Butler county, September 10, 1802, was educated at a subscription school, and followed farming throughout his life. In 1827 he married Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of Robert Thompson, of Middlesex township, who became the mother of eight children, viz.: Edward; Jane; Robert; Esther, who married David Campbell, and afterwards Morris Craven; Eliza, who married John Westerman; Henry, deceased; Isabel, who married David Hazlett, and William. Mr. Sefton died in 1869, and his wife, September 12, 1887. They were members of the Seceder church, in which he filled the office of elder for twenty-five years. In early life he was a Whig, was afterwards a Republican, and filled the offices of school director and assessor in Clinton township.

EDWARD SEFTON was born in Penn township, Butler county, May 9, 1828, and is the eldest child of Edward and Elizabeth Sefton. He was reared upon the farm, learned the carpenter's trade, and follows that business in connection with farming. On April 20, 1852, he married Margaret Hay, a daughter of James Hay, of Middlesex township, to which union have been born ten children, as follows: Edward; James M.; John; David H.; Eliza J.; Maggie L.; William S.; Joseph M.; Robert, and Thomas. Mr. Sefton is a member of the United

Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has filled the offices of school director and road commissioner, and is one of the enterprising citizens of his township. On February 14, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eight Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Pittsburg, whence he went to Harrisburg, and was sent to Nashville, Tennessee. He remained at the latter point until September 11, and on his way home was taken sick at Cincinnati with typhoid fever, was brought on to Pittsburg, but did not recover for eight months. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, and then returned to his home.

WILLIAM LOVE, SR., was one of the early settlers of Clinton township, locating upon the Harvey farm in 1806. He was a native of Ireland, and came from Delaware to Butler county with his wife and family. He was married in Ireland to Martha Sorson. Several years after his settlement, he purchased 200 acres of land where his grandson, Samuel M., now lives, and here died in October, 1848, his wife having died the previous May. Both were buried in the Westminster graveyard. Their children were as follows: James, who died in early manhood; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Holsten; Rachel, who married George Kernahan; Robert, who married Sarah Holsten; William, who married Mary Thompson; Martha, who became the wife of James Kerr, and Elizabeth who married Samuel Trimble.

WILLIAM LOVE, son of William and Martha Love, was born in 1803, and came with his parents to Clinton township, Butler county, when three years old. Here he grew to manhood, and afterwards received 100 acres of the homestead from his father. He erected the brick house now occupied by George Wiske-man, spent his entire life in farming pursuits, and died on February 27, 1892. He married Mary Thompson, a daughter of Robert Thompson, who died January 1, 1885. Fourteen children were born to this union, as follows: Samuel M.; Isabel, deceased wife of Robert Speer; Thompson; Martha, wife of John W. Loech; Mary, wife of Francis Donaldson; Ann, wife of John E. Thompson; Rachel, deceased; James; William; Elizabeth; Nancy, wife of William Peaco; Robert; George, and Newton. Politically, Mr. Love was a Whig in early days, and later a Republican. He was first a member of the Seceder church, but upon the organization of the United Presbyterian denomination, he united with that society.

SAMUEL M. LOVE, eldest son of William and Mary Love, was born on April 7, 1830, in Clinton township. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business until 1893, in which year he settled on a portion of the old homestead. He married Mary J. Harbison, and they are the parents of the following children: H. W.; George H., deceased; Ella M.; Maggie J.; Inez, wife of George Wiskeman; James T.; Mary E.; Samuel H.; John H. K., deceased, and Charles A. Mr. Love is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

H. W. LOVE, eldest son of Samuel M. and Mary J. Love, was born February 16, 1853, in Clinton township, was reared on the homestead, and at the age of seventeen commenced learning the blacksmith's trade. He afterwards engaged in business at Saxonburg, and followed his trade until the spring of

1893, when he formed a partnership with W. A. Krumpe, under the firm name of Krumpe & Love, and began the manufacture of brick and tile. Their plant consists of three acres of pits, a building twenty-four by eighty, a brick machine with a capacity of 20,000 bricks a day, and 15,000 tiles, a kiln with a capacity of 50,000 bricks and 20,000 tiles, all operated by a twenty-five horse power engine. They give employment to six men. Mr. Love married Lizzie Krumpe, a daughter of C. Krumpe, and has two children, Charles and Ira. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M., and in politics, he is a Republican.

W. A. KRUMPE, son of Charles and Kate (Bauer) Krumpe, was born December 9, 1869, in Clinton township, and was reared upon a farm. At the age of seventeen he became a salesman for the McCormick Reaper Company, which business he followed until the spring of 1893, when he formed a partnership with H. W. Love, under the firm name of Krumpe & Love, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. He is a member of the Lutheran church, is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

JAMES LOVE, a native of Ireland, born in 1790, came to Butler county, in 1816, leaving his wife in Ireland, and settled in Buffalo, now Clinton township. His uncle, William Love, had previously settled in the township, and it is believed he induced James to come to the United States. He was a son of Samuel and Betsey Love, who came from Ireland with James' wife, some two years later, and settled on a small farm in Clinton township. Two other sons, Samuel and Robert, came with their parents. Samuel located in Jefferson township, and Robert in Washington county. The subject of this sketch was a weaver, and followed his trade in Clinton township, in connection with farming. He first settled on the farm now owned by George Maizland, but in 1824 purchased the property, now comprising the home of W. W. Armstrong, his son-in-law. It contained 200 acres, and was originally settled by John Heckart, and John Snyder. This farm he improved, and spent the remaining years of his life thereon, dying in 1857. Mr. Love, was a very social, genial man, and played on the fiddle for the amusement of his neighbors, having brought the instrument from his native land. He possessed considerable enterprise and took an active interest in the development of his adopted home. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Hutchison, who became the mother of the following children: James, born in Ireland, and died on the homestead in 1890; Samuel, who died in 1857; John, a resident of Clinton township; George, who lives on the old farm; William, who died in Missouri; Obadiah, who died in Clinton township, in 1893; Mary Ann, deceased wife of William Heckart; Robert, a resident of Westmoreland county, and Sarah J., wife of W. W. Armstrong, of Allegheny. Mrs. Love survived her husband twenty years, and died in 1877. They were members of the Covenantant church, and connected with the Lovejoy congregation. In harmony with his religious convictions, Mr. Love took no interest in political matters.

GEORGE LOVE, son of James and Nancy Love, was born on the farm first settled by his father, in 1824, but was reared upon the second homestead. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until their

decease. He afterwards purchased the farm, and owned it until 1889, then sold it to his brother-in-law, W. W. Armstrong, and purchased the William Walker farm, but still resides upon the old homestead. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, a genial, intelligent gentleman, and one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the township.

JAMES CRISWELL was born in the City of Derry, Ireland, in 1791, there grew to manhood, and in 1819, made up his mind to come to the United States. After a stormy voyage across the Atlantic in the ship "Constellation," occupying some thirty days, the vessel was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and the passengers lost everything except the clothes upon their backs. From St. John's, New Brunswick, Mr. Criswell worked his passage to Philadelphia, and walked from that city to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was glad to get work on a farm at four dollars and fifty cents per month, and take his pay in trade. Here he met and married, in 1825, Jane Brownlow, a native of Derry county, Ireland, born in 1804. She came with her parents to Philadelphia, and thence by wagon to Washington county, Pennsylvania. They had to pay seven dollars and fifty cents in gold per 100 pounds for their baggage transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and she, too, was weighed and charged for at the same rate, her parents walking the whole distance to save expense, and spending fourteen days on the journey. In 1830 Mr. Criswell purchased a farm from Hugh Davis, of Allegheny, containing "200 acres more or less," lying in Clinton township, Butler county, for which he paid \$500. When the tract was afterwards surveyed it was found to contain 240 acres. There were some four acres cleared and a small log cabin, with puncheon flooring and a door made of sawed boards, with wooden hinges, in fact one of those old fashioned structures so common in pioneer days. Mr. Criswell resided upon this farm forty years, dying April 30, 1870. His wife died on August 11, 1882. They reared a family of six sons and three daughters, and three children died in infancy. The oldest, William, was born in Washington county, February 13, 1829, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Allegheny, and resides in that city; James, born January 27, 1831, resides at Sharpsburg; Letitia, born October 17, 1832, married Moses Marshall in 1854, and died in Kansas, March 19, 1894; Thomas, born August 15, 1834, went west with his sister Letitia and her husband, followed the lumber business down to the war, served in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, and now resides at West Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Robert, born October 11, 1836; Eliza Jane, born November 28, 1837, married John C. Norris, of Clinton township, and died November 8, 1862; Joseph, born April 7, 1840, remained on the homestead with his parents, until August 11, 1861, then enlisted in Captain McLaughlin's company, served until the close of the war, and now resides in Butler township; John A., born February 25, 1842, served in Captain Hutchison's Company, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and is now a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania; Robert Ross, born December 12, 1845, who also served in Captain Hutchison's company, and is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Erie, and Susannah Belle, born October 4, 1849, married John Burtner, and resides in Clinton township. All of the children except the eldest were born upon the old homestead in Clinton township.

THOMAS WESTERMAN was born in Manchester, England, December 11, 1809, there grew to manhood and learned the machinist's trade. He immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Allegheny City, where he continued to work at his trade. In 1832 he married Hannah Tenant, a daughter of William Tenant, and in 1839 purchased a farm of 100 acres in Clinton township, Butler county, upon which he settled the same year. Both he and wife resided here the balance of their lives. He died August 16, 1887, and his wife, November 9, 1871. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: William T.; John H.; Thomas; Mary A., who married Harrison Norris; George R.; Henry J.; Sarah J.; Edward; Hannah B., who married Perry McCall, and Eliza E., who married Seth Mead. Mr. Westerman was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

EDWARD WESTERMAN was born in Clinton township, Butler county, August 2, 1851, and is the youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Westerman. He was reared upon the farm, assisting his parents with the home duties, and received a common school education. In January, 1875, he married Emma C. Burtner, a daughter of William Burtner, of Clinton township, and they are the parents of the following children: Ethel M.; Ella M.; Margaret E.; William P.; Sarah E.; Emily E.; Philip R.; James R.; Hannah, and Cora. Mr. Westerman is a Republican.

STEWART MONTGOMERY was a native of Derry county, Ireland, and immigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1831, and settled in Pine township, Allegheny county, where his son Samuel had preceded him. He subsequently removed to West Deer township, settling close to the Butler line, where he purchased 100 acres of land and spent the remaining years of his life thereon, dying about 1859. He was married in Ireland to Jane Patterson, to whom were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Stewart, who lived and died in Ireland; Samuel; John; Archibald; Elizabeth, who married George Ewing; Thomas, who died in Allegheny county, in 1894, and Margaret J., a resident of the same county. The others all died in Clinton township. Mr. Montgomery was an early member of Pine Creek United Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, eldest son of Stewart and Jane Montgomery, was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1803, grew to manhood in his native land, and immigrated to the United States in 1827. The following year he settled in Pine township, Allegheny county, subsequently removing to Pittsburg, where he followed the brickmaker's trade until 1847, in which year he purchased 224 acres of land in Clinton township, Butler county. Here he settled and remained until 1858, when he removed to Pittsburg, and died in that city in 1865. Mr. Montgomery was married in Ireland, in 1827, to Eleanor Bard, who died in Pittsburg, in 1880. Five children were born to this union, viz.: John; Mary J., wife of Thomas Watson; Archibald, and Samuel, both deceased, and Margaret, deceased wife of James Harrison. Mr. Montgomery was a member of Pine Creek United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, eldest son of Samuel and Eleanor Montgomery, was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1827, and was reared in Pittsburg. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the brickmaker's trade, which he followed until 1847, then came with his father to Butler county, and in 1857

located on a farm in West Deer township, Allegheny county. He afterwards purchased 108 acres of the old homestead in Clinton township, erected buildings, and has since been engaged in farming. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following engagements: Bridgewater, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Mount Jackson, and Waynesboro, close to Winchester, Virginia, and was discharged on June 12, 1865. In politics, Mr. Montgomery is a Republican, has served as school director for ten years, and filled other township offices. He is a member of James Harvey Post, G. A. R. He married Catherine Flick, a daughter of Henry Flick, who has borne him the following children: Samuel; Henry F.; Emma E.; Mary E., wife of R. E. Morrow; George W.; Albert; Harvey C.; Margaret J., wife of Thomas Morrow; William H., and Bertha E. Mr. Montgomery is one of the enterprising farmers of his township.

HENRY HALSTEAD was born in Lancastershire, England, April 24, 1809, the son of Robert Halstead. He was reared in his native country, and was a calico printer by trade. In 1832 he came to Philadelphia, and thence removed to Pittsburg, where he was engaged in peddling notions until 1838. In that year he purchased a farm at Sarversville, in Buffalo township, where he remained until 1846, and then bought and settled upon the farm where his son John now resides. He developed the coal deposits upon this farm, opening three banks, and carried on an extensive business for some years. He died June 5, 1886. He was married in England to Jane Martin, a daughter of James Martin, and their children are named as follows: Margaret, wife of Samuel Snyder; John; Martha, wife of Martin Hartung; James, deceased; Jane, deceased wife of William Sheppard; Henry H.; Mary A., wife of Jacob Hartung; Isabel, deceased wife of Milo Johnson, and Samuel M., of Kansas. Mrs. Halstead died on November 5, 1888. In politics, he was a Democrat until 1856, when he became a Republican.

JOHN HALSTEAD, eldest son of Henry and Jane Halstead, was born April 7, 1835, and was reared in Pittsburg, and in Butler county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and served three years, participating in all the engagements of his regiment up to the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded and sent to the hospital at York, Pennsylvania. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and returned to his home in Clinton township. He subsequently embarked in the hotel business in Allegheny, but returned to the farm and is now engaged in farming and mining on the homestead. He married Sarah A. Hazlett, and their children are as follows: James H. O.; John L. M.; Franklin W. H.; Etta A. M.; Jane E. B.; Sarah M. P., and Samuel E. E., deceased. Mr. Halstead is a member of Butler Camp, Number 45, U. V. L., also of James Harvey Post, Number 514, G. A. R.

HENRY H. HALSTEAD, son of Henry and Jane Halstead, was born near Sarversville, Butler county, March 18, 1843, was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. In February, 1864, he again enlisted, in Company F, Independent Light Artillery, and served until June 26, 1865. A few months after his enlistment he was

detached for duty under General Hunter, in the Shenandoah valley, and remained there until the war closed. Returning home, he engaged in droving for the Pittsburg market, was next engaged in coal mining for nine years, and in 1875 purchased his present farm of 107 acres, in Clinton township, upon which he has made all of the improvements. Mr. Halstead was married in November, 1866, to Sarah Griffith, a daughter of Joseph Griffith, of Allegheny county, and has five children, viz.: Eliza J.; James G.; Joseph C.; Albert H. S., and Everet J. II. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, has served as school director for nine years, and is quite an ardent supporter of the public schools. He is a member of Emery Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church, and is connected with James Harvey Post, G. A. R. He is one of the leading farmers and public-spirited citizens of his township.

WILLIAM MORRISON was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, about 1820, son of Matthew Morrison, a native of Mifflin county, born March 14, 1797. Matthew Morrison married a Miss Howe, who was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1801. He died September 14, 1867, and his wife, August 26, 1882, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. After arriving at manhood, William Morrison came to Butler county. In 1847 he married Martha Stewart, of Lawrence county, and carried on a wagon factory in the borough of Butler for several years. He finally moved to Penn township, where he purchased fifty acres of land, and died upon his farm in 1867. During the Rebellion he served in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and had charge of the magazine. Mr. Morrison was the father of nine children, viz.: Robert A.; John H.; Elizabeth E., who married Robert Critchlow; Charles W.; James C.; Joseph S.; Harriet L., who married William Wood; Nancy, who married William Enrick, and William M., deceased. The family were connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which society Mr. Morrison served as Sabbath school superintendent. In politics, he was a Republican.

CHARLES W. MORRISON was born in Butler borough, Butler county, July 27, 1856, son of William and Martha Morrison. His education was obtained in the common schools, and his whole attention has been devoted to farming. On July 4, 1877, he married Jennie Williams, a daughter of Morgan Williams, of Allegheny county. They are the parents of the following children: Martha M.; William M.; Charles R.; Clarence W.; Lila I.; Harry T.; Alti I., and Olive E. In 1889 Mr. Morrison purchased the Criswell farm, containing 145 acres, where he has since resided. He also owns a farm in Penn township, and has been a successful oil operator for many years. In politics, he is a Republican, and one of the enterprising citizens of his township.

CHARLES BOICE was born in Buffalo, New York, October 24, 1840, son of Isaac Boice, a native of Brunswick, New Jersey. His father was a sailor, and about 1835, was married to Rosanna Rogers, of Buffalo, where he was working at his trade. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Cornelius, deceased; William, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota; Leonard; John H., deceased; Charles, and Eliza A., deceased. The mother died in Buffalo in 1861, and her husband removed to Pithole, Venango county, in 1864, thence to Hunter's Point, New York, and then to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1880.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and learned the plumber's and gas fitter's trade, at which he worked in Buffalo until his removal to Plumer, Venango county, in 1863. He afterwards worked at Pithole for six years, and for the following six years had charge of the Empire Oil Works, at Hunter's Point, New York, whence he removed to Etna, Allegheny county. In 1881 he settled in Clinton township, Butler county, where he has since resided. Mr. Boice has been twice married. In March, 1864, he married Susan Overheim, a daughter of Daniel Overheim, of Plumer, Venango county, who bore him six children, viz.: Sarah F.; William; Daniel; John H., and Elizabeth, both deceased, and Charles. Mrs. Boice died February 21, 1875, and he was again married, November 29, 1880, to Sarah Overheim, a sister of his first wife. He has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics, is a Republican. Mr. Boice is superintendent of the Natural Gas Company, Limited, which position he has filled for nearly nineteen years.

JAMES SIMPSON, son of William and Mary (Moffat) Simpson, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, April 6, 1837. He was educated in a private school, and learned the butcher's trade in his native land. In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, and followed carpet weaving in Philadelphia for some years. He then found employment in the iron mills of Pittsburg, which business he followed for sixteen years. In 1878 he moved to his present farm of 100 acres, in Clinton township, Butler county, upon which he has erected new improvements. He married Mary J. Park, and has four children, viz.: John P.; Hannah Q.; Mary M., and Bessie R. Mr. Simpson is a member of Deer Creek United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

CHARLES PFABE was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, October 8, 1846, and is a son of Henry Pfabe. He was educated in the common schools, was reared upon a farm, and learned the carriage maker's trade in Pittsburg, which he followed for three years. He then found employment as a tool dresser in the oil fields, which he followed for several years. In 1883 he purchased a farm in Clinton township, containing 116 acres, upon which he has since resided engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Pfabe married Sophia Miller, a daughter of George Miller, of Saxon Station, Winfield township, and has five children, viz.: Howard J.; Frank A.; Tilmer H.; Walter W., and Sadie E. In his religious views, he is an adherent of the Lutheran church. His farm is one of the well improved places of the township, and he is a progressive and esteemed citizen.

ROBERT BROWN was the first settler of what is now Penn township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was born in New Jersey, in 1779, son of Caleb Brown, who subsequently located near Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, where Robert grew to manhood. In 1797 Robert came to Penn township, Butler county, built a small log cabin in the primitive forest, in the southwest part of that subdivision, and commenced the work of making a home. His parents afterwards came here, and ended their days at the home of their son. Robert was married here to Ruth Rathbun, a daughter of Clark Rathbun, also a pioneer of Penn township, and of a family of sixteen children, born to this union, thirteen grew to maturity, as follows: Caleb; Clark; John; Robert; Nathan; Sarah; Abigail; Rhoda; Elizabeth; Ann; Clarissa; Lydia, and Caroline

Matilda. The last named is the only one now living. Robert Brown was a justice of the peace in Penn township for twenty five years, and was a class leader and steward in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died upon his farm in 1853, and his wife in 1850.

NATHAN BROWN was born upon the homestead in Penn township, in 1816, and received a good education. He taught school in early manhood, and was an examiner of teachers for the township. He was also a professor of music, and was one of the well known citizens of that locality down to his death. He married Sarah A. Coe, of Portage county, Ohio, and became the father of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth C.; Milton R.; Harriet, deceased; Rosaline, wife of William Copely; Hamlin; Clara, wife of Isaac Andrews; Anna, wife of Calvin Glasgow, and Melissa, wife of Austin Meals. Nathan Brown died October 26, 1891, and his wife, October 17, 1889. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held several offices at different periods. Politically, Mr. Brown was a Republican, filled the office of school director for several years, and served as prothonotary of Butler county one term, to which office he was elected in 1857.

MILTON R. BROWN, eldest son of Nathan and Sarah A. Brown, was born upon his father's farm, in Penn township, Butler county, December 9, 1848. He attended common schools in boyhood, learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades, and followed that calling for eighteen years. He is now living upon the old homestead, engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Critchlow, a daughter of John L. Critchlow, of Forward township, and has four children: Ezra F.; Martha A.; Almeda G., and Ruth E. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now filling the offices of trustee and steward. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and has filled the office of township auditor.

JOHN DODDS, a native of Ireland, known for many years as "Squire Dodds," immigrated to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, lived there for eight years, and in 1808 came to Butler county and purchased several hundred acres of land in what is now Penn township. He located near the present site of Brownsdale, but some years later settled on the farm where his grandson, David B. Dodds, now resides. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a man of excellent qualities, and served as justice of the peace for many years. His children were as follows: James; John; Joseph; Josiah; Jesse B.; William, and Adam, all of whom are dead. He moved his family and goods from Cumberland county with one horse hitched between two poles, the ends of the latter dragging on the ground. This was known as a "slide car." He brought with him some pits of English cherries, which he planted upon his farm, and thus introduced this fruit into the pioneer settlement. Mr. Dodds was one of the founders of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, as well as the church, at Brownsdale. He died in 1862, at an advanced age.

WILLIAM DODDS, son of John Dodds the pioneer, was born on the homestead farm in Penn township, Butler county, April 23, 1814, and died September 21, 1872. Soon after reaching his majority he purchased a farm near Brownsdale, now owned by W. J. Burton, upon which he erected a brick resi-

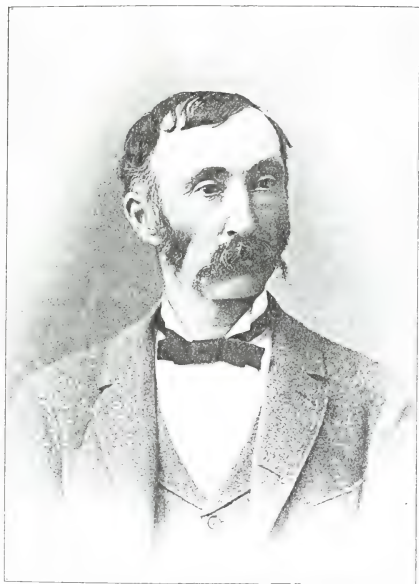
dence, manufacturing the bricks on his farm. He married Martha J. Douthett, a daughter of Benjamin Douthett, one of the pioneers of Forward township, January 2, 1843, and became the father of nine children, viz.: Emma; William J., who died at Camp Copeland, while serving in the Union army; Mary M.; Benjamin F.; Findley B., of Penn township; Maggie A.; Robert; David L. (the last three of whom are dead), and Joseph. Mr. Dodds was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican. Mrs. Dodds was again married September 26, 1876, to H. B. Weisz, who died at the home of his daughter in Zelienople. Mrs. Weisz is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and resides in Butler.

FINDLEY B. DODDS, son of William and Martha J. Dodds, was born upon the homestead farm in Penn township, Butler county, June 3, 1853, was reared a farmer, but subsequently learned the carpenter's and stairbuilder's trade, which he followed for a few years. He then located upon his present farm in Penn township, which contains seventy acres, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. On March 20, 1879, he married Belle M. Waldron, a daughter of Hon. W. S. Waldron, of Forward township. Mr. Dodds is a Republican, and has served as collector and assessor in his township. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, to which denomination his father and grandfather belonged.

ADAM DODDS, youngest son of John Dodds, the pioneer of the family in Butler county, was born April 16, 1816, in Penn township, Butler county, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He inherited the homestead, and followed farming the balance of his days, dying in 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Margaret Sutton, and their son, David B., resides upon the homestead farm. Mr. Dodds was a good neighbor and an excellent citizen, was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. In politics, he was a Republican, though he took very little interest in political affairs.

DAVID B. DODDS, son of Adam and Margaret Dodds, was born upon his present farm in Penn township, September 20, 1850, and has always resided thereon. He received a common school education, and has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married Mary M. Bartley, a daughter of Williamson Bartley. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Adam; Williamson; Clara, and James. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Dodds is an ardent Republican.

JOHN WELSH was a native of Ireland, came to America about 1770, when a mere lad, grew to manhood in this country, and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, being shot through the body at the battle of Brandywine, from which wound, however, he recovered. After the war closed with the triumph of the Colonies and the establishment of independence, he settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He came to Butler county about 1800, purchased a tract of land containing 250 acres in what is now Connoquenessing township, built his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, and began the work of making a home for himself and family. He lived to see the country thickly settled, and to enjoy the satisfaction of a well improved homestead, upon which he died at a very advanced age. His children were as follows: William; James; Thomas;



Henry C Webb

John; Mrs. Susan Brandon; Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon, and Mrs. Morrow. The sons served in the War of 1812, and, like their father, were patriotic and liberty-loving citizens.

JAMES WELSH, son of John Welsh, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 1785, and came with his parents to Butler county when he was about fifteen years of age. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, which he inherited upon the death of the latter, and throughout his life he was one of the well-known farmers of Connoquenessing township. He died upon the old homestead in 1878, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. He was married three times and had children by each marriage. His last wife was Eliza Mallison, who died in 1868, at the age of fifty-six years. The parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which faith they lived and died. Mr. Welsh was a stanch Republican from the formation of that party, prior to which he was a Whig.

HENRY C. WELSH, son of James and Mary (Mallison) Welsh, was born on the old homestead in Connoquenessing township, and was reared beneath the parental roof. The farm is now the property of Henry C. and an older brother. He has followed farming since early manhood, and has also been interested in oil producing, several wells having been put down on the old farm. In 1891 Mr. Welsh purchased his present farm in Penn township, located upon it in 1892, and has erected a fine residence and other buildings since that time. It was known as the Felix H. Negley farm, contains 100 acres, and is one of the best improved places in the township. Mr. Welsh was married November 14, 1883, to Lizzie S. Brown, a daughter of Joseph Brown, of Penn township, to which union have been born four children, viz.: Lucile; Clara B.; Stella E., and James E. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Welsh is a stanch Republican.

JOHN KENNEDY, SR., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1751, and was a son of John Kennedy, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, born in 1722. His mother was a Miss Murray, a relative of Regent Murray of Scotland, and soon after their marriage, in 1748, they immigrated to Baltimore. Our subject received a good education, and followed school teaching in early manhood. He enlisted in the Revolutionary war, served under Washington until its close, and drew a pension from the government to the time of his death, in 1835. He was married in 1786, and was the father of ten children, nine of whom are dead, named as follows: Sarah; Hannah; Catherine; James; John; Mary; Jacob; Margaret, and Elizabeth. Jane is the only survivor of the family. He removed with his family from Baltimore to the site of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in 1801 settled in what is now Winfield township, Butler county, where the remaining years of his life were passed.

JOHN KENNEDY was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1794, and came with his parents to Butler county when about seven years old. He grew to maturity upon the old homestead in Winfield township, and endured the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. He served in the War of 1812, was a justice of the peace, and also filled the office of county commissioner. In 1832 he purchased a farm in Penn township, where he resided until his death.

In 1822 he married Ann C. Smith, of Allegheny county, who bore him nine children, viz.: John Q. A., of Butler; Henry, and James, both deceased; Barbara, deceased wife of Barney Stepp; William; Jacob; Margaret, wife of John C. Emerick; Nancy, and Hamilton C., who was killed at Fair Oaks. Mr. Kennedy died January 4, 1869, and his wife, August 12, 1859. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, son of John and Ann C. Kennedy, was born in Winfield township, Butler county, September 15, 1831, and removed with his parents to Penn township the following year, where he grew to maturity. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it for twelve years, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming. He married Matilda Graham, a daughter of Robert Graham, of Penn township, and is the father of ten children, viz.: William J.; Ann C., wife of P. E. Gaveren; Charles; Lulu M., wife of Morris Flachner; Clara, wife of E. W. Robbins; Clyde; George; Ada; Eva, and Francis M. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which society Mr. Kennedy has served as steward and trustee. He has also served on the school board of his township, and in politics, is an ardent Republican.

ROBERT MARTIN came from Ireland with his parents, William and Elizabeth Martin, to Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, where his parents died at ripe old ages. Robert became quite prominent in that locality during pioneer days, was a justice of the peace for nearly forty years, also commissioner and auditor of the county. He served in the War of 1812 under Gen. David Mead, the founder of Meadville, as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia. In 1808 he married Kesiah McClure, who died in 1843. He survived her four years, dying in 1847. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: William C.; Abdiel C.; Robert; John; James; Mrs. Jane Dodds, and Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson.

JAMES MARTIN, youngest son of Robert and Kesiah Martin, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1818, and died in 1892. He married Margaret Anderson, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States with her parents when a child six years of age. Nine children were born to this union, eight of whom are living, viz.: Alice, wife of Samuel Dunbar, of Pittsburgh; William T., who was born in Connoquenessing township, September 9, 1851, and is a farmer in Penn township; Benton O., a contractor and bricklayer, of Allegheny; Jennie, wife of Albert Wible, of Penn township; Maggie, wife of Albert Starr, of the same township; Robert H., of Allegheny; Aggie, and Frank C. of Allegheny. Mr. Martin removed to Penn township, in 1865, purchasing what was known as the Wise farm, near Maharg, containing 120 acres, where he resided until his death. His widow resides with her son, William T., upon the homestead. The latter is a justice of the peace, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT HARBISON was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1807, son of William Harbison, a native of Ireland who first located in Middlesex township, Butler county, in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, and later removed to Jefferson township, where he settled

and improved a farm. William was a soldier in the War of 1812. He had three sons, viz.: William, who spent his life upon the old homestead in Jefferson township, and filled the office of county commissioner; Robert, who settled on a farm adjoining his father's, and Matthew, who located in Oakland township. Robert received his education in a subscription school, learned the shoemaker's trade in youth, and followed that vocation all his life. He married Susan Ekas, a daughter of John Ekas, of Buffalo township, about 1847, to which union were born ten children, as follows: John; Mary; William; Sarah; Thomas; Daniel; Robert H.; Catherine; Joseph, and Susan. The survivors of this family are William; Robert H.; Joseph, and Susan. Mr. Harbison died March 28, 1874.

ROBERT H. HARBISON, son of Robert and Susan Harbison, was born upon the homestead farm, in Jefferson township, Butler county, December 29, 1843. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but the regiment having a surplus beyond the required number, he with the others were formed into a provisional regiment, known as the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, in which he served in Company B. Towards the close of March, 1864, the regiment went to Washington, D. C., thence to Alexandria, where it guarded provision trains to Brandy Station, and there joined the Army of the Potomac, marched to Mine Run, and took part in the first battle of the Wilderness. After the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Gaines Mill, and Cold Harbor, the regiment crossed the James river, and occupied the first line of works in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864. It took part in the first attack on the second line of works, on the evening of the 17th, and captured and held that line, until the miné explosion, July 30, 1864. It was in all of the succeeding engagements down to the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox. Mr. Harbison was honorably discharged from the service, at Philadelphia, June 29, 1865. Returning to Butler county, he resumed his farm duties, and was married February 26, 1867, to Lucinda Dixon, a daughter of James L. Dixon, of Penn township. Six children have been born to this union, viz.: James T., deceased; Albert L.; George C.; Mary A.; Oswell B., and Emma O. Politically, Mr. Harbison is a Republican.

JAMES L. DIXON was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and is a son of William Dixon, and a grandson of Thomas Dixon, who came from Ireland to Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and purchased 400 acres of land from the government, located in what is now Penn township. His father was a man of good education, and lived in Pittsburg for many years, returning to Butler county in 1819, and settling on a portion of the land purchased by Thomas Dixon. After coming to Butler county he taught school for many years, and filled the office of justice of the peace for a long period. William Dixon and wife were the parents of nine children, and spent their lives upon the homestead farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. James L. Dixon married Mary McCandless, who died in 1876, at the age of fifty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination Mr. Dixon also belongs.

WINFIELD SCOTT DIXON was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, April 17, 1858, son of James L. and Mary Dixon. He was reared upon a farm, and now owns the land entered by his great-grandfather. He married Annie L. Balph, a daughter of Joseph Balph, a farmer of this county, April 17, 1877. She was born August 12, 1854, and was a teacher in the public schools for several years. They are the parents of six children, viz.: George Clarence; Winfield Russell; Charles Warren; Homer Scott; Frank Calvin, and Paul Eugene. Mr. Dixon and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which organization he fills the office of trustee. Politically, he is a Republican, has held the offices of justice of the peace and school director for several years each, has filled nearly every local office in the township, and was census enumerator in 1890.

ROBERT GRAHAM was born in the borough of Butler in 1807, son of Robert and Sarah (Brown) Graham. His father located on the site of Butler in 1797. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's homestead, and after reaching manhood he engaged in the manufacture of brick and as a general contractor in the erection of buildings. He married Sarah A. Wigfield, whose parents were pioneers of Clinton township, Butler county. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Eliza J., deceased wife of Theodore Huselton, of Butler; James H.; Wilson W.; Mary C., deceased wife of Arthur Hays, of Allegheny; Matilda S., who married William Kennedy, of Penn township; Thomas J., and three that died in early youth. Mrs. Graham died May 17, 1861, aged fifty-six years, and her husband, in August, 1873, aged sixty-six years. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Graham was a class leader for a long period. Politically, he was a Whig in early days, and subsequently a Republican.

WILSON W. GRAHAM, son of Robert and Sarah A. Graham, was born in Butler township, Butler county, August 3, 1834, and was reared upon his father's farm. Upon reaching his majority he purchased the Hill farm in the northeast corner of Penn township, containing 160 acres, upon which he now resides. Mr. Graham married Clara J. Schrader, a daughter of John S. Schrader, an early settler of Jefferson township. Her mother's maiden name was Jane Peterson. Her parents died in 1875 and 1888, respectively. Mr. Graham has a family of three children, viz.: S. Jennie, wife of W. Elmer Bartley; Frank J., and Elizabeth M. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Graham was a Republican, but latterly has been a Prohibitionist.

THOMAS J. GRAHAM, youngest child of Robert and Sarah A. Graham, was born in Glenshaw, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1847, received a common school education, subsequently spent two terms at Witherspoon Institute and one term at Mount Union College. He has been a farmer since early manhood, and is the owner of a home in Penn township. He married Mary A. Porter, a daughter of Ross Porter, of West Deer township, Allegheny county, to which union have been born the following children: Cora C.; Alma F.; Robert W.; Lida M.; James R. P.; Clarissa J., deceased, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Graham is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has filled the office of trustee in that organization. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES MARSHALL was one of the early settlers of what is now Penn township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was a native of Antrim county, Ireland, and there married Jean Peebles, in November, 1797. To them were born eleven children before their immigration to the United States in 1822. They first located in Pittsburg, whence, in 1824, they came to Butler county, where Mr. Marshall purchased a tract of 300 acres of land in Penn township, upon which he resided until his death, in 1854, aged eighty-six years. His wife survived him nine years, and died in 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They were adherents of the Covenanter church, and Mr. Marshall refused to become a citizen of the United States because of his strong religious convictions that the Constitution sanctioned and protected human slavery. Their children were as follows: Mary, who married Joseph Brown; Samuel; James; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Dean; William; Esther, who married John C. Rainbow; John C.; David; Archibald M.; Kennedy, and Thomas M., the last mentioned being the well known lawyer of the Pittsburg bar. Archibald and Thomas M. are the only survivors of the family, and both are residents of Pittsburg.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, son of William and Susan Graham, pioneers of Cranberry township, Butler county, was born upon the homestead farm in that township, December 31, 1825. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer, and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for six years. In 1849 he removed to Bedford county, engaged in business there, and subsequently purchased 124 acres in South Woodbury township, upon which he lived for ten years. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was at the capture of Petersburg, and the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox, and was mustered out in June, 1865. In 1870 Mr. Graham returned to Butler county, and purchased a farm of 100 acres in Penn township, upon which he has since resided. In 1852 he married Susan B., a daughter of David Snoeberger, of Bedford county, whose ancestors came from Switzerland. Four sons and two daughters survive this union, viz.: William S. and Andrew S., both residents of Butler; Howard, a resident of Pittsburg; Milton J., who also resides in Butler; Mary, wife of H. H. Bricker, and Susan O., wife of J. M. Brown. The deceased are David, Charles and Laura. Mr. Graham is a Republican, has taken an active interest in local affairs, and has been elected to the offices of justice of the peace, tax collector and school director in his township. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was superintendent of the Sabbath school for several years.

JOHN ANDERSON, a native of County Down, Ireland, born in 1783, immigrated to the United States in 1833, and located near Prospect, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits the balance of his life. He married Mary Dunn in Ireland, and they were the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Ireland and came to America with their parents. Their names are as follows: Catherine, who married Robert Munce; Jane, who married James McCollough; Elizabeth, who married William McCollough; Margaret, who became the wife of James Martin; Samuel

D., deceased, and James D., of Penn township. Mr. Anderson and wife were life long members of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1859, aged eighty years, and her husband, in 1866, at the ripe old age of ninety years.

JAMES D. ANDERSON, youngest in the family of John and Mary Anderson, was born in Ireland, March 11, 1816, and came with his parents to Butler county when he was seventeen years of age. He received a good education, and became a teacher, which calling he pursued for ten winters, devoting the balance of his time to farming. In 1849 he embarked in merchandising at Prospect, later purchased a farm which he soon sold, and then removed to Penn township, where he bought his present homestead in 1865. It contains 133 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in the township. He is also the owner of another good farm near Brownsdale, consisting of 100 acres. Mr. Anderson was married May 24, 1842, to Mary Ann Martin, a daughter of Robert Martin, a native of Ireland, who settled in Connoquenessing township. Mrs. Anderson was born January 1, 1822, and is the mother of ten children, eight of whom survive, as follows: Robert M.; John F.; Elzie H.; William C.; Mary; Elizabeth; Emma, and Florence. Mr. Anderson and family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are liberal contributors towards that organization. He is a Democrat, in politics, and was elected register and recorder of Butler county in 1876, a tribute to his worth and popularity in a strong Republican county. Mr. Anderson is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the community, and gives his hearty support to every worthy object.

ROBERT PATTERSON was a native of Derry county, Ireland, where he married Eliza J. Lowry, and came to the United States with his wife and one son, William R., in 1832. He settled first in Allegheny county, where he worked at the tailor's trade for several years, came to Butler county in 1838, and purchased a farm in Cranberry township. He returned to Ireland in 1854 for his wife's mother, and took passage in the "Arctic" on the return trip to the United States, but the ship was wrecked and all on board were lost excepting a few sailors. The widow was thus left to rear her family and carry on the farm, but this she did nobly, living to the ripe old age of eighty-three years, and dying in 1887. She could trace her lineage back for over two hundred years to many well known families of Great Britain, and her son, William R., has a photograph of a coat of arms of the Lindsay family, which he prizes as an heirloom.

WILLIAM R. PATTERSON was born in Ireland, in 1831, son of Robert and Eliza J. (Lowry) Patterson, and was brought by his parents to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the year of his birth. He came to Butler county in 1838, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Patterson married Lucinda Peterson, whose father, Peter Peterson, came from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and settled in Butler township, Butler county. In 1819 Mr. Peterson purchased the farm of 175 acres, now occupied by his son-in-law, from John Negley. He was then about forty-two years of age. He married Barbara Peterson, a cousin, whose paternal grandfather, Garrett Peterson, settled in Butler county in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, purchasing a large tract of land in Penn township. Peter Peterson was a soldier in the War of 1812, and spent the remainder of his life in this county. The Petersons are of Dutch ancestry, and Mrs. Pat-

terson's grandfathers on both sides of the house were also from Holland. Mr. Patterson is an ardent Republican, and is now (1894) one of the jury commissioners. He has held nearly all of the local offices of his township, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the community.

WILLIAMSON BARTLEY was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, April 15, 1822, and was a son of James Bartley, a native of Ireland, who came to what is now Middlesex township, Butler county, about the year 1800, where the balance of his life was passed. Williamson was reared on his father's farm, and in 1847 he moved to a tract of 125 acres in Penn township, built his cabin in the midst of a forest, and went to work bravely to make a home. In this he succeeded, and resided upon his farm down to his death, which occurred in 1891. He married Elizabeth Pearce, whose father was one of the early settlers of this county. She died in 1887, aged sixty-five years. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and he was a ruling elder in that body for many years. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Bartley was a Republican in politics, was quite active in township and county affairs, and was a justice of the peace for several years. He served nine months in the Union army, as a member of Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

W. E. BARTLEY, youngest child of Williamson and Elizabeth Bartley, was born upon his present homestead in Penn township, Butler county, in 1862, and has always resided thereon. He was married June 12, 1890, to S. Jennie Graham, a daughter of W. W. Graham. She was born April 13, 1869. Both she and husband are adherents of the United Presbyterian church.

ADAM WEBER was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, grew to manhood in his native land, and there married Verona Vocht. In 1824 they immigrated to the United States, and in 1831 located in Penn township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. They reared a large family, the names of the sons being as follows: Samuel; Peter; George; Adam, and John. Mr. Weber was a miller and worked at that business in Pittsburg before coming to Butler county. Both he and wife were life-long members of the Lutheran church, and were among the organizers of one of the first Lutheran churches in Butler county. Mr. Weber died in 1873, aged sixty-nine years; his wife died in 1878, aged eighty-one.

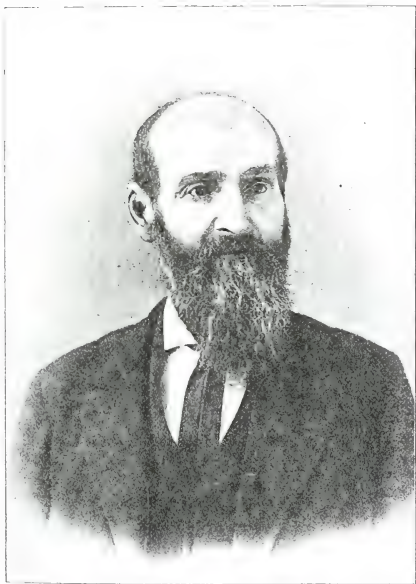
JOHN WEBER was born upon his present farm in Penn township, Butler county, November 10, 1838, was reared a farmer, and received his education in the district schools. He married Maria Markel, a daughter of Zeno and Susan (Stamm) Markel, residents of Beaver county, where her grandparents settled at an early day. Her father is living at the age of seventy-nine years, and her mother at the age of seventy-seven. Eight children have been born to this marriage, as follows: Susan V., wife of David L. Renfrew; Mary A.; William P.; Clare E.; Margaret; Minnie N.; John A., and David M. Mr. Weber and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. Besides the old homestead of 108 acres, he is also the owner of 150 acres adjoining, and 110 acres more in the same township. Mr. Weber is one of the successful, enterprising and prosperous farmers of Butler county.

JOHN GIBSON was born on the Atlantic ocean about 1798, during the voyage of his parents to America. They came from Down county, Ireland, settled first in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Allegheny county, and in 1828 settled in Clinton township, Butler county. His father purchased 160 acres of land at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, upon which he spent the balance of his life. He reared a large family and lived to a ripe old age. John was the youngest in the family, and inherited the old homestead in Clinton township. He married Mary Martin, to which union were born the following children: Nancy; Andrew; George; John; Eliza; James; Sarah B.; Evan; William Robert, and Thomas, only four of whom are now living. The parents spent their lives upon their farm in Clinton township, dying at the ages of ninety-two and eighty years, respectively. John Gibson was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the well known pioneers of Butler county.

ROBERT GIBSON was born May 14, 1833, upon the homestead farm in Clinton township, Butler county, and is a son of John and Mary Gibson. He grew to manhood attending to the duties of the farm, and has since continued to follow agricultural pursuits. In 1866 he purchased a farm at Sandy Hill, which he sold in 1870, and bought the old Potts farm of one hundred acres in Penn township. In 1883 he purchased seventy-five acres of the William Logan farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. Gibson was married January 10, 1850, to Elizabeth Wike, to which union have been born twelve children, as follows: Thomas; John; Mary E.; George, deceased; James; Evan; Delia A., deceased; Lincoln; Sarah; Andrew; Charles, and Austin. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled several of the offices in his township. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination his parents also belonged.

THOMAS ROBINSON, SR., a native of Ireland, immigrated with his wife, Arabella, and family, to the United States in 1832, and settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The children were as follows: Abraham; Sarah; Mary Ann, and Thomas. In 1835 the family located within the present limits, of Penn township, Butler county, where Mr. Robinson purchased a tract of land upon which some twenty acres were cleared. He was a man of industrious habits, and devoted his attention to clearing his farm and making a home for his family. After many years of toil he succeeded in his object, and at his death, in 1863, he possessed a well improved homestead. His wife died in 1861. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Robinson was a staunch Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Republican. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, positive and decided in his opinions, and unswerving in defense of what he regarded as right. His son Thomas is one of the oldest and best known members of the Butler county bar.

JEREMIAH W. STARR was born in Concord township, Butler county, in 1831, son of John Starr, a pioneer of that township. His father was a member of the Lutheran church, and one of the founders of that organization in that locality. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native township, and married Rebecca J. McConnell, a native of this county, whose parents were among its early settlers. Mr. Starr located in Penn township about 1875, pur-



Wm S. Noble.

chased the Leonard farm of 200 acres, which is now divided into three farms, and resided there until his removal to the borough of Butler, where both he and wife reside. They are member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Six children were born to them, as follows: William M., of Butler; Albert H., of Penn township; Alawilda J., wife of Rev. N. L. Brown; John M., of Butler; Wilber H., deceased, and Ross L., of Butler.

ALBERT H. STARR, second son of Jeremiah W. and Rebecca J. Starr, was born May 6, 1858, in this county, and reared upon a farm, which business he has since followed. He married Maggie E. Martin, a daughter of James Martin, of Penn township, and to this union three children have been born, viz.: Wilber M.; Carl H., and Garth H. Mr. Starr is a Republican, in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ROBERT PHILIPS was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1806, grew to manhood in his native county, and there married Mary Townsend, born February 20, 1808, whose father served in the Black Hawk war. In 1844 they came to Butler county and settled upon a farm of 130 acres in Penn township, where their son, Elijah T., now lives. They were the parents of six sons and eight daughters, seven of whom are living, as follows: Sarah; Elijah T.; Josiah; Joseph; William; Mary, and Lydia. Mr. Philips was an influential Republican in his township, and both he and wife were members of the Baptist church. He died in 1869, and his wife in 1882.

ELIJAH T. PHILIPS, eldest son of Robert and Mary Philips, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1832, remained with his parents and inherited the homestead farm. He was married March 4, 1861, to Jane Wallace, who was born May 31, 1836. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Walter; William; Robert; Charles M., and Hannah J. Mr. Philips is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the public schools of his township. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

JOHN PHILIPS was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, was reared upon a farm, and received his education in a district school. He came to Butler county prior to his marriage, and settled in Penn township, where he met and married Sarah, daughter of Philip Miller, in 1856. Three children were born of this union. Orin M.; Frances M., wife of Dr. H. J. Neely, of Beaver county, and Ada J., wife of Charles Spang, of Butler. He afterwards moved to Middlesex township, where he died in 1863. His widow survives, and resides with her children.

ROBERT COOPER was born in Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, son of Samuel Cooper, who came to Butler county as a young man with his stepfather, Robert Johnson. He married here and reared a family of eight children as follows: John; Robert; William; Jane; Ann; Elizabeth; Margaret, and Samuel. After his marriage he settled in Winfield township and spent the remainder of his days in that locality. Robert grew to manhood on his father's farm, and married Sarah Sutton, a daughter of of Jacob Sutton, of Penn township, to which union were born eight children, viz.: Samuel H.; Jacob, deceased; Rachel, who married Peter Kennedy; Rebecca, who married William Lewis; Robert K.; Sarah E., deceased; Isaac,

and Lydia, wife of John Stepp, of Allegheny county. Mr. Cooper and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, a Republican, he has filled the office of township collector for two terms.

SAMUEL H. COOPER, eldest in the family of Robert Cooper, was born in Winfield township, Butler county, March 8, 1841, received a common school education, and has followed farming as a vocation. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Aquia Creek, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, when his term of service having expired he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home he resumed life on the farm, and was married January 7, 1864, to Miss Sarah Armstrong. Six children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Isaac S.; Rebecca J.; Albert R.; Chambers C.; Robert F., and Samuel H. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Baptist church, is a deacon in that body, and a liberal contributor. Politically, he is a Republican, has been a school director for three years, and has also filled the office of township supervisor. He has been a farmer since boyhood, and devotes his whole attention to agriculture.

SAMUEL ZIEGLER was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1806, son of Abraham Ziegler, who came to Jackson township, Butler county, in 1814, and purchased the property of the Harmony Society from Father Rapp, the founder of that society, and the following year moved his family to his new home. Samuel grew to manhood in Jackson township, and attended one of the pioneer subscription schools of that locality. His father was one of the organizers of the Mennonite church of Harmony, and brought up his children in that faith. The subject of this sketch reared a family of seven children, as follows: Catherine, who married John Wise; Daniel; Jacob, and Samuel, both deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Levi Boyer; Margaret, who was twice married, first to a Mr. Boyer and then to J. Lynn, and Moses deceased. The mother died October 1, 1847, and her husband, August 4, 1855.

JACOB M. ZIEGLER was born in Jackson township, Butler county, July 26, 1836, received a common school education, and grew to manhood in his native township. He was married March 6, 1859, to Elizabeth Markel, a daughter of Zeno Markel, of Evans City. Eight children were born to this union, as follows: Samuel A.; Mary E., wife of Joseph L. Blakeley; Zeno E.; Elizabeth, deceased; Daniel W.; Emanuel D.; Emma S., deceased, and Lucinda A. Mrs. Ziegler died February 26, 1885; her husband survived until December 10, 1891. They were members of the German Reformed church, in which denomination he filled the office of elder. Politically, Mr. Ziegler was a Republican, but took very little interest in public matters.

SAMUEL A. ZIEGLER, eldest in the family of Jacob M. and Elizabeth Ziegler, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, December 10, 1860, was reared in the home of his parents, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He afterwards worked four years at Renfrew, and two years at Mars. He sold out his shop at Mars in 1889, and went to Clinton township, where he remained one year, then purchased the old Mahood farm in Penn township, upon which he has since resided. He married Mary E. Cooper, a daughter

of Robert Cooper, of Penn township, who has had three children: Estella M.; Iva E., and one that died in infancy. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

JESSE CRITCHLOW was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, his parents being among the pioneers of this county. He was reared on a farm and received his education in a pioneer subscription school. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with farming down to his death, in 1866. He married Catherine Wareham, a daughter of Adam Wareham, of Butler county, and they were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Dorcas E., who married William Ruchenberger; John W.; Elizabeth, and Henry, the last three deceased; Catherine, who married Milton Jones; Adam, deceased; Henry C.; Martha, and Matilda A., both deceased; Mary J., wife of Daniel Emerick; Robert G., and David. Mr. Critchlow was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an adherent of the Democratic party.

HENRY C. CRITCHLOW, eldest living son of Jesse and Catherine Critchlow, was born in Forward township, Butler county, May 4, 1845, was reared upon his father's farm, and learned the carpenter's trade. On June 6, 1868, he married Mary E. Campbell, a daughter of William J. Campbell, of Middlesex township. Thirteen children were born to this union, as follows: Josephine; Milton; Robert; Blanche; Julia, deceased; William; Birdenas; Rollins; Pearl; Mamie; Walter; Frank, deceased, and Mary. Politically, Mr. Critchlow is a Democrat, but aside from exercising the elective franchise, takes no active part in public affairs.

GEORGE MARSH was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, son of Abraham Marsh, a Revolutionary soldier who served until the close of that war, then settled upon a farm in Monroe county, where he resided until his death. He was twice married, and was the father of five sons and three daughters. George, the youngest son, was reared upon the farm, and married Christina Sarver. They were the parents of seven children: Peter; Sarah, who married George Wilson; Julia, who married Aaron Ramsey; Abraham; Timothy; Hannah, and Mary, who became the wife of Mr. Carner. Mr. Marsh was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was a Whig. Both he and wife spent their lives in Monroe county.

ABRAHAM MARSH was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1822, and is the oldest living son of George and Christina Marsh. He learned the carpenter's trade in early manhood, and followed that business for thirty-five years, then purchased a farm of fifty acres in Penn township, Butler county, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Baptist church, is a Republican in politics, and has filled the offices of school director and treasurer of the school board. He married Eliza M. Kinser, a daughter of Joseph Kinser, of Connoquenessing township, who is the mother of ten children, viz.: Lydia A., wife of Samuel McCandless; George L.; William V.; Eliza B.; Meda, wife of Lorenzo Lyons; Elizabeth, wife of John Umstead; Abraham W.; James W.; Murilda, and Sarah, wife of Robert Dunbar.

ANDREW WIBLE was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, attended a subscription school in boyhood, where both English and German were

taught, and grew to maturity in his native county. He came to Pittsburg at an early date, and worked under Major Craig in the erection of Fort Pitt, which was built on the site of that city. In 1799 he married Mary Smith, a daughter of Adam Smith, of Northumberland county, settled upon a farm, and followed that business the remainder of his life. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, as follows: John; Susan, who married John McPherrin, and subsequently James Thompson; George; Catherine, who married John Thompson; Adam, (all of the foregoing are dead); Andrew; Sarah, who married Andrew English; Harrison; Mary A., wife of Irwin Anderson; Eliza J., wife of William Logan; William S.; James, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Wible died in January, 1858, and his wife in 1873. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM S. WIBLE was born April 13, 1824, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, grew to manhood in that county, and in 1846 married Sarah A. Stewart, a daughter of William Stewart, of Allegheny county, and subsequently located in Penn township, Butler county, where he yet resides. Mr. Wible is the father of five children, as follows: Almira; Mary J., wife of James Strain; George A.; William S., and Charles H. George A. was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1854, received a common school education, and adopted farming as his vocation. He married Jennie Martin, of Penn township, in 1884, and is the father of three children, viz.: Frank; Walter, and Imogene. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. William S. was born upon the homestead farm, in Penn township, Butler county, September 5, 1858, received a common school education and has been a farmer since boyhood. He married Maggie N. Burton, a daughter of William J. Burton, of Penn township, and has three children, viz.: Olive Myrtle; Bessie J., and Clara M. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of township auditor and inspector for several terms. Charles H. was born on the homestead in Penn township, May 8, 1866. He received a common school education, is a farmer, a member of the Reformed church, and in politics, a Republican. He married Elizabeth C. Thomas, of Connoquenessing township, May 8, 1888, and is the father of two children: Sarah H., and Harry H. For more than forty years Mr. Wible has been a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Republican, was a school director for one term in Allegheny county, and three terms in Butler county, and has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters.

JAMES RANKIN was born in Fairview township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1846, son of David C. and Nancy (Moore) Rankin, and grandson of David Rankin, one of the pioneers of Fairview township. Mr. Rankin was reared upon the homestead in Fairview township, attended the district school of his neighborhood, and adopted farming as his vocation. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until July 10, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. On April 28, 1868, he married Mary L. Graham, a daughter of John Graham, of Parker township, to which union were born six children. Their names are as follows: Nancy J., wife of W. F. McKelvey; Cora M., wife of George H.

Scott; David A.; George C.; John O., and Harold G. Mrs. Rankin died June 21, 1881, and he was again married, March 31, 1886, to Margaret E. Murtland, a daughter of John Murtland, of Concord township. Four children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Lilly T.; Mary L.; James W., and William P. Mr. Rankin is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been assessor, supervisor and collector in his township. He is recognized as one of the leading farmers of the township, as well as a representative, worthy citizen.

FELIX H. NEGLEY was born near East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1833, son of Casper and Elizabeth (Fluke) Negley, natives of the same county. His father was born March 17, 1784, grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and followed farming all his life. He married Elizabeth Fluke, of Pittsburg, and was the father of nine children, as follows: Mary A., who married Aaron Reimer; John F.; Alexander W.; Magdalene F., who married David Mohler; George B., deceased; Felix H.; Jacob L.; Casper S., and Daniel F. Casper Negley died May 12, 1877, surviving his wife thirty-three years. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, was graduated at a commercial college, and afterwards embarked in merchandising at Pittsburg, remaining there four years. He was married April 7, 1857, to Mary A. Simons, a daughter of William Simons, of Allegheny county, and came to Butler county the same year. He purchased a farm in Penn township from John Negley, upon which he has since resided. Six children were born of his marriage, as follows: Ada L., wife of Thomas M. Gibson; Jennie G., wife of David W. Lefevre; Clara M., wife of Thomas L. Duff; William C.; Felix Harry, and Homer D. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Negley has filled the offices of trustee and steward. September 3, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace and overseer of the poor in Penn township.

JOHN R. SUTTON was born in Penn township, Butler county, in 1824, where the Sutton family settled in 1815. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed the greater portion of his life. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Martin, a daughter of Richard Martin, of Summit township, to which union were born eight children, as follows: Daniel H.; Annie M., wife of Samuel Flemming; David B., deceased; William O.; Samuel M.; George M.; Mary J., wife of Milton J. Graham, and Harry R. Mr. Sutton died upon his homestead in Penn township, in August, 1889. His widow is still living in Penn township. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

AMOS MATES was born in 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, close to the Allegheny line. His parents were from Berks county and of German extraction. He came to Butler county in 1840 and settled in Muddy Creek township (now Centre), and later removed to Penn township, where he died in 1880. Mr. Mates was married about 1839, to Mary A., daughter of John-De-rimore, of Muddy Creek township, to whom were born seven children: Mary, deceased; Sarah; Viola; Ann; W. J.; A. W., and James B. Mrs. Mates died

in February, 1887. In politics, Mr. Mates was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

JONAS HARTZELL was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1792, grew to maturity in his native county, learned the wagonmaker's trade, and also followed farming. He removed from Bucks county to Harmony, Butler county, lived in that village about eight years, engaged in wagon making, and then bought a farm in Jackson township, where the remainder of his days were spent. He married Mary Housekeeper, of Bucks county, and had a family of five children, as follows: Hannah, deceased wife of Jacob Goas, of Beaver county; Jacob, and Eli, both deceased; Isaac, and George. Mr. Hartzell and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

JACOB HARTZELL, eldest son of Jonas and Mary Hartzell, was born in Bucks county, March 19, 1817, was educated at a subscription school and was reared a farmer. He came to Butler county with his parents, where he met and married Jane E. Brown, a daughter of John Brown, of Middlesex township, March 17, 1850. Seven children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Jonas S.; Mary A.; Hannah, deceased; Nannie J., wife of Robert Garraux; Letitia N.; John B., and Lizzie M., wife of John Glasgow. In 1854 Mr. Hartzell purchased a farm in Penn township, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a Democrat in politics.

JONAS S. HARTZELL was born upon the Hartzell homestead in Penn township, February 12, 1857, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the eldest son of Jacob and Jane E. Hartzell, and grandson of Jonas Hartzell. Mr. Hartzell was married September 23, 1885, to Anna C. May, a daughter of Henry May, of Forward township, and has three children: Floyd R.; Charles R., and Mary E. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, he is an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL RENFREW was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Renfrew, a native of Renfrewshire, Paisley, Scotland, born in 1750. John Renfrew came to America about 1768, and served in the Continental army throughout the Revolution. He was a member of the Covenanter church, and died in that faith. After the War of Independence had closed, he settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, erected a grist and saw mill, and carried on the milling and lumbering business the remainder of his life. He married Sarah Ray, and was the father of four sons and four daughters. Samuel grew to manhood in his native county, and upon his father's death succeeded to the mill property, which he conducted down to his death. The mill is still owned by a member of the Renfrew family. Samuel Renfrew married Hannah Lindsay, who bore him a family of four sons, viz.: John; Robert; David A., and Samuel, all of whom are dead but David A. The parents were members of the Covenanter church, and were quite prominent in that denomination.

DAVID A. RENFREW, third son of Samuel and Hannah (Lindsay) Renfrew, was born at Greenwood Mills, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, was reared in his native county, and went into business with his father. In 1840 he came to Butler county and settled on Connoquenessing creek, in what is now Penn township. In 1844 he built a saw mill, and in 1868 a grist mill, which

was the beginning of the present village of Renfrew, named in honor of its founder. Mr. Renfrew has been prominently identified with oil producing, and has several wells on his property. His original tract of 600 acres is now reduced to 200, which, however, is sufficient to support him in comfort the remainder of his life. In 1844 Mr. Renfrew married Mary Kirkpatrick, of Armstrong county, where she was born in 1824. To this union have been born ten children, as follows: Samuel, who was killed in the Rebellion; Agnes J., wife of Samuel Mellon; Elizabeth, wife of Erastus Logan; John C., who married Lena Crowe; Robert, deceased; David, who married Susan Weber; Hannah A., wife of John L. Walker; Kesiah, wife of A. J. White; Melissa, wife of John H. Walker, and Maggie, wife of Simeon W. Phipps. Mr. Renfrew is one of the founders of the Covenanter church at Renfrew, and has been one of the principal supporters of that organization since the beginning.

H. S. McClymonds, physician and surgeon, was born in Portersville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1857, son of James and Lydia (Vance) McClymonds. His father was born in Allegheny county, in 1816, of Scotch parentage, who came to America in the Eighteenth century. His mother was of Irish descent, and was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. She died December 30, 1882. His father is still living at the age of seventy-nine years, and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. Both were consistent members of the United Presbyterian church. They reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, received his primary education in the common schools, afterwards attended the State Normal at Edinboro, and taught for several terms. He studied medicine with Dr. A. G. Thomas, of Freeport, attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, one term, and graduated at the Medical Department of the New York University, in March, 1883. He at once opened an office at Brownsdale, Butler county, where he continued to enjoy a good practice until 1892, when he removed to Renfrew and purchased the drug store of J. M. Calvert, which he carries on in connection with his professional duties. Dr. McClymonds is a member of Butler County Medical Association, also of the State Medical Society, and is one of the well known physicians of the county. He was married October 11, 1887, to Ida M. Douthett, a daughter of Hon. D. B. Douthett, of Forward township, and has two children: Bell V., and James D. Dr. McClymonds and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a liberal contributor towards that denomination.

DAVID L. KIRKPATRICK was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1837, son of John L., and Nancy (Lorimer) Kirkpatrick, and grandson of James Kirkpatrick, a native of Scotland, who came to the United States at an early day and settled in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. During the last Indian war, James Kirkpatrick had charge of a blockhouse for the protection of the inhabitants of his vicinity. He died at a very advanced age. John L., the father of our subject, was a farmer and carpenter, and died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife Nancy, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of the following children: James; Robert; Andrew; William; David L.; Mary; Elizabeth, and Harriet, all of whom grew to maturity. They were mem-

bers of the Presbyterian church, in which faith they reared their family. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, attended the public schools of his district, and selected farming as his vocation. In 1850 he located upon a farm in Centre township, Butler county, where he followed agriculture for many years, and then retired to Renfrew. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the army of the Potomac until 1863, when he was discharged because of disability through defective hearing. His brothers, Robert and William, were also soldiers in the Union army. Mr. Kirkpatrick was married January 16, 1838, to Martha J. Ramsey, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Ramsey, of Armstrong county. Her grandfather Maxwell was one of the first settlers in Centre township, Butler county. Seven children are the fruits of this union, as follows: William; Robert; Mary, wife of Lawrence McCandless; John; Leslie; Gertrude, and Everett. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Republican, in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ROSS M. BOWSER, lumber dealer and builder, was born in Valley township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1847, son of M. P. and Sarah (Baum) Bowser. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, a soldier in the Civil war, and a Democrat in politics. He was in the Seventy-eighth regiment, enlisting in the spring of 1862, and remaining in the service for three years. He served in many hard-fought battles, was captured and held a prisoner for some time, and is now living at the age of seventy-six years. His mother was also of Dutch extraction, and is living in Armstrong county at the age of seventy-one years. The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer. In February, 1871, he went into the coal business on the James Milford farm, near Parker's Landing. This business he afterwards sold out, and in 1884 came to Renfrew, and has since been engaged in the oil and lumber business, the firm now being known as R. M. Bowser & Son. He is also a part owner in several producing oil wells. Mr. Bowser was married August 14, 1871, to Amanda R. Anthony. She was born July 4, 1849, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Zimmerman) Anthony. They are the parents of nine children, as follows: Hattie, deceased; Harry M., a member of the firm of R. M. Bowser & Son; Jessie M.; Lillian D., deceased; Milo F.; Flodia Z.; Harvey F.; Katie, deceased, and Alta E. Mr. Bowser is an adherent of the Democratic party, and favors low taxes.

DAVID W. ROBERTS, proprietor of a livery stable at Renfrew, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, July 5, 1834, son of Rev. William and Mary (Davis) Roberts. His father was a Baptist minister, came to the United States in 1861, was pastor of a church at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, for two years, and died at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1864, aged seventy years. His mother died in Wales, at the age of sixty-five. The subject of this sketch immigrated to the United States in September, 1855, and found employment in the mines at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, having been a miner and rolling mill quarryman in his native land. He worked in the mines at Pottsville for two years, then went to West Middlesex, where he worked as a miner one year, and thence to Youngstown, Ohio. He worked in a rolling mill in that city four years, and also at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and later



James Rankin

was engaged in the grocery business at Youngstown for some time, whence he removed to Venango county in 1877. In 1882 he located at Renfrew, Butler county, and embarked in the livery business, which he still continues. He is also identified with the oil interests of his locality, and is a part owner in an oil well. Mr. Roberts was married, June 1, 1858, to Martha Hollenbaugh, to which union have been born seven children, as follows: Mary H.; David J.; Nicholas; Rebecca J.; Margaret M.; Isabel, and Myra E.

A. J. WHITE, oil producer, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1846, son of David and Jane (Edwards) White, the former a native of the same county, and the latter of Maryland. His paternal great-grandfather was the original settler on the site of Beaver Falls, coming from Down county, Ireland, to that point with his family. His grandfather was a native of Down county, Ireland, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania in childhood. His maternal grandfather was born in England, came to America with his wife soon after marriage, and settled in Maryland. His parents, David and Jane White, are residents of Venango county, the former being now eighty-one years of age, and the latter seventy-six. David White held the office of justice of the peace in his native town for twenty years. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Beaver county, but has been interested in oil producing for the last twenty years, the first ten of which he followed the business of a driller. He is interested in quite a number of producing wells, and claims to have been the first operator to put down a well in the Hundred Foot field. He is quite an extensive contractor in sinking wells, and superintending those which he puts down. Mr. White was married to Martha Hitchcock, who bore him three children, two of whom survive: Effie Jane, wife of Elmer Shidler, and Ella. Mrs. White died, and he subsequently married Ida Kesiah Renfrew, a daughter of David A. Renfrew. He is a Democrat, in politics, and an ardent supporter of that party.

DANIEL B. WHITE was born March 4, 1851, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, son of David and Jane (Edwards) White, and a brother of A. J. White of Renfrew. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools, and subsequently learned the bricklayer's and plasterer's trades, which he followed for eight years as a journeyman. He then engaged in drilling oil wells, at which business he has since continued, being at present employed by his brother in putting down wells. He married Kate J. Kennedy, a daughter of William Kennedy, of Mechanicsville, Venango county, and has the following children: David, born March 19, 1874; Joseph J., March 2, 1877; Edward, February 2, 1879; Bertie, July 29, 1883; Ralph, July 2, 1886; Edgar, and Grace E., November 8, 1891. Mr. White is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOHN H. WALKER was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1852, son of O. B. and Sarah (McLaughlin) Walker. His father was a carpenter, and the subject of this sketch learned that trade with him, and was a partner in the business of contracting and building for many years. Mr. Walker came to Renfrew in 1887, where he has since been engaged at his trade, being one of the principal builders in the township. He was married March 15, 1882, to Melissa H., a daughter of David A. Renfrew, the founder of the village of Ren-

frew. She was born March 22, 1862, and has two children: Olive R., born May 7, 1883, and Ethel G., April 18, 1885. Mr. Walker is a Republican, in politics.

SIMEON W. PHIPPS was born in Clinton township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1851, son of Robert and Anna (Canan) Phipps, pioneers of that county. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and received his education in the district schools. For more than twenty years he has been a contractor and driller in the oil fields of western Pennsylvania, and has an interest in several wells. He has put down a very large number of oil wells for different producers. Mr. Phipps married Maggie Renfrew, a daughter of David A. Renfrew, and has two children: Ida May, born in May, 1885, and David L., in October, 1887. Politically, Mr. Phipps is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order.

ANDREW WATSON was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1843, son of Andrew and Mary (Ross) Watson. The family came to the United States in 1870. His father was a coal miner and contractor, and died in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. His mother survived until the age of seventy. Mr. Watson came to Pennsylvania with his parents, and settled in Mercer county, where he engaged in coal mining, which he followed until 1878. He then went into the business of putting down oil wells, usually known as a driller, at which he has since been engaged, and is a part owner in some wells. He was married March 25, 1890, to Bell McKinney, a daughter of George McKinney, of Petrolia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically, he is an independent voter.

JOHN D. BARNHART, boilermaker, was born April 18, 1859, at Millerstown, Butler county, son of John B. and Hannah (McCollough) Barnhart, of that borough. His father carried on a meat market and hotel at Millerstown, and was captain of a company in the Rebellion, serving throughout the war. He died in 1866, from the effects of disease contracted in the army. His widow married John Shook and is still living at the age of seventy years. The subject of this sketch learned the boilermaker's trade in Petrolia, and established his present shop at Renfrew, in 1889, where he has since carried on business. On September 1, 1887, he married Amelda Murphy, born June 8, 1866, a daughter of Archibald M., and Jane (Pisor) Murphy. Her father is a cooper and carpenter, and resides in Worth township, Butler county. Politically, Mr. Barnhart is a Republican.

HENRY J. VAN DYKE, boiler manufacturer, was born in Tompkins county, New York, September 27, 1843, son of H. J. and Hannah (Webb) Van Dyke. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a farmer by occupation, and both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at the age of sixty-five years. The subject of this sketch learned the boilermaker's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice and journeyman for ten years, subsequently carried on business at Petrolia, Butler county, for eight years, and in 1889 established his present shop at Renfrew, where he has since carried on the manufacture of boilers, etc. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and several other engagements, and was wounded at North Anna River, in the left side,

by a splinter from a shell. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the G. A. R. He married Ida McGlone of Petrolia.

MILTON MILLER was born in Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1854, son of Samuel and Julia Ann (Curry) Miller, natives of the same township. His father was a son of Michael Miller, a pioneer of Butler county, and died October 17, 1892, at the age of seventy-five. His mother's parents were also pioneers of this county. Her father, Isaac Curry, was a native of Ireland, and settled at an early day near Unionville, Centre township. He reared eight children, all of whom are dead. Their names are as follows: James C.; Robert; David; Isaac; Barbara; Julia Ann; Nancy, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Miller died in July, 1865, aged forty-two years. Both she and husband were members of the United Presbyterian church. They were the parents of the following children: Henry J.; Maria J.; William C.; Mary M.; Harrison; Milton; Sabrina; Samuel S.; Ellsworth, and two that died in early youth. The subject of this sketch was reared in Centre township, and on November 15, 1877, was married to Rose Sailor, a daughter of Peter and Hannah Sailor. Her father was born in Germany, and her mother in Ohio. They are residents of Cranberry township, and are the parents of five children, as follows: Edward; Rose; Lincoln, deceased; Mary, wife of Ellis Terrill, and Margaret, widow of Allen Gale. Mr. Miller and wife have three children, viz.: Everett; Maud, and Gilbert. He first became interested in two oil wells in Concord township, about 1882, since which time he has been engaged in oil producing, and is now in partnership with his brother-in-law, Edward Sailor, of Butler. They own several wells in Penn township, southeast of Renfrew. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, SR., was one of the first settlers of what is now Middlesex township, Butler county, where his descendants claim he located with his family as early as 1795. When he was a youth, it is said he was chased by a roving band of Indians and took refuge in a deserted log cabin. While the savages were gathering wood with which to burn him out, he escaped unperceived through a rear window, and fled into the forest. On looking back he saw the Indians dancing around the burning cabin, which they supposed contained their prisoner. His wife's maiden name was Mary Sanderson, and both were natives of the Cumberland valley, of Scotch-Irish extraction. Their first years in this country were full of promise, but the death of the husband and father early in the present century threw the burdens of the home and family upon the widow's shoulders. Their children were named as follows: Robert, who was captain of a company in the War of 1812, settled in what is now Clinton township, and there died; Jane, who married Jacob Mechling, Jr., of Butler; John; William; Salina, who married John Gilliland; Martha, who remained single, and James, who is well remembered as a distinguished lawyer, congressman and jurist. All have passed away, but many of their children and grandchildren are respected residents of the county.

CAPT. ROBERT THOMPSON, son of William Thompson, Sr., was born in 1789, and came to Butler county with his parents. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Coulter, who bore him a family of three children, as follows:

Ellen, who married Stephen Brewer; James C.; and John. His second wife was Mary Brown, who became the mother of five children: Margaret, who married William Brewer; William; Robert; Mary A., who married Joseph Henry, and Catherine, who became the wife of John Montgomery. Captain Thompson commanded a company in the War of 1812, and resided in Clinton township until his death, which occurred in 1879. His first wife died in 1825, and his second in 1881.

JAMES C. THOMPSON was born in Clinton township, Butler county, in 1824, and is the eldest son of Robert and Mary (Coulter) Thompson. After reaching manhood he purchased, in 1846, what is now known as the Thompson farm, in Middlesex township, settled upon it and died there in 1857. In February, 1851, he married Elizabeth J. Gilliland, a daughter of Robert Gilliland, of Middlesex township. Five children were the fruits of this marriage, as follows: Ephraim O.; Alphretta, wife of William McKibben; Evaline; Margaret, and John, the last two of whom are dead. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

EPHRAIM O. THOMPSON, eldest son of James C. and Elizabeth J. Thompson, was born upon the homestead farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, February 7, 1852, received a common school education, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been highly successful. He was married June 22, 1875, to Elizabeth Goodwin, a daughter of Thomas Goodwin, and has four children: Elizabeth J.; James E.; Clara E., and Ephraim R. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and is the assessor and collector of Middlesex township. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN THOMPSON was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, in 1795, son of William and Mary Thompson. He was reared upon a farm, and learned the hatter's trade, which he followed in connection with tilling his farm. He assisted in surveying Middlesex township, and was one of the well known citizens of pioneer days. He married Hettie Dunbar, a daughter of Moses Dunbar, of Middlesex township, and was the father of four children, as follows: William Ross; Mary J., wife of Samuel Riley; Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Richardson, and Harriet K., deceased. Mr. Thompson was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and was a trustee in that denomination. He took quite an active interest in public affairs, was first a Whig, and then a Republican, and filled at different periods most of the township offices. He died upon the old homestead, October 9, 1885; his widow resides with their son, William Ross.

WILLIAM ROSS THOMPSON was born upon the old homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, August 22, 1844, and has spent his entire life in his native township. He resides upon the farm settled by his father, upon which he has eleven producing oil wells, and many others in process of going down. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian church, and is also the superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Thompson is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of his township, and always takes an active interest in public matters.

WILLIAM THOMPSON was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and was a son of William and Mary Thompson. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he

followed in connection with agriculture. He married, in 1828, Mrs. Renison, a daughter of Hugh Gilliland, of Middlesex township, and was the father of the following children: James; Sarah B., who married Abel Comstock; Harriet, who married William Fleming; John; Robert G., who served in Company D, Eleventh Reserve; William S.; Hugh C., who served in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; one that died in infancy, and Kesiah E., who married James Harbison. Mr. Thompson purchased the present homestead of Mrs. Collins, September 15, 1846, and resided upon it down to his death, September 5, 1883. His wife died March 5, 1881. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which body he filled the office of trustee. In early life he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He spent eighty-six years within the boundaries of Butler county, and endured all the privations and trials incident to pioneer life.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, fourth son of William Thompson, Jr., was born upon his father's farm, in Middlesex township, Butler county, in November, 1840, received a common school education, and has followed farming and oil producing. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Harrisburg, then went to Camp Curtin, where he was promoted from first corporal to fifth sergeant. The regiment next went to Baltimore, and then to Washington, D. C., and afterwards to Fort Slemmer, where it remained until September. He was present in the battle of South Mountain, and also served at Antietam, thence returned to Washington City, where the regiment went into camp. Mr. Thompson was in the hospital at Washington for some time, whence he returned to his regiment, which went into winter quarters in November, 1862. The following January he was sent to Emery Hospital, where he was honorably discharge February 24, 1863, and returned to his home. He was married October 6, 1864, to Sarah D., a daughter of Capt. William Scott, of Bakerstown, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. Six children have been born to this union, as follows: Etta M., wife of John V. Walters; William S.; Mary I., wife of Finley A. McIntosh; Harriet O.; Leon A., and Sanderson D., the last three of whom are dead. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a trustee in that body, and in politics, he is a Republican. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a member of Capt. William Scott Post, Number 470, G. A. R.

JAMES HARRISON was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1771, and was one of the earliest settlers of Butler county. He learned the wheelwright's trade in Westmoreland county, and settled in Butler county in 1794-95, locating on a farm in what is now Middlesex township, known as the Harbison homestead. This farm he cleared and improved, building his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, and enduring all the trials and privations of pioneer life. In 1797 he married Mary Brown, daughter of George Brown, of Middlesex township, to which union were born ten children, as follows: Matthew; Mary, who married David Morehead; George; James; John; William; Robert; Margaret; Thompson, and Samuel, all of whom are dead with the exception of Robert, Margaret and Thompson. Mr. Harbison and wife were members of the Seceder church,

and in politics, he was an adherent of the Whig party. He died upon his farm in 1843; his widow survived him until 1866.

ROBERT HARBISON, oldest living child of James and Mary Harbison, was born upon his father's homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, January 7, 1811. He grew to manhood surrounded by the usual scenes of pioneer life, assisting his parents in the duties of the farm. On June 29, 1840, he married Catherine Scott, a daughter of John Scott, of Allegheny county, and is the father of eight children: Sarah, deceased, who married John Allison; Mary; Margaret, who married William Miller; Catherine, who married Abraham Cunningham; Ordellia, wife of William Flick; Lyda; Robert, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Harbison is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is an unswerving Republican.

SAMUEL MCBRIDE was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, came to Butler county with his parents in 1796, and here grew to manhood. He was married in 1827, to Margaret J. Beery, a daughter of Jacob Beery, and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: Mary A., who married Thomas Stewart; John M.; Margaret J.; Frances M., who married Thomas Denny; William B., deceased; Alabama, wife of William H. Weitzel; Rebecca E., wife of Samuel Leslie, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. McBride followed farming in Middlesex township, and both he and wife spent their lives in this county, dying upon the old homestead. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. Their son William B., enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died soon after the battle of Fredericksburg, from a fever. Their eldest son, John M. McBride, was born upon the homestead, in Middlesex township, February 26, 1829, has always been engaged in farming, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party.

THOMAS PARK, SR., was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1742, there grew to manhood, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He came to Butler county, late in the Eighteenth century and settled upon a farm in what is now Middlesex township, where he died in 1832. He was the father of eight children, as follows: John; David; Samuel; James; Thomas; Joseph, and two daughters, all of whom are dead. Mr. Park was a member of the Presbyterian church, but he died at such an early day that few of the present generation remember him.

THOMAS PARK was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1794, learned the blacksmith's trade and also engaged in farming. He came to Butler county with his father, and resided here until his death, in 1839. In 1817 he married Sarah B. Scott, whose parents were early settlers of Butler county, and was the father of seven children: James; John; William; Mary A, who married Wilson David; Thomas; David, and Nancy J. Mrs. Park died in 1844, surviving her husband five years. They were members of the Seceder church, and in politics, he was a Whig.

WILLIAM PARK was born upon his father's homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, October 8, 1824, and was the third son of Thomas and

Sarah B. Park. His education was obtained in a subscription school, and his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He married Clara A., a daughter of Jonas Morrison, of Middlesex township, to which union were born eleven children, as follows: Albert; Harvey, deceased; William; James; Charles; Joseph, deceased; Harry; Elizabeth, wife of William Ross; Margaret, wife of William Morrow; Nellie, and Harriet. Mr. Park was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was a trustee in that denomination for many years. In politics, he was a Democrat. He died June 1, 1894.

HARRY M. PARK was born upon the homestead farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, April 15, 1862, son of William and Clara A. Park. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming. On December 28, 1879, he married Cassie E. Fulton, a daughter of James B. Fulton, of Middlesex township, and is the father of three children: Howard R.; Ethel F., and Zella E. Politically, Mr. Park is a Democrat, and is now filling the position of school director. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of that denomination.

JACOB FLICK was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1721, grew to manhood in that part of the State, and served in the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Mary Matthews, also a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Middlesex township, Butler county, in 1801, where he resided until his death, in 1809. His widow survived until 1843. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are dead. Their names are as follows: George; John; Henry; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married William Kennedy; Catherine, who married Thomas Kennedy; Sarah, who married William Leedom, and Rachel, who married Samuel Phillips. Mr. Flick was one of the very earliest settlers of Butler county, and endured all the privations and dangers incident to that period.

HENRY FLICK was born upon the homestead farm, in what is now Middlesex township, Butler county, and was one of the first children born within the boundaries of the township. He grew to maturity inured to the hardships and trials of pioneer days, and did well his part in clearing and improving the country. About 1817 he married Mary Snyder, a daughter of William Snyder, of Middlesex township, to which union were born twelve children. Their names are as follows: George, and Nimrod, both deceased; Margaret, who married Menatee List; Jonathan; Barbara A., who married Daniel McElwain; Mary E., who married Edward Holmes; Catherine, who became the wife of John Montgomery; Jacob B.; Hiram; Rachel, who married James Hemphill; Sarah C., wife of Alexander Cunningham, and James S., deceased. Mr. Flick died in 1853, and his widow, March 15, 1877. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of trustee. In early days he was a Whig, remained faithful to the principles of that party down to his death, and occupied many of the minor positions in his township. He was a member of the State Militia, and a man of some local influence during the early days of the county's history.

JACOB B. FLICK was born April 9, 1833, upon his father's farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, received a common school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for thirty-three years, in connection

with farming. On September 13, 1855, he married Eliza A. Criner, a daughter of John Criner, of Middlesex township, who bore him three children: Alzina; Henry N., and Lily A., the last mentioned being the only survivor, and now the wife of William J. Gillespie. Mrs. Flick died November 28, 1865. He was again married July 24, 1866, to Mary J. Walling, a daughter of Carhart Walling, of Franklin township. In 1858 Mr. Flick purchased the John Criner farm in Middlesex township, upon which he has since resided. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, has been a trustee and Sabbath school superintendent, and is now a member of the session. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been constable and collector of his township. Mr. Flick is a descendant of one of the first settlers of western Pennsylvania.

ABSALOM MONKS, SR., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1774, and was reared as a farmer in his native county. He served under General Wayne in the Indian war from 1792 to 1795, and in the latter year settled in Pittsburg. He came to Butler county in 1801, purchased 212 acres of land in Middlesex township, in 1802, now known as the Monks farm, built a cabin thereon and commenced clearing and improving his purchase. He married Margaret Bell, who died without issue. On May 3, 1810, he married Catherine Kennedy, a daughter of Martin Kennedy, and the young couple took up their residence upon the farm which Monks had settled eight years before. Here they spent the remaining years of their lives, peacefully following agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Rebecca, who married James Ewing; Mary A., who married Joseph Williamson; Margaret, who became the wife of James Morehead; Absalom; Catherine A.; Martin; Phoebe; Isabella, and John W., all of whom are dead with the exception of Absalom and John W. Mr. Monks and wife were members of the Seceder church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Whig party.

ABSALOM MONKS, son of Absalom and Catherine Monks, was born upon the old homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, October 5, 1817, grew up upon the farm, and worked at the blacksmith's trade and farming. He was married March 14, 1850, to Harriet Chantler, a daughter of Thomas Chantler, of Middlesex township, and is the father of six children, four of whom survive, as follows: Thomas; Martin; William J., and Catherine A., wife of Robert Harbison. He is now the owner of the old homestead, upon which he has seven producing oil wells, and is one of the substantial farmers of the community. Mr. Monks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a trustee in that organization. He is an adherent of the Republican party.

MARTIN MONKS, second son of Absalom and Harriet Monks, was born in Clinton township, Butler county, February 14, 1857, received a public school education, and is a farmer and oil producer, having now four producing wells upon his farm. On February 12, 1879, he married Cordella Hickey, a daughter of Wendell Hickey, of Middlesex township, and is the father of seven children: Leuella B.; Warner S.; Martin R.; Sarah M.; Harriet; Albert, and Emery H. Mr. Monks and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.



H. J. Mander

THOMAS TRIMBLE was born in the north of Ireland, grew to manhood in his native land, and immigrated to the United States in 1790. In 1807 he settled upon what is known as the Trimble farm, in Middlesex township, Butler county, where he resided until his death, in 1837. He was a member of the Seceder church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Whig party. Mr. Trimble was the father of five children, as follows: Mary; Margaret; Satia; Nancy, and Samuel. He has numerous descendants in this part of the State, many of whom are residents of Butler county.

SAMUEL TRIMBLE was born in Shippensburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and was nine years old when his parents located in Butler county. He attended the little log school house of pioneer days, during the winter seasons, and grew up inured to the hardships incident to that period. He was married three times: first to Isabella Thompson, of Middlesex township, who became the mother of one son, Thomas. His second wife was Ellen C. Beery, a daughter of Jacob Beery, of Middlesex township, who bore him two children: Robert, and William F. His third wife was Elizabeth Love, of Clinton township, to which union four children were born, as follows: John H.; Thomas, who was a member of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from disease contracted in the service; James, and Margaret. Mr. Trimble was a member of the Seceder church, was a Whig in politics, and belonged to the State Militia during his early manhood. He died April 10, 1855.

ROBERT TRIMBLE, eldest son of Samuel and Ellen C. (Beery) Trimble, was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, March 12, 1829, and received a meager education in the early schools of his neighborhood, attending the common school the first day it was legally opened under the common school law of 1834. He was reared upon his father's farm, and served four years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with S. G. Purvis, of Butler. He worked for Mr. Purvis as a journeyman for several years, and also assisted in the erection of the court house, in 1855. In that year he located upon his present farm, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to agriculture. He was married April 14, 1857, to Eliza A. Hays, a daughter of William M. Hays, of Middlesex township, and has seven children, as follows: Samuel C.; Eliza J., wife of W. A. Denny; Ruth E., wife of John Turner; William H.; Margaret A.; Mary, and Martha. Mr. Trimble is a Republican, has filled nearly all of the township offices, is a man of much influence in his community, and is well known throughout the county.

JOHN CRINER was born in eastern Pennsylvania, in April, 1787, was reared in his native county, and came to Butler county in 1815, where his mother purchased in that year the present Criner homestead, in Middlesex township. He married Nancy Reed, who became the mother of the following children: Philip, deceased; James; Leslie; William, and John, both deceased; Satia A., wife of George Sweeney; Margaret, wife of George W. Porter; Mary, who married William Hazlett, and Eliza A., deceased wife of Jacob B. Flick. Mr. Criner died in 1871, and his widow in 1872. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican.

WILLIAM CRINER was born on the old homestead farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, September 26, 1816, and was the fourth son of John and Nancy Criner. He was reared a farmer, and received a meager education in the subscription schools of that period. In March, 1846, he married Lucinda Pearce, a daughter of Francis Pearce, of Butler county, and had one son, Wilson P. Mr. Criner died in 1879; his widow resides with her son upon the old homestead farm. In politics, Mr. Criner was a Republican, but gave little attention to political affairs, devoting his time to the cultivation of his farm.

WILSON P. CRINER was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, February 22, 1847, received a public school education, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with agricultural pursuits. He married Isabella McKay, a daughter of Alexander McKay, of Butler county, to which union, six children have been born, as follows: Charles C.; Henry E.; Minnie P.; Aubrey S.; Irene B., and Mattie A. In politics, Mr. Criner is a Republican, and has held the office of constable in his township. He is one of the enterprising farmers of his community.

JAMES CAMPBELL, SR., was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch extraction, there married Margaret Congen, and in 1801, with his wife and three children, Margaret, Sarah and William, he immigrated to this country and settled near Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here were born two sons and two daughters, viz.: James; Ellen; Hetty Jane, and Thompson. The father worked by the day, as he could find employment, until 1811, when the family moved to Lancaster county, and settled on a rented farm in Dunmore township. Here Margaret died in 1814. In 1818 the family moved to Washington county, and six years later to Allegheny county. In 1828 Mr. Campbell purchased a farm in Middlesex township, Butler county, upon which he located the same year and began the work of making a home in the unbroken forest. Here he continued to reside until his death, January 6, 1836. His widow survived until 1843. They were strict Presbyterians, and among the respected people of the community. Their son William, who was engaged in merchandising at Pittsburg, died December 6, 1835, and Thompson, December 6, 1868. The latter was a prominent and able lawyer, and practiced his profession in Illinois for some years, where he became secretary of state, and also represented the Galena district in Congress. In 1852 he was appointed one of the United States land commissioners for California, and subsequently practiced law with great success in the San Francisco courts. Ellen, who married T. H. Lyon, died January 5, 1877, and Sarah, May 2, 1881. James, the last survivor of the family, was a leading merchant of Butler for a long period, and died in that borough November 16, 1886.

PHILIP SNYDER was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1774, was reared in his native county, and came to Butler county in 1815. He purchased the White farm, in what is now Middlesex township, consisting of 200 acres, which he cleared and improved. Before coming to this county he married Barbara Conkle, a daughter of William Conkle, of Lancaster county. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary, who married Henry Flick

John; Michael; Elizabeth, who married Barney Stepp; Jacob; Margaret; Philip; Samuel; George; Barbara, wife of David M. Dibell, and William. Mr. Snyder died on his farm in 1850, and his wife in 1855. They were members of the Seceder church, and among the well remembered pioneers of the township.

WILLIAM SNYDER was born on the homestead farm, in Middlesex township, Butler county, March 22, 1822, and is the youngest in the family of Philip and Barbara Snyder. He grew up upon his father's farm, following the usual routine of a farmer's life, and has never been engaged in any other vocation. He was married January 18, 1849, to Mary A., a daughter of John Brown, of Middlesex township, and to this union have been born six children: Philip C.; John G.; Jennie E., wife of George Stepp; George M.; Barbara M., and William S., the last two of whom are dead. Mr. Snyder is an adherent of the Republican party, and has been supervisor of his township for two terms.

SAMUEL CROOKS was a native of Derry county, Ireland, born about 1781, and came to Massachusetts about 1801, where he found employment in a paper mill. From there he came to Wilkesburg, Allegheny county, and thence to Middlesex township, Butler county, where he engaged in farming. About 1827 he moved to the Rev. Francis' farm, and afterwards purchased 100 acres of land near Glade Mills, from Oliver David, where he died in 1866. About 1811 he married Miss Louisa Priest, of Massachusetts, who came with him to western Pennsylvania. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: James; Lily, who married Henry Runyon, and after his death James McElwain; Jane, who married Stephen Dunbar; Mary, who became the wife of James McColm; Margaret, who married Moses Dunbar; John M.; William; Anna, who married Armstrong Renison; Louisa, who married George Lyon, and Susan, wife of Samuel Newell. Mr. Crooks was a supporter of the Democratic party, and filled the office of school director for a number of years.

JOHN M. CROOKS was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, August 4, 1821, son of Samuel and Louisa Crooks. He received his education in the common schools, and was reared upon his father's farm. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served under Gen. James S. Negley and General Woods. He was in the second day's fight at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, was then detailed to the baggage train from Shiloh to Corinth, and was fifty-two days on the march, siege and capture of Corinth. From there his command went to Bridgeport, Alabama, then camped on Mount Zuma, crossed the mountains, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment was badly cut up and forced to retreat to Chattanooga. It remained there two months, until the battle of Missionary Ridge, was then re-organized, and became a part of General Sherman's army. He took part in all of the battles up to Atlanta, was then sent to Nashville, and was honorably discharged at Kingston, Georgia, October 11, 1864. Returning to his home he resumed his farm duties, and has since continued in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1862, he married Martha J. Scott, a daughter of Thomas Scott, of Middlesex township, and is the father of the following children: Emma, deceased; Samuel; Ida, wife of Alfred King, of Clearfield county; William;

Edwin: Blanche, and Maud. Politically, Mr. Crooks is a Republican, and has filled several of the minor offices in his township.

THOMAS ADAMS was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born in 1817, and came with his parents to Middlesex township, Butler county, about 1827. He was reared in this township, and married Annie Crawford, a daughter of John Crawford, of Allegheny county, in 1856. They were the parents of two children: Mary J., deceased, and Joseph W. In 1861 Mr. Adams enlisted in company K, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Kirby, and served through the war. He was killed in the last battle of the Richmond campaign, immediately before the surrender of Lee. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a staunch Douglas Democrat.

JOSEPH W. ADAMS was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1861, was educated in the common schools and afterwards attended the Pittsburg High School, Duff's Commercial College, and Smith's Business College. He subsequently entered the State Normal School, at Edinboro, and then the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, which completed his education. Mr. Adams was married June 3, 1879, to Theresa Twiford, a daughter of John Twiford, of Allegheny county, and has four children: Victoria; Sarah; Joseph, deceased, and Horace. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES D. HARBISON was born upon the Harbison homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, received a common school education, and followed farming as a vocation. He married Kesiah E. Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson, of Middlesex township, in 1865. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: John T.; Cyrus L.; William J.; Jennie B., wife of Henry Knauff, of Middlesex township; Arthur F.; Leonard M., and Raleigh L. The parents are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which body Mr. Harbison has filled the office of trustee. In politics, he is a Republican. He is now residing at Haviland, Allegheny county.

WILLIAM J. HARBISON, son of James D., and Kesiah E. Harbison, was born upon the homestead in Middlesex township, Butler county, October 19, 1868. After receiving a public school education, he learned the carpenter's and painter's trades, which he followed in connection with farming. He has now charge of the old homestead, and devotes his attention to agriculture. On January 25, 1893, he married Ida M. Maizland, a daughter of George Maizland, of Clinton township. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

FRIEND BUXTON was born in Washington county, Virginia, October 2, 1818, was reared in his native county, and learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades, also the cooper's trade. On November 3, 1840, he married Jane Park, a daughter of James Park, of Wesmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the following year the young couple came to Butler county, where Mr. Buxton worked at his trade, in connection with farming, for about seventeen years. He then purchased the Lynn farm, in Middlesex township, in 1858, upon which he resided until his death, May 31, 1882. His widow resides upon the homestead farm with her son, Robert W. They were the parents of seven children, as follows:

James; John, deceased; Robert W.; Martha J., wife of Andrew Ekas; Elizabeth D., wife of Charles Dietrich; Melissa, wife of Christopher Fredley, and Rachel. Mr. Buxton was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Democratic party.

ROBERT W. BUXTON was born upon the homestead farm, in Middlesex township, Butler county, May 11, 1846. He was reared upon the farm, and received a common school education. He has been twice married: first to Mary Carnahan, a daughter of John Carnahan, of Allegheny county, September 10, 1875, who bore him a family of four children: Charles; Eliza J., deceased; John, and Miller W. Mrs. Buxton died January 22, 1882. His second wife was Mrs. Martha H. Norris, a daughter of Capt. G. W. Hays, whom he married January 7, 1886. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is an elder in that denomination, has also filled the office of trustee, and is superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

ROBERT MILLER was born in Derry county, Ireland, July 1, 1802, was reared in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade. In 1827 he immigrated to Philadelphia, where he resided for seven years, then came to Butler county, and purchased the McGowan farm in Middlesex township, containing sixty-seven acres. He resided upon this farm down to his death, which occurred February 7, 1891. Mr. Miller was married about 1828, to Elizabeth Bigger, a daughter of William Bigger, of Philadelphia, to which union were born eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Joseph, deceased; William; Mary A., who married William J. Whiteside; Elizabeth, who married Henry Sefton; Benjamin, deceased, and Robert J. The mother died in April, 1884, some seven years before her husband. Mr. Miller and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he held the offices of trustee and treasurer. In politics, he was successively a Whig and Republican, and filled the positions of overseer and township supervisor.

WILLIAM MILLER, eldest living son of Robert and Elizabeth Miller, was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, July 10, 1839. He received a common school education, and was reared upon his father's farm. On December 22, 1864, he married Margaret A. Harbison, a daughter of Robert Harbison, of Middlesex township, to which union have been born fifteen children, as follows: Ida E., wife of James H. Park; Clara C., wife of Thomas G. Kennedy; Ora D., wife of William B. Hennihan; Sarah J., wife of George Stepp; Mary B., deceased; Annie M.; Robert W.; Benjamin C., deceased; Wilbert H.; Ardelia M.; Laura L.; Ella S.; Edna G.; Alvin C., and Erla E. In 1874 Mr. Miller purchased the Hyle farm, in Middlesex township, containing ninety acres, upon which he now resides. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church and has filled the offices of trustee and treasurer in that organization. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board of his township.

JAMES KINGAN was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1805, there grew to manhood and learned the bricklayer's trade. He afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, and in 1840 he came to Butler county, and purchased a farm of 100 acres in Middlesex township. He resided upon this place until his death, in 1869. He married Ann E., a daughter of Adam Mahood, of Penn township, and to

this union were born eight children: Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy J., wife of James Flick; Samuel J.; Mary W.; Robert A.; James, deceased; Margaret S., and William, deceased. Mr. Kingan was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

SAMUEL J. KINGAN was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, April 6, 1853, son of James and Ann E. Kingan. He received a common school education, and has resided upon a farm all his life. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Kingan married Martha Black, a daughter of Robert Black, of Middlesex township, June 13, 1872. Six children are the fruits of this union, as follows: James E.; Maggie O.; Bessie J.; Clara G.; Lottie M., and one that died in early youth.

WILLIAM MARKS was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1819, and grew to manhood in his native land. About 1843 he immigrated to Philadelphia, where he married Eliza, a daughter of George Whiteside, of that city, and soon afterwards came to Butler county, and located on what is now known as the Ogden farm, in Middlesex township. He subsequently removed into Allegheny county, where he followed farming and stock-dealing until 1879, when he again came to Butler county, and resided here until 1883. In that year he returned to Allegheny county, and remained in that county until his death, in June, 1885. Nine children were born to William and Eliza Marks, as follows: Mary A., wife of Samuel Rankin; John, deceased; Eliza J., wife of William J. Shepherd; George, deceased; William J.; James; Robert A.; Sarah A., wife of Thomas Marshall, and Margaret L., wife of Dr. W. C. McCandless. Mr. Marks was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

WILLIAM J. MARKS was born in Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1857, and is a son of William and Eliza Marks. When thirteen years of age he went to work in a store, and has ever since been connected with merchandising. He is now located at Glade Mills, Butler county, where he is carrying on a general store. Mr. Marks married Sadie J. Starr, a daughter of William Starr, of Concord township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the liberal supporters of that denomination. In politics, he has always been a Republican, has filled the offices of township treasurer and clerk, has represented his township in the county conventions for several years, and has been a very active participant in local political affairs. He is a member of the oil firm of McCandless & Marks, who have extensive territory in Middlesex township, known as the Glade Mills field.

DR. JOSIAH MCCANDLESS was born in Centre township, Butler county, upon the old McCandless homestead, March 6, 1816, and was a son of William McCandless, one of the early settlers of Centre township. He was educated at the Butler Academy, followed clerking in Ohio, commenced reading medicine with Dr. J. Whittaker, of Allegheny, under whom he studied three years, and located at Unionville, Butler county, in 1839. He practiced his profession in that locality until his death, which occurred January 5, 1875. Dr. McCandless married Keziah, a daughter of John S. and Martha T. McCandless, June 18, 1854. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: Everett S.; William

C.; Josiah L.; Laura K., who married Robert Kirkpatrick; Ada; Addison; Elmer; Quincy; Edith J., and one that died in infancy. The survivors of the family are William C., Josiah L., and Edith J. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, Dr. McCandless was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican. Throughout his long residence in Centre township, he enjoyed a very large practice, and was held in high esteem by the community at large.

WILLIAM C. McCANDLESS, physician and surgeon, was born on the homestead farm in Centre township, Butler county, October 6, 1857, and was reared beneath the parental roof. After receiving a public school education, he spent several years at Witherspoon Institute, subsequently attended school at Waynesburg, and at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, attended lectures for three years at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1880. He opened an office at Glade Mills, where he has since continued in practice. Dr. McCandless married Mary C., daughter of John Grubbs, of Butler county, February 3, 1880. She died March 18, 1886, leaving three children: Josiah M.; Everett L., and Erla E. He was again married, July 31, 1887, to Lulu M., a daughter of William Marks, who is the mother of two children: William P., and Ruth L. Dr. McCandless is known as a great student, and since beginning practice he has built up a successful business. As a member of the firm of McCandless & Marks, he is an extensive oil operator, and has fine producing territory in Middlesex township.

JOHN FERGUSON was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1846, and is the eldest son of John and Mary Ferguson. His father was a native of Down county, Ireland, born in 1807, and married Mary Duff. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married William Young; Mary, who married William Marshall; Nancy, who married William Laughlin, and after his death William Douglass; John; Jennie, wife of John Scott, and Thomas. Mr. Ferguson resided in Allegheny county until his death, June 28, 1891. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a supporter of the Democratic party. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and on September 15, 1868, he married Nancy E. Crawford, a daughter of Robert Crawford, of Allegheny county. Eight children have been born to this union, as follows: Harry; Robert; Mary M.; John; Emma E.; Thomas; Royal, and Clara. Mr. Ferguson is a practical farmer, has taken advantage of all the improvements in modern machinery, and is one of the successful agriculturists of Middlesex township. Politically, he is a Republican, has filled the office of school director, and has been assistant auditor for three terms. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Bakerstown, Allegheny county, and has been a trustee in that organization for fourteen years.

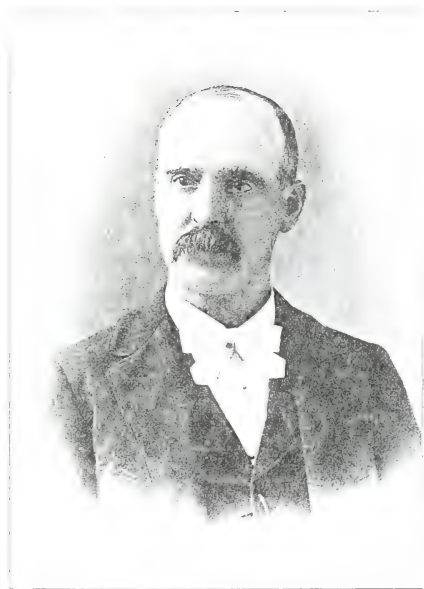
REV. DAVID T. McCALMONT, pastor of Glade Run United Presbyterian church, was born near Hickory, Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1860. His father, John McCalmont, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, where he was born August 18, 1818. John McCalmont removed to Washington

county with his parents when but eight years of age, there grew to manhood, and followed the vocation of a farmer. On April 15, 1842, he married Miss Mary A. Moore, a daughter of John Moore, of Washington county. This union was blessed with eight children, as follows: Margaret N.; John H.; Samuel A.; James A.; William A.; Mary A., wife of John P. White, of Washington county; Jennie E., wife of Robert G. Jeffrey of the same county, and David T. Mr. McCalmont was a life-long member of the United Presbyterian church, was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and died March 10, 1893. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools of his native county, subsequently attended McDonald Academy, and Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and finally entered Allegheny Theological College. He was ordained June 29, 1890, but took charge of the Glade Run church May 18, of the same year, where he has since been engaged in the duties of the ministry. Mr. McCalmont was married June 5, 1890, to Miss Leoline Donaldson, a daughter of Jacob M. Donaldson, of Washington county, and has two children: Howard D., and Mary Mildred. Since coming to Butler county he has won the respect and confidence of the people of this community, and stands well both as a citizen and a minister of the gospel.

JOHN B. MAHAN was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1818, son of Robert Mahan, a native of Cumberland county, born in 1791. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1816 he married Sallie Barr, a daughter of John Barr, of Westmoreland county, who bore him a family of six children, as follows: John B.; Eliza, who married Robert Crawford; Mary J., who became the wife of Archibald Glasgow; Sarah A., who married Samuel Dickson; Robert A., and William A. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, received his schooling in one of the pioneer schools of the neighborhood, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. On March 2, 1843, he married Sarah J. Dickson, a daughter of John Dickson, of Allegheny county, to which union were born the following children: Robert H.; Lida, wife of Samuel Ekas; Randall R.; Shaffer, and Sarah J., wife of Wilson Cooper. In 1864 Mr. Mahan purchased 150 acres of land in Middlesex township, Butler county, upon which he has since resided. His wife died in 1875, and in 1877 he married Mrs. Huldah A. Greer, a daughter of William Dunning, of Washington county. She had one son by her first marriage, John W. Greer. Mr. Mahan has been an elder in the United Presbyterian church for the past forty-four years. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor.

SHAFFER MAHAN was born in Allegheny county, April 18, 1859, and is the third son of John B. and Sarah J. Mahan. He received a common school education, and has spent his life upon a farm. On June 18, 1879, he was married to Annie Burtner, a daughter of William Burtner, of Clinton township, and is the father of the following children: William J.; Samuel S., deceased; Sarah J.; John G.; Harper, and Floyd. Mr. Mahan is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is an adherent of the Republican party.

RANDAL ROSS MAHAN, son of John B. and Sarah J. (Dickson) Mahan, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1854, received a



W. B. Mangum M.D.

common school education, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to the present. He was married April 10, 1878, to Mary A. Chantler, a daughter of Thomas Chantler, of Middlesex township, and has six children: John E.; Sarah E.; Thomas C.; Ida B.; Charles R., and Howard D. In politics, Mr. Mahan is a Republican, and is inspector of elections in his township. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM A. MAHAN, youngest in the family of Robert and Sallie Mahan, was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1836, where his parents had removed from Westmoreland county. He was reared upon his father's farm and received a common school education. He was married December 10, 1857, to Nancy Fulton, a daughter of Samuel Fulton, of Middlesex township. Ten children have been the fruits of this union, as follows: Robert J.; Samuel F.; Sarah J., who married James Frazier; James A.; Nancy B., wife of William Hay; William B., deceased; Annie, who married Lafayette Kelly; Eliza E., wife of Charles A. Klingensmith; Jessie H., wife of Stephen S. Donaldson, and Wilda. Mr. Mahan came to Butler county, in November, 1871, and purchased a portion of the Fulton farm in Middlesex township, where he still resides. He has two producing wells upon his farm, from which he receives a good income. Mr. Mahan and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which body he has filled the position of trustee. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor in Middlesex township.

HAMILTON GILLESPIE was a native of Butler township, Butler county, born May 15, 1817, was reared upon a farm, and learned the hatter's trade. In March, 1843, he married Demans Gray, a daughter of William Gray, of Connoquenessing township, and settled in Whitestown, where he resided until his death, January 18, 1892. The following children were born to this union: Julia A., who married Arthur Hillman; Hiram; William J.; Alexander W.; Mary; Catherine, who married Robert Thompson; Emma, and Alva H. Mr. Gillespie was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

WILLIAM J. GILLESPIE, son of Hamilton Gillespie, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, April 21, 1847, and was reared upon the homestead farm. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, then to Washington, D. C., and next did guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, whence he returned to Fort Ethan Allen, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. On January 15, 1879, Mr. Gillespie married Lily A. Flick, daughter of Jacob B. Flick, of Middlesex township. Seven children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Eliza A.; Hiram G.; Henry A. K.; Sarah M.; Alice M.; Jacob F., and Maude. Mr. Gillespie has followed merchandising for several years at Flick, and is the postmaster of that office, which was named in honor of his father-in-law.

ADAM NEWELL was born in eastern Pennsylvania, received a common school education, and learned the cooper's trade. He came to Butler county some years after reaching his maturity, and settled in Middlesex township, where he died in 1859. He was twice married. By his first marriage he was the father of five

children: Birchard; James; Suly, who married David List; Mary, who married a Mr. Powell, and Sarah J. His second wife was Christina Butler, who became the mother of seven children: Elizabeth, wife of Patterson Grubbs; Samuel; William; David; Matilda, wife of John Messenger; Maria, wife of John McDonald, and John, who was drowned in youth. Mrs. Newell died in 1879, surviving her husband twenty years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, was a supporter of the Democratic party.

DAVID NEWELL, third son of Adam and Christina Newell, was born in Middlesex township, Butler county, July 4, 1846. He was reared in his native township and has always been engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in at Camp Reynolds. Proceeding to Washington, D. C., the regiment joined the army of the Potomac, and he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and several skirmishes, and was honorably discharged in June, 1863. He re-enlisted the following September, in the Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, was sent to Fort Marcy, at the chain bridge, thence to Culpeper Court House, and then returned to Fort Marcy, where the battery remained until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service at Harrisburg, July 2, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed his farm duties. He was married August 16, 1869, to Caroline, a daughter of Moses Dunbar. In 1879 he purchased the James McCollum farm, in Middlesex township, upon which he has since resided. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOHN FREDLEY was born in Troy Hill, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1821, son of Jacob Fredley, a native of Switzerland. His father was a carpenter, and followed that business in Allegheny county until his death, in 1832. His mother was Marie Nesser, whom by her marriage to Jacob Fredley, became the mother of six children, as follows: Jacob; Susan, who married Thomas Black; Catherine, who married James Sweeney; John; Marie, deceased, and Daniel. Mrs. Fredley died in 1851. Both she and husband were members of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was reared in Allegheny county, where he worked at coal mining until 1859, and then came to Butler county, and purchased the Welsh farm, in Jefferson township. He resided upon that farm for six years, when he bought the Kennedy farm, consisting of seventy-five acres, upon which he has since lived. Mr. Fredley married Catherine McGinty, a daughter of Barney McGinty, of Armstrong county, who died soon afterwards, and he next married Mary Luty, a daughter of Rudolph Luty, of Allegheny county. To this marriage were born eleven children: Catherine; Joseph, and John, all of whom are dead; Christopher; Daniel; William; Mary A., wife of John Ritman; Sarah E., wife of William Snyder; Jacob, and two that died in early youth. Mrs. Fredley died, and he married Mary J. McMillen, a daughter of William McMillen, of Harrisville, Butler county, in 1884. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. In September, 1864, Mr. Fredley enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, joined the army at Petersburg, served in that battle, and in the closing scenes around Richmond down to the surrender of

Lee. He was discharged at Harrisburg, June 6, 1865, and returned to his home, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

DAVID M. DIBELL was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1822, son of Michael and Hannah (Metzger) Dibell. His maternal grandfather, Conrad Metzger, came to America from Germany with his parents when four years old, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted in the Continental army and served through the Revolutionary war. He settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, afterwards moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and bought a farm, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the remarkable age of 103 years. His eyesight continued unimpaired to the last, and he never wore glasses. He was married three times, and reared the following children: Polly; David, and Hannah, by first wife; Michael, by second; and James; John; William; Betsy; Peggie, and Peter, by third. Michael Dibell, Sr., was born in Allegheny county in 1789, grew to manhood there, and learned the weaver's and cooper's trades, which he followed in connection with farming. By his marriage to Hannah Metzger, he was the father of seven children, as follows: John; James; Mary; David M.; Margaret, who married George Anderson; Nancy, and Jacob. The mother died in 1831, and in 1840 he married Jennie Kearns, who bore him one son, George. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in Allegheny county, and there learned the carpenter's trade. While working at his trade, he injured one of his hands so severely as to necessitate amputation, and he then engaged in farming. He came to Butler county in 1864, purchased the Brown farm in Middlesex township, and has since resided upon it. He married Barbara, a daughter of Philip Snyder, September 3, 1863. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB REIBER was born in Goeningen, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 4, 1818, and is the eldest son of Jacob Reiber, a native of the same place, born in 1788. His father was a dealer in fruit and seed, and married Barbara Haubesauk, a daughter of George Haubesauk, in 1813. The following children were born to this union: Barbara, who married John Simmer; Margaret; Jacob; Mary, who married Jacob Stetsell, and Mrs. John Metzgar. The parents died in 1832. The subject of this sketch learned the baker's trade in his native land, immigrated to New York city in 1834, and remained there for fifteen years. He then came to Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, carried on blacksmithing at that point for nearly two years, and next removed to Summit township, Butler county, where he conducted a store and blacksmith shop, also a hotel and farm. He afterwards purchased the McGill farm, in Middlesex township, which he sold, and then bought the Dr. Blackwood farm upon which he has since lived. In February, 1840, he married Catherine Simmer, a daughter of John Simmer. She died in December, 1841, leaving one son, John. He was again married October 15, 1842, to Elizabeth Marvin, of New York, to which union nine children have been born, as follows: William M.; George W.; Emma, who married William Phillips, and afterwards Alexander McMillan; Rebecca,

deceased wife of W. P. Roessing; Albert S.; Julia, deceased; Charles W.; Elizabeth D., wife of Michael F. Knauff, and Harry A.

FREDERICK SWARTZ was born in Germany, in 1822, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in early youth, where he resided for some years, subsequently spent four years in Ohio, and then located in Allegheny City. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation. In 1865 he removed to Butler county, and located on the Carner farm. He was married February 20, 1845, to Sophia Carner, a daughter of John Carner, of Middlesex township, who resided upon the farm where our subject now lives. Ten children were born to this union, as follows: Louisa, who married Frank Schrader; Charles A.; Augustus M.; Mary E., and Christian, both deceased; John L., Luella M.; wife of George Miller; Clara E., wife of William Bailey; Annie F., wife of William Wechter, and William F. Mr. Schwartz was a member of the Church of God, and in politics, he was a Republican. He died in Allegheny, February 17, 1891. His widow resides upon the homestead.

JOHN RIFLEY, SR., was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, about 1807, there grew to maturity and learned the carpenter's trade. About 1830 he married Barbara Spahr, a daughter of John Spahr, to which union were born the following children: Nicholas; Elizabeth, who was twice married, first to Daniel Deer, and afterwards to Abraham Smith; John; Jacob, and Frederick. Early in 1847 the family immigrated to the United States, where the father died the same year in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His widow survived him until 1879.

JOHN RIFLEY, son of John and Barbara Rifley, was born in Switzerland, March 11, 1838, and came with his parents to the United States in the spring of 1847. After arriving at manhood, in 1858, he went to Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, where he was naturalized, and cast his first vote for president in 1860. He remained in Illinois four years, and then returned to Butler county and took charge of the homestead farm during the war, his three brothers being in the service of the Union. Jacob was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, was sent to Annapolis Hospital, and then to Pittsburg, whence he returned to the front and served until the close of the war. Mr. Rifley was married May 25, 1865, to Mary A. Lyon, a daughter of John Lyon, of Penn township, to which union have been born the following children: William H.; John A.; Thomas H.; George H.; Etta M., wife of Russell Hays, of Adams township. Mr. Rifley purchased the Haley farm, in Middlesex township, consisting of seventy acres, upon which he now resides. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the office of supervisor of his township.

NICHOLAS RIFLEY was born in Switzerland, and came to the United States with his family in 1847. He was a carpenter by trade. After the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army and served through the war. He married Laura Barclay, February 23, 1860. She became the mother of five sons, as follows: John A.; Harry E.; George B.; William H., and Robert E., all of whom except George now reside in Minnesota and the State of Washington. Mr. Rifley was killed July 8, 1869, while working at his trade. His widow died March 8, 1876.

JOSEPH CROFT was a native of England, born about 1786, grew to manhood in his native land, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1813 he was married to Mary Humphrey, a daughter of Henry Humphrey, of England, to which union were born eight children, as follows: Frederick; Fannie; Francis; Lewis; Emma, who married William Nesbit; Lewis; William, and Joseph. In 1820 Mr. Croft and family immigrated to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and then removed to New Castle, Lawrence county, whence they came to Butler county. He died here in 1831; his wife survived until June 26, 1854.

LEWIS CROFT was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1821, and is the fourth son of Joseph and Mary Croft. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and on December 18, 1849, he married Mary J. McHenry, a daughter of John McHenry, of Middle Lancaster, Butler county. They are the parents of three children: James A.; Sarah J., wife of George Rasley, of Middlesex township, and Mary E., wife of William Jack, of the same township. For over twenty years Mr. Croft has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination he has belonged nearly all his life. Politically, he is a Republican, and has been a school director in his township for twelve years.

JAMES A. CROFT was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, October 22, 1850, received a common school education, and has always followed farming. He was married December 12, 1874, to Mary Henry, a daughter of Joseph Henry, of Butler township, and is the father of seven children, as follows: Minnie B.; John Nelson; Lewis M.; Joseph M.; two that died in infancy, and Albert C. Joseph M., and Albert C., are the only survivors.

THOMAS BAILEY was born in Nottingham, England, July 16, 1832, and came to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1848, being then only sixteen years old. After arriving at maturity he embarked in the hotel and restaurant business on Smithfield street in that city, which he conducted for many years. In 1873 he purchased the William Crooks farm, in Middlesex township, Butler county, and settled upon it. He died soon afterwards, his death occurring March 21, 1873. In 1850 he married Hannah Beasley, a daughter of John Beasley, of Cedar Grove, Indiana. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Robert, deceased; John W.; George; Thomas; Samuel R.; William, and Joshua. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Episcopal church, and a very worthy citizen. His widow resides upon the old homestead in Middlesex township. Samuel R. Bailey was born in the city of Pittsburg, August 28, 1858, and received his education at the public schools, and Beaver Seminary. There are several good producing wells on the homestead farm.

JOHN W. BURTON was born in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1822, and is a son of Benjamin Burton, one of the early settlers of Westmoreland county. His father was a native of Down county, Ireland, and came with his parents to the United States in early youth. They located in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, where he grew to manhood, and married Martha Wallace. Eight children were the fruits of this union: Joseph; Mary, who married James T. Wolf; John; Margaret, who married Thomas S. Wolf; Hetty; Sarah, who married James Dye; Hannah; Elizabeth, who mar-

ried George W. Dower. Benjamin Burton died January 9, 1889; his widow survived until May 7, 1889. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, and worked in the town of Washington about twenty years, then removed to Allegheny county and settled on a farm. In 1882 he located in Middlesex township, Butler county, where he purchased the Craig farm of fifty-four acres, and has since resided upon it. Mr. Burton was married June 3, 1852, to Rebecca, a daughter of John Algeo, of Mt. Pleasant township, Washington county, and has seven children: Benjamin P.; John L.; Jennie A.; Grace; McNary; David C., and Harry R. Mr. Burton and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN P. BURTON, eldest in the family of John W. and Rebecca Burton, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1854, and has always followed farming as a vocation. He came to Butler county with his father in 1882, and purchased a part of the Boyle farm, in Middlesex township, where he now lives. He married Sarah Grabe, a daughter of Andrew Grabe, of Clinton township, and has four children: John A.; Frank G.; Vernie, and Verbie. Politically, he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in public affairs.

MATTHEW MOORE was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in November, 1808, and was a son of Matthew Moore, a native of the same county, who immigrated to Canada in 1809, and settled in Haldeman county, where he died in 1853. Matthew Moore, Sr., was the father of five children: Matthew; Dennis; John; Margaret, who married Wellington Wilson, and Ann. The mother died in 1841. Both were members of the Catholic church, in which faith they lived and died. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and in 1838 he married Mary A. Vosburg, a daughter of Martin Vosburg, of Connecticut. Fifteen children were born to this union, eleven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Cynthia, wife of Thomas Robbins; Sophrona, who married Thomas Crayston; Martin V.; Thomas; Bradford; Elizabeth; Henrietta, who married Harry Bross; Byron; George; Margaret M., and Ada M.

MARTIN V. MOORE was born in Haldeman county, Canada, October 6, 1843, received a common school education, and was reared upon the homestead farm. In 1864 he came to the United States, and located at Petroleum Centre, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the oil business. Since that time he has followed oil producing, with the exception of four years when engaged in the hotel business in Cattaraugus county, New York, and is now located in the Gold district, Butler county. Mr. Moore has been twice married; first to Sarah Flannigan, a daughter of F. C. Flannigan, of Westmoreland county, January 22, 1871. Two children were the fruits of this union: Abby, wife of Alexander Williams, and Frank, who died at two years of age. Mrs. Moore died in 1876, and he was again married November 17, 1879, to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, of Union City, Pennsylvania. Four children were born of this marriage, as follows: Flora; Fidelia; Kent, and Martin. Mr. Moore is an adherent of the Republican party, and in religious faith, he is a Protestant.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS was born in Wales, in June, 1824, and there learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades. About 1847 he married Miss Susannah Voyle, a native of the same country, and in 1851 they immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained two years. They then removed to Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, where Mr. Davis followed his trade, and thence to Queenstown, and continued to reside at that place until 1883. In that year the family removed to East Brady, Clarion county, where Mrs. Davis died, August 3, 1891. Mr. Davis, while in Queenstown, embarked in the oil business, but has now retired from active life, and is spending his declining years in East Brady. Sixteen children were born to William J. and Susannah Davis, as follows: Reese; William; Anna, deceased wife of John Meldrum; Mary, deceased; Philip; Morgan; James; Jeffrey; John; David; Russell; Mackworth; Mary; Charles; Annie, and one that died in early youth.

WILLIAM DAVIS, JR., son of William J. Davis, was born in Wales, August 2, 1849, and came with his parents to the United States in 1851. Before reaching manhood, he learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades with his father, and continued to work at that business until 1874. He then engaged in oil producing at Queenstown, Pennsylvania, and has followed it ever since, as have also his nine brothers. He was married November 15, 1877, to Margaret A. Williams, a daughter of James Williams, of Brady's Bend. They are the parents of five children: Harry W.; Arthur G.; Florence M.; Annie L., and Mary E. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has five producing wells in the Gold oil field, Middlesex township, and three wells in the Hickey field.

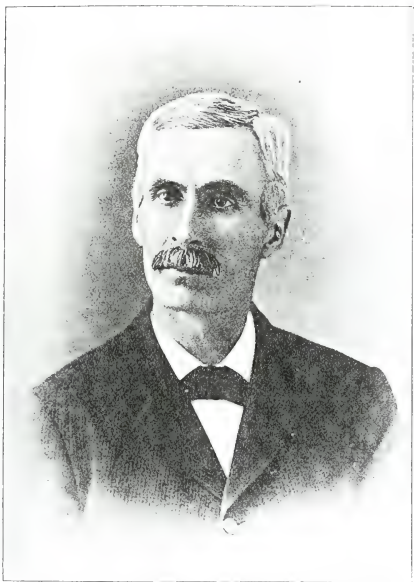
JEFFREY DAVIS, eighth in the family of William J. Davis, was born at Queenstown, Armstrong county, August 31, 1858, received a common school education, and has followed the oil business since boyhood. He is now in partnership with his brothers, and is one of the well known producers of Middlesex township. Mr. Davis was married July 12, 1889, to Sarah N. Moore, a daughter of Robert Moore, of Tarentum, Allegheny county. In politics, he is a Republican, but takes no active interest in political matters.

LEVI R. MCFANN, son of Jonathan McFann, was born in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1839. He obtained a common school education, and afterwards was engaged as a salesman in a general store at Waynesburg. In 1865 he went to Pittsburg, and traveled for the wholesale tobacco house of Steppe & Kennedy. In 1867 he located in business at Oil City, as a manufacturer and dealer in tobacco. In 1868 he started a branch at Pleasantville, Venango county, also one on the Renn farm and at Parker City. He finally quit the business, and went into oil operating at Gas City, whence he removed to Fairview, Butler county, in 1872. He afterwards operated at Greece City and Buena Vista, and has followed the oil developments in Butler county ever since. In the spring of 1893 he moved to the Thompson oil field, started a grocery store, and has since carried on that business. The same year McFann postoffice was established, named in honor of our subject, of which he has since been postmaster. Mr. McFann was married February 15, 1870, to Mary Morris, a daughter of George Morris, of Washington

township, to which union have been born nine children, as follows: Maggie M., wife of William D. Armoar, of McDonald; George W.; Ida A.; Harry H.; Charles, deceased; Carrie V.; Mary S.; Levi R., and Helen B. Although independent in politics, Mr. McFann has always been quite active in political affairs, and has filled the office of justice of the peace, and other minor positions. He is a member of Tent, Number 96, K. O. T. M., of Renfrew, and also of the I. O. O. F. He served as second lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and during his term of service was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

JOSEPH HAYS was born upon the old Hays homestead in Adams township, Butler county, about the year 1820, and received his education in a pioneer subscription school. He was reared to farm life, afterwards kept a store for several years, and then returned to agriculture, which he followed the balance of his life, dying January 1, 1891. He married Mary A. McCandless, a daughter of John McCandless, of Butler county, and was the father of five children, as follows: Evert R.; Elizabeth A., and John, both deceased; Joseph W., and Mary A., wife of James Cashdollar. Mrs. Hays died in 1866. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Whig, in early days, and afterwards a Republican.

EVERT R. HAYS, son of Joseph and Mary A. Hays, was born upon his father's farm in Adams township, Butler county, and has always been engaged in farm pursuits. In March, 1893, he purchased the Ramsey farm, in Middlesex township, consisting of fifty-eight acres, where he now resides. Mr. Hays has traveled extensively through Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, and has also followed steamboating on the Ohio river. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious belief, he is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church.



John Ferguson

CHAPTER LXXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP AND MILLERSTOWN BOROUGH—FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP AND KARNS CITY, FAIRVIEW AND PETROLIA BOROUGH—OAKLAND AND CONCORD TOWNSHIPS—CLAY TOWNSHIP AND WEST SUNBURY BOROUGH—CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES DUFFY, SR., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1754, and immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1793. He resided there until the spring of 1796, when he removed to what is now Butler county, with the advance guard of pioneers, and located upon the farm in Donegal township, known as the Duffy homestead, where he resided until his death, in July, 1823, aged sixty-nine years. In a notice of his death published in the *Repository*, August 1, 1823, the following tribute is paid to his memory: "The deceased was among the first settlers of this county; as a father he was tender, as a husband, industrious, careful and affectionate, and as a neighbor he was highly respected and esteemed." His wife, Ellen Duffy, survived him two years, dying in 1825, aged sixty-five. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters, as follows: Edward, who died in 1799, aged seventeen years, being one of the first persons buried in Butler county; John, who died in 1804, aged eighty years; Peter, who died in 1883, aged eighty-six years; Michael, who died in 1823, aged twenty-one; Barbara, who married Lieut. Neal Gillespie, an officer in the War of 1812, and died in 1875, aged eighty-seven years; Bridget, who married Patrick Duffy, and died in 1855, aged sixty-two; Ellen, who died unmarried, in 1855, aged fifty-nine; Mary, who died in infancy, and Margaret, who married Col. Manasses Gillespie, and died in 1871, aged sixty-seven years. Charles Duffy, Sr., was one of the founders of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and in politics, he was a Jeffersonian Democrat.

PHILIP HARTMAN, a native of Holland, settled near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. He enlisted in Colonel Ogle's regiment, of the Pennsylvania Line, and served throughout the struggle for independence. His brother Michael also served in the Continental army, and subsequently settled in Manor township, Armstrong county. Prior to 1796 Philip Hartman came to what is now Oakland township, Butler county, and took up 200 acres of land, upon which he lived for several years, dying in Armstrong county. His family consisted of the following children: James; William; Sarah, who married Richard Connell; Kate, who became the wife of James Cochran; Mary, who married Edward Boland; Margaret, who married John Bell, and Elizabeth. The family were adherents of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM HARTMAN, second son of Philip Hartman, was born on his father's homestead, in Oakland township, Butler county, July 4, 1796, and is said to have

been the first white male child born in the township. He resided with his parents until his majority, then went to Pittsburg, learned the blacksmith's trade and worked there some four years. He married Mary Winters, and settled in Armstrong county, but in 1849 they removed to Donegal township, Butler county, where he continued to work at his trade in connection with farming until his death, February 14, 1879. His wife died September 10, 1864. Their union was blessed with the following children: Catherine, who married John Holobaugh; Mary Ann, who became the wife of William Holobaugh; Joseph; James; Margaret A., wife of Silas Dunn; Sarah Frances, who died at the age of eighteen years; Edward F.; William Lawrence, and John Ambrose, the last two of whom died in childhood. The parents were members of the Catholic church, in which faith they reared their children.

ARCHIBALD BLACK, SR., the progenitor of the Black family of this township, was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, and inherited those fundamental principles of industry, economy and determination of purpose so characteristic of the Irish race. Becoming impressed with the bright prospects of the New World, he left the associations of kindred and home, and immigrated to Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the iron mills at Carlisle. There he married Alice Haggerty, also a native of Donegal county, Ireland, who like himself, had come to seek her fortune in the New World. In 1798 Mr. Black came to Donegal township, Butler county, and located on a tract of land in the southern part of the township, and in 1809 took out a patent, in conjunction with Archibald McCall, on 400 acres. The young couple located upon their new purchase, and, with hopes bright for the future, set about clearing and improving the place, hewing out from the wilderness which surrounded their humble log cabin, a home for themselves and their children. They were among the first settlers, and bravely endured the privations and overcame the obstacles of frontier life. The pioneers had ample opportunity to indulge their love for hunting, as wild game was plentiful, and roamed at will through the forests. While the husband and father was busy in the clearing, the housewife, when not assisting him by piling the brush, would be working at her loom, weaving the flax and wool into blankets and clothing for the family. Money was a very scarce article in those days, the system of exchange being the basis of nearly every transaction. The products of the farm would be taken to market, many miles distant, on a pack-saddle, and exchanged for salt, sugar and other necessities of life. Archibald Black was a man for the times, one of those ready, earnest souls that a new and wild country always develops, that are equal to any emergency, prepared to face any danger and confront any hardships that may arise. He was a representative citizen of the period, taking an active interest in any public enterprise for the improvement of his county, and the family have been highly instrumental in the development of Donegal township. Mr. Black and wife were practical members of the St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and reared their family in the faith of their fathers. He was a stanch Democrat, and took an active and leading part in the public affairs of his day. Both he and wife spent the remainder of their lives upon the homestead in Donegal township, and now lie side by side in the cemetery at Sugar Creek. They reared the following chil-

dren: James; Daniel; John; Mary; Ellen; Peggy; Patrick; Nancy; Catherine; Alice, and Archibald. Of this family but two survive, viz.: Catherine, wife of John Shields, of Armstrong county, and Archibald, a resident of Donegal township.

ARCHIBALD BLACK, JR., youngest son of Archibald and Alice Black, was born upon the old homestead in Donegal township, Butler county, in October, 1820, and is the youngest in a family of eleven children. He spent his boyhood days upon the farm, assisting his parents in clearing and improving it, wearing the home-made clothing, and enjoying the limited advantages of the period. For a few weeks during the winter season he attended the subscription school of the neighborhood, held in a little log building, with the rudest furnishings and accommodations. But this school house was a fair sample of the majority of the buildings throughout Butler county during pioneer days. On April 19, 1842, Mr. Black married Catherine McBride, a daughter of Connell and Queen McBride, early settlers of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where Mrs. Black was born in October, 1818. The young couple settled on the old homestead, and two years later rented the farm where they now reside, which they afterwards purchased, to which they have added until the farm now contains 300 acres, all in Donegal township. Upon this farm are located forty-one oil wells, and the small log cabin in which Mr. Black and wife first lived has been replaced by a more commodious structure of brick. They are the parents of the following children: Owen F., born May 26, 1844; James, August 13, 1846, died January 5, 1888; John, January 26, 1850; Daniel, February 23, 1853, and Mary A., January 2, 1857. Mr. Black and family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek. Politically, he is a Democrat, and formerly took an active part in politics. He has held the offices of assessor, collector and constable, and has always manifested a deep interest in the success of the measures and principles of his party. The family are among the most prominent in the township, and are recognized as progressive, enterprising people.

OWEN F. BLACK, eldest in the family of Archibald and Catherine Black, was born upon the homestead farm in Donegal township, Butler county, May 26, 1844, grew to maturity under the parental roof, and received his education in the district school. On June 16, 1868, he married Mary J. Minor, of Armstrong county, and settled upon a farm in Donegal township. Mrs. Black died June 20, 1872, the mother of two children, viz.: Archie, and Stephen, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Black was again married, October 14, 1875, to Theresa Burns, of Donegal township, to which union have been born three children, as follows: Bessie; Vincent, and Catherine. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek. Politically, Mr. Black is a Democrat, and is one of the leading farmers of his township.

JOHN BLACK, third son of Archibald and Alice Black, was born September 10, 1802, upon the homestead farm in Donegal township, Butler county, and was reared amidst pioneer surroundings. He married Elizabeth McElroy, of Donegal township, and reared eight children, as follows: Alice, wife of Charles Webber; Margaret, deceased wife of Joseph Hartman; Patrick; Mary J.; James; Archibald; John F., and Matilda, wife of John McLaughlin. Mr. Black was a prom-

inent citizen of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he settled after his marriage, and spent the remainder of his life upon his farm in that county. He was a member of the Catholic church, and a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

ARCHIBALD BLACK, son of John and Elizabeth Black, was born in Armstrong county, May 16, 1841, spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his parents, and attended the public school of his native township. He married Miss Catherine Maley, of Armstrong county, and subsequently located in Donegal township, Butler county. They are the parents of six children, as follows: James; William; Stephen; John; Charles E., and Francis, deceased. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and in politics, Mr. Black is an ardent Democrat. He is one of the leading farmers and oil producers of his section of the county.

JAMES BLACK, son of John and Elizabeth Black, was born May 16, 1841, upon the old homestead in Armstrong county, grew to maturity beneath the parental roof, and was educated at the district school. In 1879 he located upon his present farm, a part of the homestead, and has greatly improved it by the erection of substantial buildings. He is one of the leading farmers of his township, and devotes considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock. He is also an oil producer, and is quite a prosperous business man. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek.

JOHN F. BLACK, son of John and Elizabeth Black, was born in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, September 16, 1843, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He was educated in the district school of that period, and remained with his parents until November 25, 1879, when he married Mary Graham, a daughter of John and Sarah Graham, of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and located on a part of the old homestead. In 1891 he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, which contains one of the finest residences in the township, finished in modern style and architecture. Mrs. Black was born January 13, 1860, and is the mother of seven children, as follows: Jerome, born April 12, 1880; Henry, March 29, 1882; Albertus, September 3, 1883; Joseph, October 27, 1885; Leo, October 7, 1890; John, July 16, 1892, died the following month, and Walter, June 11, 1893. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek. Politically, Mr. Black is a stanch Democrat, and is quite active in the interests of his party. Besides cultivating his farm, he is also interested in oil producing, and is one of the substantial citizens of Donegal township.

JOHN SLATOR, the progenitor of the Slator family in Butler county, was a native of Alsace (then belonging to France), Germany. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Rochambeau's army, and came to America to participate in the Revolutionary war. He served in that memorable struggle under Lafayette, for four years, as a cavalry man, his term of service closing with the end of the war. He was present at the framing of the Constitution of the United States, and was one of the few men who witnessed the signing of that famous document. After the close of the war he concluded to remain in America, and some years

later came to Butler county and took up a claim of 200 acres, where the station of St. Joe now stands, and now known as the Martin farm. He erected a little log cabin on his claim, and with wild animals and Indians as his nearest and most numerous neighbors, began the work of clearing and improving his place. Mr. Slator removed to Clarion county some years later, where he resided a few years, then returned to Butler county, and made his home with his son Henry, near St. Joe, until his death. He was a pioneer member of the Catholic church in Butler county, and is buried in the old Catholic cemetery at Butler. His wife, Catherine, died in Clarion county. Their children were as follows: John; Jacob; Henry; Christopher, and a daughter who died in childhood.

HENRY SLATOR, SR., third child of John and Catherine Slator, was born in Donegal township, (now Oakland), Butler county, and there grew to maturity. He married Susan Ann Dunbar, a daughter of Samuel Dunbar, a native of Ireland, who came to Butler county in the last decade of the Eighteenth century. The following children were born to this union: Mary, who married Thomas Dodson, and died in Clarion county; Samuel, of Donegal township; John, deceased; Peter, of Millerstown; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Sagaser; Susan, wife of Cornelius Hall, of Clarion county; Agnes, wife of James Sherry, a resident of New York; Magdalena, wife of Jacob Goodyear, of Pittsburg; Margaret, wife of John McCready, of Clearfield township, and Ellen, who died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Slator died in Donegal township, where the family had settled soon after marriage, and her husband married Eva Keistler. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, in which he served as a corporal in Captain Brinker's company. He died in Clearfield township.

SAMUEL SLATOR, eldest living child of Henry and Susan Slator, was born upon the homestead farm, July 16, 1817, and was reared during pioneer times and privations. In 1836 he married Margaret Ransil, a native of Westmoreland county, born October 11, 1819, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Topper) Ransil, both natives of Westmoreland county, and a granddaughter of Valentine Ransil, a Revolutionary soldier. When three years of age she came with her parents to Butler county, and both died here, her father at the age of eighty-four, and her mother aged eighty-two. After their marriage Mr. Slator and wife settled on a tract of land in Donegal township, a part of the Ransil homestead, and have since resided in this township. Six children are the fruits of their marriage, viz.: Henry, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of Sebastian Wilson, of Venango county; Susan, wife of James Delaney, of Armstrong county; John W., of Donegal township; Mary Ann, and Margaret J., who died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Slator and wife are one of the oldest couples in the township, and both are in the enjoyment of good health. They are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and politically, he is a staunch Democrat.

JOHN W. SLATOR, only living son of Samuel and Margaret Slator, was born in Donegal township, Butler county, October 25, 1846. He grew to maturity upon the homestead farm, and attended the district school of the neighborhood. On June 4, 1867, he married Sarah F. Wilson, of Donegal township, settled in that township and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. They are the parents of the following children: Samuel M.; Sebastian D.; Emma Isabel; Stephen A.:

William J.; Stella M., and Joseph F. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and politically, Mr. Slator is ardent Democrat.

HENRY SLATOR, son of Jacob Slator, and grandson of John Slator, was born on the farm yet owned by his descendants, in Summit township, Butler county, in 1816. His father was a native of Clearfield township, and his grandfather was one of the early settlers of the county. Henry was reared on a farm, and after attaining his majority he settled in Oakland township, where he died in 1849, aged thirty-three years. He married Mary O'Donnell, a daughter of Connell O'Donnell, an early settler. They had a family of two sons and one daughter, viz.: James, who died at the age of eighteen; Jacob, and Catherine, who married Jacob Graham, and died in 1867. Henry Slator's widow married a Mr. Callen, and is now living with her son. Mr. Slator was a member of the Catholic church, to which denomination his widow belongs.

JACOB SLATOR, son of Henry and Mary Slator, was born on his present homestead in Oakland township, and was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He has always followed farming, and inherited the old homestead settled by his father. He married Kate Langraff, a daughter of Conrad Langraff. She was born in Germany, but came to Butler county with her parents in childhood. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Augusta; Jennie; Charles, and Fronie. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland. Mr. Slator is a Democrat, and has filled several of the minor offices in his township.

CONNELL O'DONNELL was one of the first settlers of what is now Clearfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he located in 1798. He was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, was there married, and subsequently immigrated with his family to the United States. He erected his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, his neighbors being principally natives of Ireland. The township in which he lived, upon the organization of Butler county, was named Donegal, because of the large number of its inhabitants who came from that county in their native land. Connell became quite a famous hunter, and supported his family from the fruits of the chase, together with what little he could raise on a small patch of ground which the family cleared the first few years of their settlement. The father died in 1813, leaving to his wife, Mary, the care of a family of eight children. She, however, was equal to the occasion, and with the assistance of her children, cleared and improved the farm, and resided thereon until her death. They were pioneer members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek.

DENNIS O'DONNELL, a younger brother of Connell O'Donnell, was born in Ireland, and came with his brother's family to Butler county. He married Margaret McAvea, a native of Westmoreland county, and settled in a small log cabin on a tract of land in Donegal township, where they resided until the death of Mrs. O'Donnell, about 1821. She left a family of seven children, viz.: Edward, who resides in Venango county; James; Patrick; Connell; John; Michael, and Peter, all of whom are dead excepting Edward and John. For his second wife, Mr. O'Donnell married Nancy McGinley, of Armstrong county, to which union were born seven children, viz.: Charles; Dennis; Ellen;

Bridget A.; Frank; Catherine, and one that died in infancy. Frank, of Oakland township, is the only survivor of this family. Mr. O'Donnell died February 22, 1852, in his seventy-eighth year, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Butler, to which church the family belong. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. His widow died at the age of eighty-four years.

JOHN O'DONNELL, son of Dennis and Margaret (McAvea) O'Donnell, was born in Donegal township, Butler county, April 28, 1816, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm, surrounded by the limited advantages which that period afforded. He likes to recall now many incidents of early times, and relates many amusing tales of that period. He wore the coarse homespun clothing, and attended the subscription schools, with rude furnishings, and endured the many privations connected with pioneer life. At the age of sixteen he left home and secured employment upon the canal, then in course of construction, at Franklin, Venango county. At the age of twenty years he went to Allegheny county, where he worked at farming and contracting. In 1840 he purchased and located on a farm in Clearfield township. It was unimproved, and he erected a small log cabin, cutting the timber near its site, and completing it in three and a half days. In 1839 he married Ellen Duffy, a daughter of Edward Duffy, who died in 1842, leaving one daughter, Margaret. She afterwards became the wife of James McLaughlin, and has since died. In 1844 he married Catherine Slator, a daughter of Jacob Slator, to which union was born one son, Michael, who died in childhood. Mr. O'Donnell resided upon his original purchase until 1857, when he settled upon his present farm, a portion of the original O'Donnell lands, which he purchased after the death of his father. Here he has since made his home, and is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Donegal township. His wife died in August, 1885. She was a life-long member of the Catholic church, to which Mr. O'Donnell also belongs, and he has always been a liberal contributor towards its support. In politics, he has been a Democrat since casting his first vote, and has served as supervisor and overseer of the poor.

GABRIEL PONTIUS came to Butler county when a young man, and located in Donegal township about 1803. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and after coming to Butler county, he married Mary Barnhart, of Donegal township, subsequently purchased a tract of 200 acres, erected a log cabin and began the work of making a home. The country was then comparatively a wilderness, and some time after settling in Donegal township, Mr. Pontius established a small pottery, which business he followed for nearly thirty years, making many of the dishes and much of the pottery used by the pioneers of that locality. His patrons sometimes paid for their ware by working on his farm, while he was engaged in the pottery. He died upon the homestead in 1872, and his wife in 1875, aged eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, deceased wife of George Ellenberger, of Armstrong county; John, deceased, who resided in Donegal township; William, a resident of Armstrong county; Polly, deceased, who married John F. Wiles; Solomon, who lives upon the old homestead; Catherine, deceased, who married

Abraham Barnhart; Hannah, deceased wife of Henry Wiles, and Phoebe, wife of Charles Schwartzlander, a resident of Fairview township. Mr. Pontius was a prominent Democrat, and held various township offices, such as assessor, supervisor, collector and school director. He took an active interest in educational matters and labored zealously to secure the introduction of the public schools in his township.

SOLOMON PONTIUS, fifth child of Gabriel and Mary (Barnhart) Pontius, was born in Donegal township, Butler county, December 13, 1819. He spent his boyhood days upon the farm, assisting his father in clearing the land, and working in the pottery. Dressed in the home-made clothing of the period, he would often pull the flax and break and scutch the same, and then assist his mother in spinning and weaving it into clothing and blankets upon the home loom. The usual mode of going to mill was on horseback, with a pack saddle, across which he would place the sack of grain. He attended for a few weeks during the winter season the early subscription schools, when the little log school house with puncheon floors, and benches split from logs, was the best the times afforded. Mr. Pontius remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he took charge of the homestead farm, his parents making their home with him until their death. In 1842 he married Mary King, a native of Armstrong county. She died in 1848, leaving no children. On April 27, 1845, he married Margaret Myers, a native of Westmoreland county, born August 22, 1822. Her parents, Frederick and Susannah Myers, came from Westmoreland county to Sugar Creek in 1826, and resided here the remainder of their lives. She, too, was reared amidst pioneer surroundings, and experienced the usual trials and hardships of that period. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz.: John W., born August 14, 1846, now pastor of the German Reformed church, at Martinsburg, Blair county; Susannah, born June 4, 1848, died in December, 1861; Caroline, born August 23, 1851, died July 29, 1882; Mary Catherine, born May 19, 1856, wife of Dr. C. F. Daubenspeck, of Crawford county, and Solomon Isaiah, born October 7, 1861, married Sarah Catherine Sommerville, of Armstrong county, and has five children. He resides with his parents upon the old homestead. Mr. Pontius and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Millers-town, in which he has filled several official positions, and for twenty years was superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was formerly a member of the German Reformed church, and was an elder in that society for a long period. Politically, a Democrat, he has been active in local politics the greater part of his life. For nearly forty years he has served as justice of the peace, and is still holding that office. He has also filled the offices of supervisor, assessor, and school director, the last mentioned for eighteen years, seventeen of which he was secretary of the board. Squire Pontius owns the old homestead of 200 acres, also another farm in the same township of sixty-two acres, besides 111 acres in Trumbull county, Ohio. He is one of the successful farmers of the county, and is an extensive oil producer. Few men in the community have won and retained to a greater degree the esteem and confidence of the people, and throughout his long residence in Donegal township, he has been recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

JOHN PONTIUS, eldest son of Gabriel and Mary (Barnhart) Pontius, was born in Donegal township, Butler county, December 25, 1812. He was reared upon the old homestead, and married Mary M. Wiles, a daughter of Frederick Wiles, who came from eastern Pennsylvania at an early day and settled in Donegal township, Butler county, afterwards serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Pontius settled in Armstrong county after his marriage, resided there eight years, and then returned to Donegal township, where he died January 22, 1892. His widow still survives him. She was born July 14, 1820, and reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living, as follows: Gabriel, of Donegal township; Susan, wife of John Kaylor, of Fairview township; Caroline, wife of J. J. Crawford, of Millerstown; Phoebe, wife of William Kepple, of Armstrong county; William, a resident of Donegal township; Mary, wife of Robert Taylor, of Clearfield county; Samuel W., who resides in Pittsburgh; John Henry, and George W., both residents of Donegal township.

JOHN HENRY PONTIUS, son of John and Mary M. Pontius, was born in Donegal township Butler county, February 5, 1859, was reared upon the farm and received his education in the public schools. On September 1, 1881, he married Ada Burford, a daughter of Reuben Burford, of Armstrong county. They resided in Beaver Falls for some time, where Mr. Pontius worked in an iron mill, and later located on their present homestead in Donegal township. He owns a well improved farm of 100 acres, with oil and gas production. They are the parents of two children: Sidney Easton, and Myrell Reid. Mr. Pontius is an active Republican, and, though living in a township strongly Democratic, has been elected to various offices, all of which he filled in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Pontius and wife are members of Mt. Pleasant English Lutheran church, and liberal contributors towards that organization. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., also of the K. O. T. M.

CASPER RITZERT was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1795, grew to maturity in his native land, and there married Margaret Reiser. In 1832 he came to the United States, accompanied by his wife and four children: Harmon, Conrad, Katharine and John. They landed in Baltimore, after a voyage of forty-two days, and, after a short stay in that city, went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Butler county, the journey being made overland in wagons, camping at night in the forest along the road. Mr. Ritzert purchased a tract of wild land in what is now Oakland township, erected a log cabin and set about clearing off the primitive forest. He resided in Oakland township until his death, in 1860. His wife survived him twenty-four years, dying October 23, 1884, in the eighty-first year of her age. They were the parents of seven sons and five daughters, and the whole family were members of St. Peter's Catholic church, at Butler.

CONRAD RITZERT, the second son of Casper and Margaret Ritzert, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, June 24, 1825, and was seven years old when his parents immigrated to Pennsylvania. He was reared amidst the privations and dangers of pioneer days, and his first home in Butler county was a small log cabin, built of round logs, and even while he was still a boy he assisted his father in clearing the farm, by piling and burning the brush. His clothes

were made of the home-made cloth, and his education was acquired in the subscription school of the neighborhood, held in a small log building, with puncheon floor and benches, and a huge fireplace in one end. The plowing was done with oxen, the grain sown by hand, reaped with a sickle, and threshed with a flail. At the age of fourteen, Conrad went to work in a tannery, grinding bark, and when he reached his eighteenth year he commenced learning the tanner's trade, with Conrad Roessing, at Butler, with whom he served an apprenticeship, and afterwards worked for Mr. Roessing for five years. He subsequently went to Brady's Bend, and worked in the iron mills there in various capacities, saving enough from his wages to start himself in the tannery business at Worthington. He sold out the tannery and in 1854 settled on his present farm in Donegal township, Butler county, which he had purchased some time previously while he was following his trade in Kittanning. Mr. Ritzert was married July 15, 1847, to Elizabeth Windishee a native of Austria, born June 8, 1828. She came to the United States with her sister, when eighteen years of age, and was married the following year. When Mr. Ritzert and wife settled on their farm in Donegal township, the place was comparatively unimproved, their first dwelling being a small log cabin. The times were hard, and they enjoyed but few advantages. Mrs. Ritzert spun the wool and flax used in weaving clothing and blankets for the use of her family, and with the aid of her children conducted the farm while her husband would be away working at his trade. By such industry and rigid economy they accumulated through the passing years a comfortable competence, and now own over 400 acres of fine land containing good oil production, with substantial buildings, and other necessary improvements. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Harmon, and John, both residents of Donegal township; Mary E., wife of Joseph Graham; Joseph G., of Oakland township; Adam, who resides with his parents, and Maggie, wife of Jacob Cramer. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at North Oakland, and politically, Mr. Ritzert is an ardent Democrat. Mr. Ritzert is one of the leading farmers of the county, and the family are respected and esteemed by the community. When he commenced farming in Donegal township, his capital was small, but he possessed plenty of energy, a robust constitution, and a rugged determination to succeed. Both he and wife endured many of the privations of pioneer days, but they have lived to see their family grown up, and are now surrounded by the comforts and enjoyments of life.

JOHN RITZERT, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Ritzert, was born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1850. He was only four years old when his parents settled in Donegal township, where he grew to manhood, assisting his father in the farm duties. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty years became an apprentice with Mr. Kemper, at the harness maker's trade, and served three years. He afterwards followed his trade at Millerstown as a journeyman, and continued at the same business until 1879, when he located on his present homestead in Donegal township, and has since been engaged in general farming. In 1878 he married Catherine Cramer, a daughter of Jacob Cramer, to which union have been born the following children: Annie; Albert; Daniel; Barbara; Catherine; Norbert, and Edward. The family are members

of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at North Oakland. Mr. Ritzert is a staunch Democrat, and in 1887 he was elected constable, assessor and collector, and still holds the two last mentioned offices.

JOSEPH G. RITZERT, third son of Conrad and Elizabeth Ritzert, was born upon the homestead farm in Donegal township, June 10, 1856. He there grew to manhood, and attended the common schools of his district during the winter seasons. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Philomena Cramer, February 13, 1877. She is a daughter of Jacob and Barbara Cramer, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and came in infancy to Clearfield township with her parents, where her father still resides. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Ritzert settled on his present homestead in Oakland township, which is a well improved farm of 209 acres. He is the father of seven children, named as follows: Mary Margaret; Barbara Elizabeth; Emma C.; Louis Joseph; Clara Philomena; William L., deceased, and Esther Ann. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland, and in politics, Mr. Ritzert is a Democrat. He is one of the substantial, enterprising and progressive farmers of the community.

JOHN VENSEL's biography finds a fitting place among the records of Donegal township, Butler county, for he was one of the most honored and progressive citizens of the community throughout his residence therein. He was endowed by nature with a powerful frame, a strong intellect, undaunted courage, and a spirit of enterprise that fitted him to encounter the perils and hardships of pioneer days. John was the fifth child in a family of twelve children, born to Barney and Hannah Vensel, of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where he was born October 26, 1823. The family were early settlers of that locality, and our subject was schooled in the privations of the times. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm in assisting his parents with the home duties, wearing his coarse, homespun clothing, the cloth for which he would oft times assist his mother to weave upon the little home loom. His educational advantages were limited to a few weeks attendance at a subscription school of his neighborhood, when the log school house, with its rude furnishings of puncheon flooring, slab benches, and huge fireplace, was the only academy the times afforded. Among the incidents of his early days is the fact that he assisted his father in hauling the timber used in the construction of the first iron mill at Brady's Bend. These early struggles of the pioneers made a lasting impression upon their after lives. It was the schooling of nature, the fire that separated the gold from the dross, and it may truly be said, that in the privations endured in his youth by John Vensel, and in the obstacles he fearlessly met and surmounted, was laid the foundations for the resolute determination, the tireless energy, and the rugged integrity, which marked his after life. On January 17, 1847, he was united in marriage with Catherine Daubenspeck, a daughter of John and Mary (Kissenger) Daubenspeck, born October 24, 1824. To this union were born the following children: Alfred; Richard; Mary J., wife of J. J. Porterfield; Charles Finley; Washington H.; Sarah A., wife of A. H. Christy; William M.; Isaiah, deceased, and George. Mr. Vensel resided in Armstrong county until 1853, in which year he purchased a farm in Fairview township, Butler county, and resided thereon down to 1868,

when he bought and located on a farm in Donegal township, which he at once commenced to improve. His efforts were crowned with success, and the little log cabin in which they first resided was replaced by a more commodious and handsome residence. Here he was spending the sunset of his days, surrounded by comfort and enjoyment when death entered the happy home, and on August 3, 1893, Mr. Vensel was called to a higher and better home. He had long been a faithful member of St. Paul's Reformed church, at Oak Grove, and his life was a good example of christian manhood. He possessed a generous, genial disposition, and won friends wherever he went. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and a champion of every public improvement for the benefit of his county and community. Although denied the advantages of a thorough education, he was a careful reader and a man of sound judgment, and in public affairs his counsel was invited and accepted upon important occasions. He was a man of pronounced opinions, and possessed the courage of his convictions, although towards those differing from him he was considerate, treating them with deference and respect. Politically, he was a stanch Democrat, and served in various positions of trust and honor in his township, all of which he filled to the satisfaction of the community. In his home he was a model father, and as a neighbor, kind and obliging. He left his children the bright legacy of an untarnished name, and died regretted and esteemed by all who knew him.

RICHARD VENSEL is one of the well known producers in the Millerstown field. He is a son of John and Catherine Vensel, and was born in Fairview township, Butler county, December 16, 1849. He grew to maturity upon the homestead farm, and received a common school education. About 1877 he began as a contractor in the oil region, and has put down and operated many wells in the Millerstown field. He has applied himself diligently to his business, and by energy and shrewd business tact he has acquired a handsome competence. Mr. Vensel was married June 16, 1873, to Miss Martha P. Christy. She was born November 24, 1852, and died May 16, 1877, leaving one child, Edward C. He was again married, May 3, 1879, to Miss Eva A. Duff, a native of Winfield township, Butler county, born May 30, 1858. She died November 16, 1884, leaving one son, Howard J. On December 29, 1887, Mr. Vensel married Miss Mollie Morrow, a daughter, of Robert Morrow of Donegal township. This union has been blessed by six children, three of whom survive, viz.: Ross Alfred; Lena, and Norman Augustus. He and wife are members of St. Paul's Reformed church, at Oak Grove. Politically, Mr. Vensel is an unswerving Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs.

CHARLES FINLEY VENSEL, son of John and Catherine Vensel, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1853, and came with his parents in early childhood to Fairview township, and later to Donegal township, Butler county, where he grew to maturity upon his father's farm. He afterwards engaged in the oil fields as a rig builder, and later as a driller, and followed this business a number of years. In 1889 he located upon his present farm, which he has greatly improved by the erection of a substantial house and other buildings. Mr. Vensel was for some time engaged in the livery business at Millerstown, and devotes considerable attention to stock raising. In 1875 he married Estella Rum-

baugh, of Armstrong county, who died in 1878, leaving one son, Charles Leslie. On June 7, 1880, he married Margaret C. Rumbaugh, to whom have been born six children, viz.: Clarence P., deceased; Malvina E.; Anita G.; Everett A.; Lucillia, and Ivy Irene. The family are connected with St. Paul's Reformed church. Politically, Mr. Vensel is a Democrat, and in 1891, was elected township auditor. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, K. of P., in which he is vice chancellor. He is one of the well known and popular citizens of Donegal township.

WASHINGTON H. VENSEL, son of John and Catherine Vensel, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, November 28, 1854, and settled with his parents upon the homestead in Donegal township, where he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1876 he went to Champaign county, Illinois, and engaged at farming, but soon returned to Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the oil industry with his brothers, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. In 1882 he married Ada G. Brooks, of McKean county, daughter of A. J. Brooks, a prominent oil producer of that county. They have one son, Harry Ralph. In 1892 Mr. Vensel removed from Bradford to Millerstown, where he has since resided. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and one of the enterprising citizens of the borough.

WILLIAM M. VENSEL was born in Fairview township, Butler county, October 27, 1858, son of John and Catherine Vensel, and was ten years old when his parents located in Donegal township. He grew to maturity upon the homestead farm, received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one he embarked in the oil business in McKean county, and has since devoted his attention to contracting and producing, in which he has been quite successful. On December 29, 1887, Mr. Vensel married Minnie A. Barnhart, a daughter of A. W. Barnhart, of Butler township. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Charles F.; William Arthur, and Nora Florence. In politics, Mr. Vensel is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P.; also of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M. He is recognized as one of the progressive, public-spirited and enterprising business men of the community.

BARNEY VENSEL was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, second child of John and Christina (Rice) Vensel, natives of eastern Pennsylvania, who came to Armstrong county at an early day, where they died at a ripe old age. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead. Barney grew to manhood in his native county, and married Hannah Harmon, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, who came to Armstrong county with her parents, Peter and Christina Harmon. The young couple settled upon a farm in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, where both resided until their death. Mr. Vensel died in 1848, aged fifty-nine years, and his wife, in 1867, aged eighty-four years. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Christina, deceased wife of Henry Hyle; Polly, wife of Peter Hyle; Catherine, deceased wife of Michael Myers; Eliza, who died in childhood; John, deceased; Peter, who resides on the old homestead; Susan, wife of Adam Myers; Joseph, a resident of Donegal township; Sarah, deceased wife of Jacob Troutman; Barney, of Armstrong

county; George, who lives upon the homestead farm, and Margaret, also a resident of the old home.

JOSEPH VENSEL, eighth child of Barney and Hannah Vensel, was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, April 1, 1831, and was reared a farmer. He attended the pioneer subscription schools, in a small log building, with puncheon floor, split log seats, single desk, and a large fireplace in each end of the building. The United States spelling book, and old English reader were two of the books used during this period. At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Vensel went to Brady's Bend, and in 1853, married Lydia Myers, a daughter of Frederick and Susannah Myers. She was born in Westmoreland county, October 3, 1825, and was only one year old when her parents located in Armstrong county. Mr. Vensel rented a farm in Armstrong county, where he resided until 1858, and then settled upon his present homestead in Donegal township, Butler county, which was partially improved. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Susannah, wife of Lewis Snyder; Jacob S., of Donegal township; Sarah E.; Margaret, wife of William David; George, who resides at home; Joseph I., of Millerstown, and John, who lives with his parents. The family are connected with St. Paul's Reformed church of Oak Grove. Mr. Vensel is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of supervisor and director.

JAMES RODGERS, a native of Pittsburg, came to Armstrong county at an early day. He married Nancy McElroy, a native of Clearfield township, Butler county, and a daughter of Hugh McElroy, who came from Donegal county, Ireland, and entered 400 acres of land on the line of Butler and Armstrong counties, where he was one of the first settlers. Mr. Rodgers and wife resided successively in Armstrong county, Beaver county, and Harmony, Butler county, until 1840, when he leased a farm in Donegal township, and later purchased a tract of land upon which he resided down to his death, in 1849. His wife died at Harmony, in 1826, and he married for his second wife Bridget Boyle. He was the father of four children by his first marriage, as follows: George, of Donegal township; Margaret, deceased wife of Daniel Boyle; John, and Thomas.

JOHN RODGERS was born in Armstrong county, September 25, 1824, son of James and Nancy (McElroy) Rodgers. At the age of fifteen he began working in an iron furnace, subsequently chopped cordwood upon a farm, and then went to Clarion county, where he worked in the ore mines. He came to Butler county with his father, whom he assisted in clearing and improving a home. When his father died the farm came into his possession. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Burns, a daughter of Bernard Burns, of Donegal township. Ten children have been born to this union, eight of whom are living, viz.: Bernard, of Ohio; John F., of Donegal township; Daniel, a resident of Pittsburg; Stephen, and Ann E., who reside with their parents; Rosalie, wife of James Rabitt, of Donegal township; Margaret, wife of M. McGarvey, of Noblestown, and Mary Belle, who lives at home. The family are connected with St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, of which Mr. Rodgers' parents were original members. Politically, he is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising farmers of the township. He is the owner of 230 acres of well improved land, upon which there are several producing wells.

JOHN MORROW was born near Kittanning, Armstrong county, son of Thomas and Susan Morrow, natives of Donegal county, Ireland. He was reared in his native township, and married Isabella Boyd, a native of Monaghan county, Ireland, who came with her parents to the United States when four years of age, her mother dying on ship-board en voyage. The young couple located on a farm in Armstrong county, where they lived about twenty years, and then removed to Jefferson county. After a short residence in the latter county, they came to Butler county, in 1846, and purchased a farm in what is now Concord township, which they began improving. They spent the remainder of their lives thereon. Mrs. Morrow dying August 8, 1882, aged ninety-four years, and her husband, in November, 1888, aged ninety years. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: James, of Concord township; Susan, wife of James Phillips; Elizabeth, wife of John Forsythe; John, a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas; Robert, of Donegal township; Eleanor Jane, and William, the two last mentioned being dead.

ROBERT MORROW, youngest living child of John and Isabella Morrow, was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, May 1, 1833, removed to Jefferson county with his parents, and subsequently to Butler county when thirteen years of age. He spent his boyhood days upon a farm in Concord township, their first home in this county being a small log cabin. He wore the home-made clothes of the period, and attended the pioneer school of his neighborhood. On June 8, 1856, he married Eliza Catherine Whitnire, a daughter of John and Catherine (Painter) Whitnire, natives of Butler and Westmoreland counties, respectively. She was born in Centre township, Butler county, February 26, 1838, and was the sixth in a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow resided upon the Morrow homestead until 1870, when they settled on their present farm in Donegal township, which they had purchased the previous year. It contains 146 acres, upon which are located eight producing oil wells. He has erected good buildings, and has otherwise improved the property. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: John M.; Sarah Betty, wife of Z. Double; Lorenzo; Julia A., wife of John Stoops; Mary C., wife of Richard Vensel; Norman; Alice Jane; George, and Laura May. The family are connected with the English Lutheran church, of Millers-town. Although formerly a Republican, Mr. Morrow is now a staunch Prohibitionist. While a resident of Concord township, he served as supervisor, judge of election, and school director. He is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the community.

GEORGE HENRY DIVENER was born in Prussia, Germany, September 3, 1801. He learned the linen weaver's trade in his native land, and followed it there until his immigration to this county. He was married October 25, 1830, to Dorothy Mary Kaufhold, a native of the same country, born June 23, 1800. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Divener, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, came to the United States, and settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania, near Saxonburg. He followed farming and weaving for about two years, then went to Brady's Bend, where he continued working at his trade, and also engaged in mining. In March, 1858, he moved to Donegal township, Butler

county, settled upon a farm he had purchased the year previous, and engaged in farming. He resided upon this place down to his death, which occurred June 7, 1868. His wife survived him until August 9, 1880. The names of their children are as follows: George H., deceased; John Frederick, a resident of East Brady; Charles, of Donegal township; William Edward, deceased, and Caroline E., wife of Lewis Hartenstein. The parents were members of the German Lutheran church, and died in that faith.

CHARLES DIVENER, son of George H. and Dorothy Mary Divener, was born in Prussia, September 21, 1839, and was eight years old when his parents came to Butler county. He enjoyed good educational advantages in the schools of his native land and afterwards in Butler and Armstrong counties. When quite young he worked in the mines at Brady's Bend, and assisted his parents to support the family. After his father settled in Donegal township, Charles devoted his attention to clearing and improving the farm, and after the death of the former he conducted the farm for his mother. He subsequently began farming for himself, and later purchased the old homestead, upon which he now resides. It contains 101 acres of land, with good oil production, upon which he has erected a commodious residence and other buildings. He is one of the active workers in the Democratic party, and has served two terms as overseer of the poor. Mr. Divener was married February 22, 1870, to Mary E. Frederick, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who came to the United States with her parents, Leonard and Elizabeth Frederick. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, at Millerstown.

ZEPHANIAH DOUBLE, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came to Butler county with his parents, John and Jane Double, in boyhood. They settled in what is now Brady township, and there the parents died. Zephaniah was reared in Brady township, there married Elizabeth Snyder, and settled upon a farm. He subsequently removed to Warren county, lived there three years, and then returned to Butler county, settling in Donegal township in 1864. Later he removed to Millerstown, where he died September 9, 1880. After his death Mrs. Double made her home with her son Joseph, and died October 1, 1887. Mr. Double was a Democrat, and filled the offices of assessor, collector, constable, and school director at various periods. He was the father of nine children, four of whom are living, as follows: Zephaniah, of Iowa; Prushey, and Joseph, both residents of Donegal township, and Mary Ann, wife of Thomas J. Carnahan, of Kansas.

PRUSHEY DOUBLE was born in Brady township, Butler county, March 22, 1835, was reared upon his father's farm, and received a common school education. On January 14, 1858, he married Elizabeth Carnahan, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Carnahan. She was born in Westmoreland county, October 8, 1841, and is the mother of ten children, viz.: Zephaniah A., born August 20, 1859; Mary E., March 10, 1861; Sarah A., September 12, 1862; James L., January 4, 1865; Lucinda E., July 4, 1868; Prussia A., March 5, 1870; Harriet C., January 31, 1872; Thomas J., September 22, 1873; Annie C., February 9, 1876, died June 8, 1894, and Charles C., born February 1, 1878. After their marriage they located on a farm in Brady township, came to Donegal township in the fall of 1863,



James Brownfield Jr.

and settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1875, which he has since improved by the erection of substantial buildings. He is a staunch Republican, and has held various township offices.

JOSEPH DOUBLE, son of Zephaniah and Elizabeth Double, early settlers of Brady township, Butler county, was born in that subdivision, August 31, 1840, and remained with his parents, following the usual avocations of a farmer's life, until the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He served in the battles of Sugar Loaf Mountain, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged June 5, 1862. Returning to his home in Butler county, he was married to Lucinda Hilgar, November 16, 1862. She is a native of Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and the mother of eleven children, as follows: Peter R.; John H.; Zephaniah H.; Elizabeth E.; Joseph E.; William E.; Lucinda A.; James L.; Thomas L.; Jacob O., and Edward E. The family are members of the English Lutheran church of Millerstown. Mr. Double is a staunch Republican, and has served as school director. In March, 1868, they located upon their present home-
stead farm in Donegal township, which contains 137 acres of well improved land. For the past eighteen years he has been a contractor in building oil rigs, and has done a large business.

WILLIAM BROWNFIELD was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, April 11, 1833, son of William B. and Mary (Quinn) Brownfield, early settlers of Armstrong county, where they resided until their death. His father died January 4, 1868, and his mother in 1873. They were members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, and are interred in the cemetery near that church. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living. William remained at home until arriving at maturity, working with his father upon the farm during the summer, and attending school during the winter season. At the age of twenty-one he went to Wisconsin, and worked in the Black river pineries for nine years, a portion of which time he was rafting on the Mississippi. In 1864 he returned home, then went to Oil City and engaged in drilling oil wells. In 1872 he again returned to Armstrong county, and in 1875 purchased his present farm and settled upon it. It contains 120 acres, upon which eight oil wells are located. Mr. Brownfield was married November 26, 1868, to Mrs. Ellen Jane Griffin, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Haggerty. She was born in Venango county, December 21, 1841, married John Griffin, and bore him a family of four children, as follows: Francis A.; Mary L.; Sarah Elizabeth, a graduate of the Philadelphia Training School, and now a professional nurse at Pittsburg, and Emma E. Mr. Griffin died September 6, 1866. To William and Ellen Jane Brownfield have been born seven children, viz.: William A., deceased; Martha E.; Margaret C.; Olive M.; James Harland; John Edgar, and Charles L., deceased. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek. In politics, Mr. Brownfield is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board for three terms.

JAMES BROWNFIELD was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1835, and was one of a family of nine children born to

William B. and Mary (Quinn) Brownfield. His boyhood days were passed upon his father's farm, and he dressed in the coarse homespun clothing of the period; while his education was acquired in a small log school house, with rude furnishings, which he attended only for a few weeks in each year during the winter season. He assisted his father in the farm duties until he reached his maturity, and remained with him until his marriage. On July 7, 1872, he married Hannah Crawford, and they took up their residence in East Brady, Clarion county. While making their home in that town, Mr. Brownfield followed oil drilling in various fields, drilled the first well at Oil City, and later engaged in contracting. Mrs. Brownfield is a native of Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, and a daughter of John and Sarah A. (Vasbinder) Crawford. Her father was a native of Ireland, and came with his parents to America when a young man, settled in Armstrong county, and there married Sarah Vasbinder. Both resided in Armstrong county until their death, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. Crawford was a prominent citizen in his community, held various positions of trust, and both he and wife were respected members of the United Presbyterian church, at Middlesex. Mr. Brownfield and wife removed from East Brady to Armstrong county, and in 1872 purchased and settled upon the farm in Donegal township, Butler county, where his widow and family now reside. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, was a leading and successful farmer of the township, and brought his farm to a high state of cultivation. In 1886 oil was discovered on this farm, and it now contains seventeen producing wells. Three children were born of his marriage to Hannah Crawford, as follows: Ida; Mary A., and James. Mr. Brownfield died at his home in Donegal township, November 10, 1889. He was a practical member of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, to which congregation his widow and children belong. He was universally esteemed for his sterling manhood and upright character. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and progressive, taking a deep interest in all matters that tended to benefit the community. He was especially active in furthering the schools of his township, and gave an unwavering support to educational and religious institutions. Politically, he was a Democrat, but was broad-minded and liberal in his views on all public matters. He left to his descendants an untarnished name, and died respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

SIMON MONROE WILES, a prosperous farmer and producer of Donegal township, was born near Petrolia, Butler county, July 7, 1857. His father was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, September 29, 1822, and married Elizabeth Daubenspeck, February 9, 1843. She was born in Parker township, Butler county, March 6, 1826. They were the parents of the following children: Mary E., wife of W. J. Myers, of Donegal township; Catherine Jane, deceased wife of Samuel Wagner; John Sylvester, of Centre township; Harriet Ann, wife of William Thompson, of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Fannie Agnes, wife of Dr. A. K. Carmichael, of Trinidad, Colorado; Simon Monroe, of Donegal township, and David Elmer, a physician of Pittsburg. Mr. Wiles died April 28, 1892, and his wife in March, 1880. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years he engaged as a pumper and tool dresser in the oil

fields, and by judiciously investing his earnings in some oil leases he became possessed of a production of his own, and has since continued in that business. Mr. Wiles was married August 16, 1877, to Jedidah Jenkins, a native of Armstrong county, born October 22, 1859. Her father, David Jenkins, was born in Wales, in 1826, and was married May 15, 1846, to Jane Davis, also a native of Wales, born in November, 1828. Mr. Jenkins died February 7, 1868, his wife surviving him until May 7, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Wiles are the parents of four children, as follows: Clarence Vernon, deceased; Myrtle Clare; Elsie Beulah, and Alta Beryl. In 1879 he purchased and located upon his farm in Donegal township, which is highly improved and contains a fine oil production. He has since erected a handsome residence, large and commodious barns, and devotes particular attention to raising fine pacing horses. He is one of the most successful farmers of his township. Politically, he is a Republican, is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., also of Blaney Tent, K. O. T. M., of Millerstown.

RUDOLPH BARNHART, SR., was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1775, son of John William Barnhart, a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania in 1764, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he died in January, 1822. Rudolph was reared in that county, and in the year 1795 he came to Butler county and purchased 400 acres of land in what is now Fairview township. The following spring he brought this family to his cabin, which he had erected in the primitive forest, and took up his permanent residence in this county. His wife's maiden name was Christina Rice, and she was a native of eastern Pennsylvania. They were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Millerstown, and both spent the remainder of their lives in that locality. Eleven children were born to them, as follows: William; Philip; Susannah, who married Jonathan Andrews; Christina, who became the wife of Joseph Vensel, of Donegal township; Frederick; Elizabeth, who married John Andrews; Rudolph; Simon; Andrew; Polly, who married Nicholas King, and Catherine, who became the wife of John Eberhart. Mr. Barnhart and wife were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and died March 21, 1851, and 1854, respectively. He was a man of strict integrity, and was widely known and respected.

ANDREW BARNHART, youngest son of Rudolph and Christina Barnhart, was born upon the old homestead in Fairview township, Butler county, December 12, 1821, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. When a young man he learned the baker's trade, in Butler, and followed that business for a few years in Millerstown, where he established a bakery and confectionery store in 1843. He subsequently embarked in general merchandising, which he carried on down to the spring of 1873, being for thirty years one of the leading business men of that borough. Throughout this period his character was marked by sterling integrity and diligence, which rendered his business career a most prosperous one. In 1844 he married Priscilla Eberhart, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Kistler) Eberhart, of Mercer county, who subsequently removed to Douglas county, Kansas. She was born in Hickory township, Mercer county, April 25, 1825. Of their nine children, four grew to maturity, viz.: Paul L., of Fairview township; Aaron E., of Millerstown; Sadie C., wife of James Gill, of Ottawa.

Kansas, and Obadiah F., deceased. Mr. Barnhart died December 26, 1873. He was a life-long and zealous member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, was an ultra Abolitionist prior to the emancipation of the slaves, and an active temperance advocate. His widow resides with her daughter in Kansas.

AARON E. BARNHART, son of Andrew and Priscilla Barnhart, was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1851, received his education at the public schools and the State Normal Schools at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and Lebanon, Ohio, and afterwards taught for two years. He assisted his father in the store, and at the death of the latter was appointed executor of the estate. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Hoch Brothers & Barnhart, which partnership existed until 1888. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his oil and farming interests, owning 112 acres of the original Barnhart tract. He has been prominently interested in the development and improvement of the borough, was one of the originators and first president of the Citizens Light and Fuel Company, also one of the original promoters and stockholders of the Millerstown branch of the Producers Oil Company, Limited. The Barnhart family have been very liberal in their support of churches, and have donated the following church lots: The Sugar Creek or White Oak church lots, donated by Andrew Barnhart, in 1813; ground for the English Evangelical Lutheran church at Millerstown, by F. W. Barnhart, in 1850; the lot for St. John's Reformed church, by David Barnhart, in 1869, and the Methodist Episcopal church lot, at Millerstown, by A. E. Barnhart, in 1874. Mr. Barnhart was married August 18, 1874, to Catherine Fleeger, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Kitting) Fleeger, of Butler county, and has one son, Oscar Z. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the K. of H. fraternities. He has served a number of terms on the school board and borough council, and one term as burgess of Millerstown.

MARTIN HOCH was born in the City of Genningen, Canton of Tuebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 15, 1818, son of Jacob Hoch. He grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1847, after a few months sojourn in England, he came to New York, journeyed westward by canal to Erie, thence to Pittsburg, and after a short stay in that city, went to Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, where he found employment in the iron mills. By industry and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to start in business for himself, and invested his savings in the erection of a brewery at Millerstown. He at once wrote for his brother, Gottlieb Hoch, an experienced brewer, to join him, and together they conducted the business for many years. Martin finally sold his interest to his brother, and in 1855 opened a hotel in a small building on the site now occupied by the Central Hotel, conducted by his sons, Hoch Brothers. On September 7, 1848, Mr. Hoch was united in marriage with Catherine Gebhardt, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in the City of Giengen, Canton of Heidenheim, February 28, 1822, who alone and without a protector had come to America in 1847. This union was blessed by five sons and one daughter, viz.: Adolphus A.; Augustus; Jacob, and Martin, both deceased; Albert M., a physician, and Catherine Pauline. Mr. Hoch died at his home in Millerstown, December 18, 1888. During his long residence in that borough he was actively identified with its growth and progress, and was one of its most respected citizens.

ADOLPHUS A. HOCH, eldest child of Martin and Catherine Hoch, was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1850, and obtained his education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he began a two years' apprenticeship with his uncle at the brewing industry. He afterwards engaged as a pumper in the Venango and Warren oil fields, and when twenty-one years old he returned to Millerstown, and began operating in that field as a producer in 1873. He had previously been interested in the livery business with his brother, Augustus. In the winter of 1877 the firm of Hoch Brothers was organized, and they erected the Central Hotel block at Millerstown. In 1883 they embarked in the hardware business, and now conduct one of the most extensive and completely equipped hardware and oil well supply houses in Butler county. Mr. Hoch is a charter member of the Citizens Light and Fuel Company, is an extensive stockholder in the Producers Oil Company, Limited, and is a trustee of the Millerstown Branch, and a member of the general advisory board. He has been a member of the borough council for eighteen years; is now president of that body, and has also served as burgess, and as a member of the school board. Mr. Hoch was married September 15, 1874, to Miss Nannie Campbell, a daughter of W. H. H. and Lucinda (Boozel) Campbell. She was born October 22, 1854, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Harry A., born October 22, 1875; Charles W., August 12, 1877; Earl, July 2, 1879, and Adolphus A., April 2, 1882.

AUGUSTUS HOCH, second son of Martin and Catherine Hoch, was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1852, and grew to maturity in his native town, receiving a public school education. At the age of fourteen years he started in life for himself as an oil pumper, and followed that business for six years. He then returned to Millerstown and engaged in the livery business, which he conducted for three years. Disposing of his stock he embarked in oil producing, and has since developed into one of the most extensive producers in the Millerstown field. In 1877 he became associated with his brother, under the firm name of Hoch Brothers, and, besides their extensive hardware and oil well supply business, they conduct the Central Hotel, of which our subject has charge. Mr. Hoch is also a member of the firm of Seibert, Hoch & Company, who operate a lumber yard and planing mill at Millerstown. In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth Krugh, of Winfield township, Butler county, a daughter of Henry and Barbara Krugh, and has two children, viz.: Martin G., and Ralph W. E. Mr. Hoch is a Republican, and is a member of Millerstown Lodge, 457, K. of P. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and are liberal contributors towards every worthy public enterprise.

HENRY L. WESTERMANN, a native of Prussia, came to the United States in 1847, and located at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in a store. In 1856 he removed to Millerstown, and engaged in merchandising, which he carried on successfully until 1879, when he retired from business. He was also interested in oil producing, and was one of the leading citizens of this section of the county. While at Brady's Bend, he married Mary Fetzter, a native, of Germany, who came to this country with her parents. She bore him a family of five children, as follows: Charles J., of the firm of Westermann Brothers; Jacob J., a member of the same firm; Cassie D., wife

of J. C. McKisson, of Toledo, Ohio; Emma, deceased, and Loretta. Mrs. Westermann died in June, 1871. Her husband married Dora Fetzer, who bore him two sons: Henry M., and Richard. He died in October, 1885, aged sixty-three years.

JACOB J. WESTERMANN, of the firm of Westermann Brothers, was born in Millerstown, Butler county, July 5, 1857, second son of Henry L. and Mary Westermann. He was reared in his native town, and was educated in the public schools. In 1875 he entered the Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1879. Returning to Millerstown, he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles J., embarked in merchandising and has since continued in that business. They have now the largest department store in Millers-town and one of the largest in the county. They carry a complete stock of dry goods, carpets, and boots and shoes. They are also extensive oil producers, both in the Millerstown field and in Ohio. In 1889 Mr. Westermann married Gertrude McLaughlin, a daughter of John McLaughlin, and has one son, Jacob J. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, and politically, Mr. Westermann is a staunch Democrat.

CHAS. J. WESTERMANN, of the firm of Westermann Brothers, is the eldest son of Henry L. and Mary (Fetzer) Westermann. He was born in Millerstown, Butler county, August 10, 1855, and was educated in the public schools, and at the Normal College, Lebanon, Ohio. In 1873 he was appointed teller of the German National Bank, at Millerstown. In 1876 he commenced operating in the Millerstown oil field, and in 1880, in connection with his brother, Jacob J., became interested in the Millerstown and Butler fields, and has extensive production in this county and in Ohio. He is also associated with his brother in the mercantile business at Millerstown. Mr. Westermann married Emma Zettle, and both he and wife are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat, is a member of the Masonic order, and is one of the representative citizens of the borough.

JACOB MYERS was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He settled in Summit township, but two years later purchased a farm in Oakland township, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1884, at the age of eighty-three years. He was married in Germany to Catherine Ginter, and they were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Myers died in 1878. They were members of the German Lutheran church, and died in that faith.

JOHN G. MYERS, fourth child of Jacob and Catherine Myers, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 18, 1828, and came with his parents to Butler county when about three years old. He was reared upon the homestead in Oakland township, and received a common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the plasterer's trade, and followed the same in Butler and Brady's Bend until 1867. In that year he located at Millerstown, and engaged in the milling business, under the firm name of Myers & Fetzer, which they still carry on. He has also been interested in oil producing and farming, and in 1887, in connection with his son Henry J., he established the Millerstown Deposit Bank, which has since been in successful operation. Mr. Myers was

married in 1858, to Catherine Fetzer, a daughter of Jacob Fetzer, and is the father of six children, viz.: Henry J.; Charles L.; Ida, deceased; Estelle D.; Gussie J., and one that died in infancy. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, is one of the trustees of the Millerstown congregation, and has filled the office of deacon in that society. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served in the borough council, and has filled the office of school director for twelve years.

HENRY J. MYERS, banker, is a son of John G. and Catherine Myers, and was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1862. He came with his parents to Millerstown when six years of age and has since resided in this borough. He attended the public schools of Millerstown and subsequently spent two years at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, where he pursued a thorough course of study. He afterwards accepted a position as teller in the German National Bank, of Millerstown, was promoted to cashier, and in 1885, upon the suspension of the bank, he was appointed liquidating officer by the National Bank Commission and filled the position successfully. In 1887 the Millerstown Deposit Bank was organized by Mr. Myers and his father, and he has since been cashier and had general supervision of that institution. Mr. Myers is a prominent member of the Masonic order; is W. M. of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M.; is connected with Butler chapter, Number 273, R. A. M.; with Tancred Commandery, Number 48, K. T.; with Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., in which he has attained the 32d degree, the last three mentioned being in Pittsburg. Politically, Mr. Myers is a Democrat, and aside from his banking interests, he is also interested in the oil industry.

SOLOMON FLEEGER was a native of Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Catherine (Whitmire) Fleeger, of Centre township, and a grandson of Christian Fleeger, who came to America during the Revolution as a cavalry soldier in the German contingent of the English army operating against Washington; but he deserted at Philadelphia, and went to Lancaster county, thence to Westmoreland county, and finally settled in Centre township, Butler county, in 1797, where he died. Solomon was the fifth in the family of seventeen children, born to Jacob and Catherine Fleeger. His mother was a daughter of Francis Whitmire, one of the pioneers of this county. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and married Clarinda Davis, of Allegheny county. He settled near Millerstown, became quite prominent in that borough, and held the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace for many years. He died February 17, 1892. His widow still resides in Millerstown. Their family consisted of five children, as follows: John; Andrew, and Harriet, who married G. F. Fetzer, all of whom are dead. The survivors are Martin, of Fairview township, and Austin, a resident of Millerstown.

AUSTIN FLEEGER, youngest in the family of Solomon and Clarinda Fleeger, was born in Millerstown Pennsylvania, in 1851, and received his education in the public schools and at a select school in Unionville. At the age of thirteen he went to Brady's Bend, where he served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoemaker's trade. He afterwards located in Butler, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. Returning to Millerstown, he established himself in the cabinet-making and undertaking business, later engaged in the furniture business, in

company with his father, and is now connected with the undertaking trade. About this time he became interested in oil producing, and has since devoted his attention to that industry. Mr. Fleegee was the originator of the Citizens Light and Heat Company, was one of the largest original stockholders, and is at present one of the principal stockholders in the company, as well as president. Although formerly a Republican, and postmaster of Millerstown during Hayes' administration, he is now an ardent Prohibitionist. He is a member of the borough council, and is connected with Millerstown Lodge, No. 947, I. O. O. F. In 1879, Mr. Fleegee married Katie Nugent, a daughter of Morris Nugent, deceased, of Clearfield township, to which union have been born the following children: E. Luella; Harold L.; Mary C.; George W.; Katie Irene; John T., and Austin O.

JOHN JACOB FREDERICK, son of John Peter and Margaret Elizabeth Frederick, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 21, 1824. In 1884 his parents immigrated to the United States, and located in Summit township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, upon the farm now owned by Gottlieb Frederick, and resided there down to their death. John Jacob was the second in a family of eight children, and was but ten years old when his parents came to this county. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm in Summit township, and when fourteen years of age he commenced working as a water boy on the Pennsylvania canal. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade at Butler, and served three years with George Walter. He subsequently went to Brady's Bend, where he followed his trade, and later located at Millers-town, establishing himself in business in this borough. He was a good workman and soon won the reputation of being one of the best blacksmiths in the county. After following his trade for many years, he finally retired from active life and devoted his attention to his various business interests. By industry and economy he had accumulated a handsome competence, and, at the time of his death, was one of the wealthiest citizens of Millerstown. Mr. Frederick died at his home, October 21, 1890, dying as he had lived a consistent member of the German Lutheran church. He married Christina Remp, a daughter of John and Anna Maria (Eberhard) Remp, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born April 13, 1828. She came to America with her parents when a girl of four years of age, and is still a resident of Millerstown. They reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of James M. Byers, of Fairview; Edward G., and William L., of Millerstown; Mary Ellen, wife of J. C. Gaisford, of the same place; Catherine, wife of Philip Callaghan, also a resident of Millerstown; Christina, deceased; Anna D.; Maggie; Sarah M., wife of P. G. Frederick, of Millerstown; Minnie, and Agnes.

EDWARD G. FREDERICK, eldest son of John Jacob and Christina Frederick, was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1850, upon the site of the Central Hotel. He was reared in his native town, at the age of fourteen years began learning the blacksmith's trade with his father, and finally took charge of the business, which he has since conducted. He is also an extensive oil producer. Mr. Frederick was married August 19, 1877, to Louisa Camphire, of Brady's Bend. She is a daughter of Jacob and Christina Camphire, and was

born at Brady's Bend May 22, 1857. Three children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Clarence L.; born June 6, 1879; Annita M., May 4, 1883, and Ruth A., October 13, 1893. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, of Millerstown, in which Mr. Frederick fills the office of trustee. Upon his father's death he was appointed executor of the estate, and has filled the position with satisfaction to the remaining heirs.

JAMES SEIBERT came with his wife Catherine and family of three children from Armstrong county about 1842, and settled on a farm in Fairview township, Butler county, where he resided down to his death in 1844; his widow survived until September 16, 1891. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Reuben, of Millerstown; Mary S., wife of Samuel Byers; Bowman B., who resides upon the old homestead in Fairview township; Margaret D., wife of George Enrick, of Virginia, and Henry H., a resident of Crawford county.

REUBEN SEIBERT, eldest son of James and Catherine Seibert, was born in Armstrong county in 1836, and came with his parents to Butler county when a lad of six years old. He spent his boyhood days upon a farm, received his education in the district school, and afterwards learned the wagon-maker's trade. Having a natural aptitude for mechanics, he became quite proficient at his trade. About 1861 he established a wagon factory in Millerstown, as a member of the firm of Seibert & Craig, which he carried on until his shop was destroyed by fire in 1873. For the next two years he followed pumping, and then various occupations until 1883, in which year he established a lumber yard and planing mill in Millerstown, in partnership with P. G. Frederick, under the firm name of Seibert & Frederick, in which he continued until 1888, when he sold his interest. In 1889 the firm of Seibert, Hoch & Company was organized, and has since carried on successfully the lumber and planing mill business. Mr. Seibert was married in 1860, to Lavina Heppler, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Heppler, of Fairview township. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the borough council. He is a member of the E. A. U., is a good business man, and stands well in the community.

VALENTINE HAYS, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when twelve years of age. They settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where Valentine grew to maturity. He learned the cigarmaker's trade, and located at Pittsburg, where for several years he conducted a cigar factory. He was married in Pittsburg to Margaret Upperman, a daughter of Conrad Upperman, one of the pioneers of that city. Conrad Upperman organized the first police force of Pittsburg, and kept one of the early hotels opposite the site of the Monongahela House. He took quite a prominent part in the militia, and was familiarly known as Captain Upperman. In 1851 Mr. Hays and wife came to Butler county, and located at Saxenburg; he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and resided in that borough for eleven years. In 1861 they returned to Pittsburg, and later located in Armstrong county, where Mr. Hays died in 1877, aged fifty-eight years. His widow now resides at Watertown, South Dakota. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, as follows: John V., of Washington, Pennsylvania; William H., of Los Angeles, California; E. F., of Millerstown; George W., a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania; Louis E.,

also a resident of Washington, and Anna A., wife of Frank Grim, of Watertown, South Dakota.

E. F. HAYS, son of Valentine and Margaret Hays, was born at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1851, and was less than a year old when his parents settled at Saxonburg. At the age of thirteen he went to work in Knapp's Gun Works, Pittsburg, then engaged in making cannon for the United States Government, where our subject worked at putting up shells for the navy. He remained there until after the close of the war, and then entered the employ of A. Bradley, stove manufacturer, where he learned the moulder's trade, later he returned to Knapp's Gun Works, and while there was seriously burned with molten metal. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years. After some time spent at Kittanning and Brady's Bend, he engaged in the oil business at Parker, and also in Clarion county. In the autumn of 1872 he located at Millerstown, and followed the oil business until 1881. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother, George W., and purchased the hardware store of A. Simpson, which they conducted, under the firm name of Hays Brothers, until March 1, 1890, when E. F. became sole proprietor. He was burned out in the fire of June 14, 1892, suffering a loss of \$16,000. He immediately commenced the erection of his present substantial building, which is a two-storied structure, forty by eighty, with basement, which he occupied on October 12, of the same year. He has now the largest stock of oil well supplies, buggies, farming machinery, furniture, etc., in this section of the country. Aside from his business he still devotes considerable attention to oil producing. Mr. Hays was married November 13, 1873, to Margaret C., a daughter of Josiah Klingensmith, of Kittanning, and has three children, viz.: Minnie; Frank, and Clarence. The family are members of the English Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served two years in the borough council, one of which he was president of that body. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, No. 947, I. O. O. F.; also of Millerstown Lodge, No. 340, K. of P., in which he has passed through all the chairs.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, general hardware, oil well supplies, buggies, farming implements, etc., was born in Nunda, Livingstone county, New York, November 6, 1842, son of Ichabod M. and Mary Ann (Colegrove) Johnson. His father was a native of Vermont, came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and located at Smithport, where he followed the shoemaker's trade. He was married in Smithport to Mary Ann Colegrove; then removed to Livingstone county, New York, where he was lock-keeper on the Genesee Valley canal, and died in that State, in 1889, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Johnson died in 1890, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Benjamin C.; Charles H., of Millerstown; John T., deceased, and Fred M., also a resident of Millerstown. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days with his parents, and received his education in the public schools of New York. At the age of fourteen he engaged as a driver upon the canal, at seven dollars and fifty cents per month, between Olean and Rochester. He saved his money carefully, and at the age of eighteen owned a boat of his own, and when he retired from that business, he was proprietor of a boat and acted as captain. While

his father was lock-keeper, Charles II. tended lock, for which he received one dollar per month. In January, 1865, he came to Petroleum Centre, Venango county, and engaged in teaming in the oil region, and did an extensive business. Later in the same year he built the Pithole Hotel, at Pithole, Venango county, which he carried on in connection with a livery and feed stable and general teaming business. Mr. Johnson was one of the first men to locate on the site of Pithole, during the great oil excitement at that point, and slept on the ground for want of better accommodation. He remained there until 1873, having in the meantime engaged extensively in oil producing. In 1873 he came to Millerstown, engaged in teaming, and later went into the oil business, and is now one of the producers of the town. In December, 1889, he established his present mercantile business, and also was in the livery business for ten years. In politics, he is a Democrat, served as chief of police of Millerstown, from September, 1873, to September, 1876, and also filled the offices of burgess, councilman, and member of the school board. In April, 1865, he married Miss Helen Pifer, a native of Hinsdale, New York, and a daughter of John Pifer. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Charles H., and Grace. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her husband is connected with the Knights of Honor. He is one of the prominent, enterprising and progressive business men of the community.

ALEXANDER H. SIMPSON was born at Newton, New Jersey, June 22, 1837, and was educated at the Newton Academy. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the hardware, stove and tin business. During the war he was engaged in the United States Military Railroad Department, with headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. The following month he located at Pithole, Venango county, where he found employment in the hardware store of F. H. Eddy. After a few months he purchased the stock and building and carried on the business until 1868, when the oil production at that point collapsed. Mr. Simpson was married on December 23, 1868, to Helen M. Ridgway, a daughter of Charles B. and Sarah Ridgway, and sister of Hon. T. J. Ridgway, of Lackawaxen, Pike County, Pennsylvania. Four children are the fruits of this union, all of whom are living, viz.: Nellie R.; Harry A.; Edward O., and Blanche. In the spring of 1873, when the oil excitement reached Millerstown, Mr. Simpson was one of the first to see the advantages that town offered as a business center, and in less than two months from his first visit to the place, he had a store building erected and was engaged in active business. He continued without interruption until 1881, when owing to various oil interests and his connection with the Butler County Bank, he sold his business to Hays Brothers. He is an ardent Republican, and has been president of the common councils for two terms, also a member of the school board. Since 1860 he has been connected with the Masonic order, and is also a member of Millerstown Lodge, K. of H.

J. C. GAISFORD is a native of England, born in Warminster, Wiltshire, February 25, 1840, and received a good education in schools of his native land. At the age of thirteen he engaged as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment, in the City of London, which position he filled for five years. He then went to South Africa, and for the ensuing nine years was employed in the dry

goods department of a large wholesale house in Cape Town. During his residence there, he became familiar with many of the strange customs and manners of the native population. In 1871 he immigrated to the United States, and joining his brother, Walter W., in business at Oil City, Pennsylvania, remained in that city until 1873. In the latter year he came to Millerstown and engaged in the oil industry as a producer, to which he still devotes considerable attention. Mr. Gaisford is a charter member of the Citizens Light and Heat Company, and has officiated as secretary since its organization. He is a stockholder in and secretary of the Millerstown Fair Association, and also secretary of the Producers Protective Association. He joined the latter in 1887, being the first member initiated in Butler county. Mr. Gaisford is a staunch Democrat, is quite active in politics, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He has also served for four years as secretary of the borough school board. He is connected with Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., in which he is past district deputy grand master, and is a Royal Templar, and a member of the P. H. C. In 1875 he married Mary E. Frederick, a daughter of John Jacob and Christina Frederick, of Millerstown.

WALTER A. DENNISON was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1852, son of Garrett and Mary E. Dennison. His father died when Walter A. was a child, and he grew to maturity in his native city under the care of a devoted mother, receiving his education at Germantown Academy. In 1870 he went to Pittsburg, and engaged as a clerk, but after two years in that capacity, entered into business for himself. In 1876 he came to Butler county and engaged in the furniture business at Millerstown, from which he afterwards retired and engaged in the oil well supply and machinery business, which he conducted for a number of years with marked success. He finally retired from merchandising, his oil and gas interests requiring his entire attention. Mr. Dennison is one of the largest operators in oil and gas in Butler county. He is president of the Pittsburg Refining Company, and is a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit. A Democrat in politics, he has served on the school board for five years, and always manifests a commendable interest in public affairs. Mr. Dennison was married May 27, 1877, to Miss Isadore L. Rivenberg, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Capt. H. W. Rivenberg, who was killed in the service during the Rebellion. Six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living.

PETER A. RATTIGAN, editor and proprietor of the *Millerstown Herald*, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1846, son of Peter and Ann (Snee) Rattigan. His father was a native of Longford county, Ireland, came to America when a boy, and followed the carpenter's and builder's trade in Pittsburg. He was quite an extensive contractor of that city, and died there in September, 1862, aged fifty-two years. His widow survived him until April 17, 1892, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. She was born in Pittsburg, in a house which stands near the site of the Boyer Hotel, and when a child playing on the river bank at the foot of Seventh street, a band of Indians appeared on the opposite shore and fired at her. Peter A., attended the Pittsburg public schools, and in early life became newsboy. When but nine years of age he obtained a

situation in the press room of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, and there began his career as a printer. He rose rapidly in the art, and at the age of seventeen was foreman in the printing house of Benjamin Singerly, the most extensive establishment of the kind in the city at that time. On August 9, 1862, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He had previously enlisted five times, but was rejected because of his youth. His regiment was assigned to service in the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the battles of Frederick City, Snicker's Gap, Warrenton, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc., and was honorably discharged in 1863. In an engagement near Port Royal, Mr. Rattigan was wounded by the concussion of a bursting shell, which destroyed hearing in the right ear, and was also wounded in the left foot at Chancellorsville. Upon his discharge he returned to Pittsburg, but was unable to continue at his trade, and became steward on a boat running between that city and Nashville. In 1868 he went to Oil City, and accepted a position as foreman on the *Oil City Times*, now the *Oil City Derrick*. After assisting to establish that paper, he accepted a position as superintendent of the *Oil City Herald*. In 1872 he returned to Pittsburg, and remained there until February, 1877, when he came to Millerstown, Butler county, and in May of that year purchased the *Millerstown Herald*, which he has since edited and published. He has enlarged the paper from a five column to an eight column folio, and made it one of the leading Democratic journals of this section. Mr. Rattigan is a staunch Democrat, has been active in political matters, and has been a delegate to many State and county conventions. He has served as burgess of Millerstown, also as justice of the peace and a member of the school board, was appointed postmaster in October, 1885, and filled that office until March, 1890. He is a member of Robert McDermott Post, Number 223, G. A. R., in which he is past commander, and is an aide on the staff of the department commander of the Pennsylvania G. A. R. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., and is past chancellor of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P. Mr. Rattigan was married October 25, 1868, to Miss Etta M. Bell, daughter of Wellington and Mary Ann (Ryan) Bell, natives of Queens county, Ireland. She was born in that county December 21, 1847, and came with her parents to Pittsburg in 1863, where both her father and mother died. The following children have been born to this union: Harry T.; Annie M.; Wellington J.; Peter A.; Etta; Howard, and Bessie. The family are members of Mater Dolorosa Catholic church, of Millerstown.

WILLIAM A. BRADEN was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1832, son of Jacob and Mary Braden. Jacob Braden was a native of Germany, came to the United States when a young man and settled in Crawford county, where he married Miss Mary Norris. When our subject was but five years old his father died, and he went to live with a family in Erie, with whom he remained until his fifteenth year. He then found employment elsewhere, and in the meantime obtained a fair common school education. After spending a year in Illinois he returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the cherry lumber business, at Waterford, Erie county. In November, 1854, Mr. Braden married Miss Sarah A. Thompson, a native of Erie county. They resided in Missouri

until 1862, and then returned to Pennsylvania, and the following year located in Venango county. In 1872 he came to Millerstown, Butler county, and for three years conducted the Union Pump Station in that borough. He then engaged with a dealer in heavy oils, and erected a refinery in 1877. In 1880 he established an extensive teaming business in connection with the Pipe Line Company, which he still continues. Mr. and Mrs. Braden are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, as follows: Glenn T., general superintendent of the National Transit Pipe Line; Charlie A., foreman of the Zelienople district of the National Transit Pipe Line; La Verne; Eureka, and Sarah. Mr. Braden is P. C. of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., and is also connected with Rising Sun Lodge, O. O. T., of the same borough.

WILLIAM J. LOGAN, merchant and producer, is a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, born at Petroleum Centre, June 1, 1867, son of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Sampson) Logan. His father was a native of New York, and served three years in the Rebellion as a member of a New York regiment. He was married July 6, 1866, at Petroleum Centre, to Mary E. Sampson. She was born in Buffalo, New York, November 10, 1850, a daughter of James T. and Jane Sampson. Her father was a native of England and served as a soldier in the English army, while her mother was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Logan received a thorough educational training in the public schools of her native city, and, in 1865, went to Petroleum Centre, where she was married the following year. In 1876 she embarked in business at Millerstown, where she carried on a restaurant until May, 1880, when she established a grocery and confectionery business, which she successfully conducted until her death. Mrs. Logan was a woman of more than ordinary business ability, and by a strict application of business principles, she was prosperous from the start. ² She was very charitable, and on every Thanksgiving and Christmas the poor of the town were remembered by liberal donations from her store. So unostentatiously was her charity distributed that many of her good deeds remained unknown until after her death. She died at Millerstown, October 7, 1893, and was buried at Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, New York. She was the mother of six children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William J.; Casper T., and Charles G., who died November 17, 1893. The subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Millerstown and Buffalo, worked as a boiler maker and machinist, and also as a clerk, assisting with his earnings in the support of the family. In 1892 he went to Latrobe, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1893, when he returned to Millerstown. After the death of his mother he took charge of the grocery and confectionery business, which he has since conducted. He is also interested in oil producing. Mr. Logan was married September 27, 1893, to Emma Hindman, of Millerstown. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., and also of Linton Division, Number 59, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., at Latrobe.

FRANCIS MURPHY was born in Drumore, Down county, Ireland, May 25, 1843. He comes of a long line of Irish ancestry who for generations have been members of the Church of England, and prominent Orangemen. When but four years of age he was brought to America by his parents, who located in

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where his mother soon afterwards died. His father engaged in the mercantile business at Pittsburg, later removed to Niles, Ohio, and died there at the age of sixty-seven years. Our subject is one of a family of three children, and received a good education in the public schools of Pittsburg. At the age of eighteen he commenced an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and followed this vocation as a journeyman for some years. In 1877 he came to Millerstown, and the following year became a member of the firm of Campbell & Murphy, which still exists and carries on a general machinist business, with Mr. Murphy in charge of the works. On December 24, 1866, he married Jennie, a daughter of John Fulton, to which union have been born four children, viz.: Carrie, wife of Dr. A. L. Gibson, of Millerstown; Francis H., a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Annie E., a graduate of the Beethoven School of Music, at Meadville, and Agnes May, deceased. The family are members of the Millerstown Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Murphy is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the borough council. He is past master of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M.; is a charter member of Butler Chapter, Number 278, R. A. M.; is a member of Mount Calvary Commandery, Number 67, K. T., of Greenville, and of Syria Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Pittsburg.

RICHARD F. WESTERMANN, one of the leading business men of Millerstown, is a native of Sulzbach, Germany, a small town near the River Rhine, born January 4, 1863, son of Charles and Louisa (Busse) Westermann, both residents of Germany. His father is a brother of Henry L. Westermann, deceased, for many years the head of the largest mercantile establishment of Millerstown. Richard F. is the ninth in a family of fourteen children, of whom twelve survive. His boyhood days were spent in his native town, where he received a thorough educational training, and at the age of twelve years began a course of study preparatory to entering a university. He continued his studies until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he decided to try his fortune in the New World. Leaving behind him the tender associations of kindred and home, he embarked at Antwerp, May 20, 1879, and landed at Jersey City, June 1, following. He was met there by his uncle, Henry L. Westermann, who brought him to Millerstown. The appearance of the country and the prosperous towns along the route impressed him with the advantages of this land, and he determined to master the language and familiarize himself with our customs. Upon his arrival at Millers-town, he entered the employ of Westermann Brothers, for whom he clerked seven years. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of R. F. Westermann & Company, dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods, to which business he has since devoted his attention, and is the only exclusive clothing house in the borough. Mr. Westermann was married January 16, 1889, to Lucinda Burnett, a daughter of Singleton and Rose (Potter) Burnett. She was born on the celebrated Tar farm, in Venango county, October 24, 1866. Her father died while she was quite young, and her mother married B. H. Griswold, a well known oil producer of Millerstown. To Mr. and Mrs. Westermann has been born one child, Karl F., born August 18, 1890. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has voted that ticket since he became a citizen of the United States in 1884. He is secre-

tary of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M.; has passed the chairs in Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., and in Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P.

JOHN SHOWALTER, of Rockingham county, Virginia, came to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, with his family, about 1810, and took up a large tract of land, upon which he spent the remainder of his days. He was widely and favorably known among the pioneers of that county. He reared a family of ten children, viz.: Reuben, and Levi, both deceased; Benoni, a resident of Kentucky; Eliza, and Jacob L., both residents of Fayette county; Sarah, deceased wife of Major I. M. Abraham; Susannah, deceased wife of Hugh Gilmore; John M., deceased; James W., now the oldest school teacher in Fayette county, and Samuel, deceased.

LEVI SHOWALTER, second son of John Showalter, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 22, 1805, and was about five years old when his parents settled in Fayette county. He there grew to manhood, and in 1839 married Elizabeth Baltzell, a native of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, born September 12, 1818, and a daughter of Joseph Baltzell, an early settler of Greene county. Mr. Showalter resided in Fayette county during his lifetime, with the exception of two years spent in Butler county. He died in Fayette county, December 13, 1889. He served in the army as trainmaster during the Rebellion, being too far advanced in years to enlist in the ranks, although he endeavored to do so. He was a strong Whig and Abolitionist, and later a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, in 1828, and his last one for Benjamin Harrison, in 1888. His widow resides in the old home in Fayette county, in her seventy-sixth year. They were the parents of the following children: Mary Catherine, deceased; Sarah E., wife of Prof. Archie Woodside, of Wilkinsburg; Samuel F., of Millerstown; Hattie A., who resides with her mother; John J., and Joseph B., both of whom are residents of Millerstown.

HON. JOSEPH B. SHOWALTER was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1851, and is the youngest in the family of Levi and Elizabeth Showalter. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and he obtained his education in the public schools and at George's Creek Academy, at Smithfield. When sixteen years of age he commenced teaching school in Preston county, West Virginia, and followed this vocation for some years in West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. He then returned home and taught for two years in his native county. In 1873 he came to Millerstown, Butler county, and, in company with his brothers, began operating in the Millerstown oil field, striking their first well on Christmas day, 1873. These operations have been extended to various fields, and the Showalter Brothers are now among the extensive producers of the State. While teaching he began reading medicine, and spent the year of 1883 at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. He later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated, March 4, 1884. He at once commenced practice at Millerstown, and continued his professional duties for six years, retiring from practice in 1890. In 1886 Dr. Showalter was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the legislature, and during his term was a member of the committee on con-

stitutional reform. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate, and served his constituents with ability and fidelity. He was chosen chairman of the committee on health and sanitation, and introduced and secured the passage of the medical examination bill, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Senator Showalter entered into his work with determination and good judgment, soon won the respect and confidence of his colleagues, and fully justified the expectations of his many friends. He introduced several bills, all of which were highly beneficial. His oil bill is now generally endorsed by producers as a wise and conservative measure. On March 25, 1879, Mr. Showalter married Ella M. McKee, a daughter of Hon. David McKee, of Slippery Rock township, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Levi M. deceased; Genevieve; Pauline; Joseph B., deceased, and Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Millerstown.

SAMUEL F. SHOWALTER, a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Baltzell) Showalter, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1845. His early life was spent upon a farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a thorough course in George's Creek Academy. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the public schools, and taught in Preston county, West Virginia, where he received the highest remuneration of any teacher in the schools. For seven years he successfully followed his vocation in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana. In 1868 he engaged as a pumper in the Warren county oil field, and later secured some valuable leases and became a producer. In August, 1873, he came to Millerstown and organized the firm of Showalter Brothers, oil operators and producers. Their operations in the Millerstown field have been large and particularly successful, putting down twenty-six wells before striking a dry hole. Their first well in this field came in on Christmas, 1873, at one hundred barrels a day. Mr. Showalter was married September 19, 1877, to Sadie C., a daughter of Isaac Lamborn, of Centre county, to which union have been born seven children, six of whom are living: Hattie Beryl; Sarah Freda; Blanche Elizabeth; Mary Elva; Jennie R., and Helen Ruth. Mr. Showalter is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of Millerstown Lodge, No. 947, I. O. O. F. Politically, a Republican, he was a member of the county committee during the constitutional campaign, and has also served several terms on the school board of Millerstown. He is now a member of the board, and is one of the prominent and respected citizens of his adopted home.

JOHN J. SHOWALTER, son of Levi and Elizabeth Showalter, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1849, received a common school education, and also attended George's Creek Academy. At the age of fifteen years he started in life for himself, engaging as a driller in the oil country. Later, with his brothers, he embarked in the oil business, and in 1873 began operating in the Millerstown field. He is now one of the well known and successful producers of the county. He is a stockholder in the Producers Pipe Line Company. In 1880 Mr. Showalter married Miss Jennie Robinson, a daughter of Samuel Robinson, of Fayette county. Though this union has not been blessed with children,

they have an adopted son, Robert, now seven years old, whom they have reared from infancy. Mr. Showalter is a staunch Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DR. WILLARD L. DEWOLFE, son of E. Darwin and Catherine (Christley) DeWolfe, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, February 25, 1856, and spent his early boyhood upon the farm, and in attending the district school of his neighborhood. When he was in his tenth year his father died, and, the family being broken up, he went to Butler, and found a home with Thomas Robinson. He afterwards lived with Samuel L. Riddle, of Karns City. After remaining there one year, he went to Mercer county and found employment as a woodsman, working for his board, and attended the district school during the winter. When fourteen years of age, he entered a select school at Grove City, now the Grove City College, then under the principalship of Rev. William T. Dixon, and for two years he devoted himself assiduously to his studies. In the winter of 1871 he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, where he continued his studies for three years, then, because of failing health, he was compelled to retire from school in his junior year. He spent some time teaching in the public schools, and as a pumper in the oil fields; but, in the meantime, had commenced to read medicine under Dr. Rumberger. In 1877 he went to Philadelphia, and continued his studies under the preceptorship of Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, now professor of therapeutics and clinical surgery, in the Medico Chirurgical College of that city, and the author of many standard medical works. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1879. Dr. DeWolfe commenced practice at North Liberty, Pennsylvania, and two years later located at Coaltown, where he remained until 1886, in which year he removed to Millerstown. He has since won the confidence of the community in his medical skill, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1890 he engaged in the drug trade, and in 1893 he erected his handsome business block in that borough, where he has since carried on business. In 1876 Dr. DeWolfe married Miss Jennie Thompson, a daughter of David and Isabella Thompson, of Buena Vista, Butler county, to which union have been born three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Charles L., and Harry R. The Doctor has been highly successful in his many business ventures and is an enterprising, progressive citizen. Aside from his professional duties he is extensively interested in oil producing, and is one of the substantial citizens of the community. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order; is W. M. in Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M.; is a member of Butler Chapter, Number 273, R. A. M.; is a charter member of Mt. Calvary Commandery, Number 67, K. T.; is a member of Pennsylvania Consistory, S. P. R. S., and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is commander of Blaney Tent, Number 123, K. O. T. M., and was elected G. M. E., for the State in September, 1893. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities. Dr. DeWolfe is a member of the Butler County Medical Association, of which he was president in 1887, and is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

JOHN W. TITLEY, proprietor of Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1848, son of Walter and Sarah (Bish) Titley. His father was a native of Shropshire, England, where the family lived for generations, and came when a young man to Armstrong county, where he married Sarah Bish, and died in 1872. His widow is still living. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living, four sons being residents of Millerstown, viz.: John W.; James J.; George A., and William E. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at Iron City College, Pittsburg, which he entered at the age of sixteen and completed his course. At the age of nineteen he embarked in the stock business, as a breeder of fine draft horses, and has ever since been engaged in the stock business. In partnership with his brothers, he owned and operated the Titley farm, which had a production of 700 barrels per day. In 1887 he came to Millerstown, purchased and conducted a livery stable for a few years, and then disposed of the business. He is the owner of Star Pointer, with a record of 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by Brown Hal, out of the dam of Hal Pointer, whose record is 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$; also Grand View, with a record of 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Bay Tom, dam by Tom Hal. He has thirty head of pacing stock, of the Hal strain, and owns a stock farm of 300 acres in Donegal township. Mr. Titley was married in 1868, to Lavina Stephens, of Armstrong county, to which union have been born four sons and four daughters. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F.

JAMES J. TITLEY was born in Armstrong county, January 28, 1861, son of Walter and Sarah (Bish) Titley, and was but ten years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother until his twentieth year, when he purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture. Three years later he sold the farm and became a member of the firm of Titley Brothers, oil operators and producers, operating the famous Titley farm, in Armstrong county. In 1888 he located at Millerstown, since which time he has continued as an operator in this field. He also devotes considerable attention to raising fine horses, and is the owner of Vespasian, with a record of 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$. Mr. Titley was married March 9, 1882, to Margaret I. McKee, a daughter of Thomas V. and Mary McKee of Armstrong county, where her father has served two terms as county commissioner, and is a prominent and leading citizen. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Mary Blanche; James Arthur; Edgar Ralph; Walter, and Leroy McKee. Politically, Mr. Titley is a Republican, and is also connected with Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P.

WILLIAM E. TITLEY was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1867, son of Walter and Sarah (Bish) Titley. At the age of fourteen years he entered Clarion Normal School, where he pursued a thorough course of study, and afterwards engaged with his brothers in the oil industry on the famous Titley farm. He also embarked in the breeding of fine horses; and later became a partner with his brother, John W., in the last mentioned business, which partnership existed until the fall of 1892. Mr. Titley is the owner of a fine stock farm of 240 acres in Armstrong county, well stocked with high bred horses. He is a breeder of pacing stock, and the owner of Hal Braden, with a record of 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Brown Hal, the fastest horse in Pennsylvania, and with a

record of the six fastest heats in one race of any horse in America. Since 1889 Mr. Titley has made his residence in Millerstown. He is a member of the Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH P. CAMPBELL, son of John and Margaret (Beers) Campbell, pioneers of Butler county, was a native of this county, and here grew to manhood. He married Margaret Jane Varnum, also a native of Butler county, and after a short residence here removed to Armstrong county; later returned to Fairview township, Butler county, and thence removed to Lawrence county, where, after a residence of eleven years, Mr. Campbell died, his death occurring December 10, 1888, aged sixty-eight years. His widow now resides in Centreville, Butler county. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters, six of whom survive, as follows: Elvira, wife of H. P. Kiskaddon; Joseph L., of Millerstown; George M., of Centreville; Carrie, wife of J. L. McKee, of Millerstown; Samuel E., of Brady township, and Thomas C., a resident of Centreville.

JOSEPH L. CAMPBELL, physician and surgeon, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1861, and came to Butler county with his parents, Joseph P. and Margaret Jane Campbell. At the age of eighteen years he entered Grove City College, where for three years he prosecuted his studies assiduously. He afterwards remained with his parents on the farm for some time, and, in 1884, engaged in merchandising at Kiester station, where he remained two years. In 1887 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended two courses of lectures, and then began practice in Washingtonville, Ohio. Returning to Pennsylvania in the winter of 1888, he entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, at Pittsburg, and graduated from that institution, March 28, 1889. The following June Dr. Campbell located in Millerstown, where he has since won and retained a large and successful practice. Politically, he is a Republican, and the family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Campbell was married March 9, 1881, to Miss Sadie F. Seth, of North Liberty, Mercer county, and has three children, viz.: Mary E.; Leonora F., and Claire. The Doctor is a member of Butler County Medical Association, and is one of the well known practitioners of the county.

SAMUEL S. BELL, son of Samuel Bell, and grandson of William Bell, pioneers of Washington township, Butler county, was born about a mile north of North Washington, February 15, 1822, was reared on the homestead and attended the common school of his neighborhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade with H. P. McClymonds, of North Washington, and followed that business, first at Brady's Bend and afterwards at Boydstown, for several years. He subsequently removed to Wisconsin, where he lived from 1853 to 1856, then returned to Butler county and continued working at his trade for a few years at North Washington. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, oil producing and merchandising. On September 15, 1846, he married Margaret McClymonds, a daughter of James McClymonds, of Washington township. The McClymonds family originally came from Scotland, and were among the early settlers of Butler county. Mrs. Bell was born and reared in Washington township, and became the mother of four sons and one daughter, viz.: Sylvester D.; James M.; Samuel

C., deceased; Perry A., and Zilla, wife of I. B. Gilmore, of Millerstown. Mr. Bell retired to Millerstown several years ago, and here his wife died, June 28, 1885. She became a member of the old Bear Creek United Presbyterian church in 1846, to which denomination he also belongs. Politically, he is a Republican, and is the agent of the Humane Society in Butler county.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PURUCKER, son of Erhardt and Louisa Purucker, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 4, 1844. His father was a manufacturer of uniform and regimental goods for the use of the army, and both his parents died in Germany. At the age of fourteen years our subject became an apprentice at the butcher's trade, serving two years and paying twenty-five florins for his tuition. He then followed his trade as a journeyman in Austria, Russia, Hungary, Turkey, France, Switzerland and Italy. In 1866 he served as a soldier in the Thirteenth German Infantry, and for meritorious service on the field was promoted to the rank of corporal. In 1869 he came to America on a visit and determined to remain in this country. In 1870 he established himself in business at Pittsburg, and in 1877 he located at Millerstown, where he has since conducted a successful business. He was burned out in the fire of 1892, but immediately afterwards erected his present substantial building, which is twenty-four by seventy and two stories high, one of the finest business houses in the borough. In 1871 Mr. Purucker was married in Pittsburg, to Miss Louisa Stayer, a native of Baden, Germany, to which union have been born eleven children. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, at Millerstown, and in politics, are adherents of the Republican party. Mr. Purucker is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the E. A. U., and is one of the substantial business men of the borough.

P. G. FREDERICK, youngest child of George and Catherine Frederick, was born in Summit township, Butler county, in 1851, grew to maturity upon his father's farm, and received his education in the district school. In 1872 he engaged in merchandising at Millerstown, as a member of the firm of B. Frederick & Company, and followed the mercantile business for several years, when he sold out and engaged in blacksmithing. In 1883 he embarked in the lumber business, as a member of the firm of Seibert & Frederick, now P. G. Frederick & Company, and conducts a planing mill and general lumber business. On October 3, 1884, he married Sarah M. Frederick, a daughter of Jacob Frederick, and they are the parents of four children. The family are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Frederick is a Democrat, and is connected with the K. O. T. M.

ADAM SCHULTZ, of the firm of P. G. Frederick & Company, planing mill and lumber dealers, was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1857, son of Adam Schultz, who came to Armstrong county from Germany about 1855. His mother died when he was a child, and his father in 1872. Adam was the fourth in a family of five children, and when twelve years of age commenced working in an iron furnace at Brady's Bend, where he continued until he was sixteen years old. He came to Millerstown January 1, 1874, and found employment with H. L. Westermann, clerking and delivering goods. He remained with Mr. Westermann until December 13, 1888, when he purchased an interest in his present business. On May 6, 1879, he married

Magdalena Frank, a native of Alsace, Germany, who came to the United States in 1871. She returned to her native land in 1877, but came back again in the fall of that year. Mr. Schultz and wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Millerstown.

GEORGE P. TADDER was born in Nunda, New York, March 10, 1845, son of James and Margaret (Wheatrick) Tadder. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother a native of Germany. She came to America with her parents at the age of nine years, where she grew to womanhood and married James Tadder, who had served in the War of 1812. He died in 1861, and his widow in 1891. They were the parents of seven children, only two of whom are living: William W., and George P. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the homestead farm in New York, and received his education in the public schools. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, First New York Dragoons, and served in the Shenandoah campaign, participating in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was discharged at Rochester, New York, July 18, 1865. At the battle of Winchester the color bearer dropped the flag and Mr. Tadder picked it up, and for this action was made color bearer, with the rank of corporal. He was captured at Lovettsville, but escaped. After the war he located at Pithole, Venango county, where he followed oil producing. In 1873 he came to Greece City, Butler county, and established a livery and casing business, and also had a similar business at Troutman. In 1882 he located at Millerstown, where he carried on a livery stable until 1894. Mr. Tadder is the inventor of several tools for the removal of casings from wells, which are now being largely adopted. On July 3, 1872, he married Mary J. Markwell, a daughter of Stephen Markwell. She was born near Toronto, Ontario, and came to Pithole, Venango county, with her parents, who now reside at Greece City. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Frank W.; Florence; Archie; Winifred; George L., and Mabel, deceased. Mr. Tadder is a Republican, in politics, and is a staunch supporter of that party.

JOHN MURLAND was born in Concord township, Butler county, in 1812, son of Robert Murland, who came to this county about 1803, where he resided until his death. Robert was a soldier in the War of 1812, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. John grew to manhood upon his father's farm, amidst the pioneer scenes and incidents of the period. He married Margaret Flemming, of Butler county, and settled upon a part of the homestead in Concord township, where he remained during his life time. He died in February, 1876; his widow died March 26, 1894. Twelve children were the fruits of this union, seven of whom are now living: Ann E., wife of Simon Young, of Centre township; William F., of Clay township; James H., of Fayette county; John C., of Millerstown; Maggie, wife of James Rankin, of Penn township; Johanna, wife of C. P. Gordon, of Venango county, and I. P., who resides upon the old homestead.

JOHN C. MURLAND, son of John and Margaret Murland, was born in Concord township, Butler county, April 1, 1848, and spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm. He received his education at the little log school house not far from the old home, and at the age of eighteen years entered upon an

apprenticeship of two years at the stonemason's trade, which business he followed for seven years. In 1873 he engaged in merchandising at Troutman, in Concord township, and continued in the same business in various parts of Butler county until 1883. For the following seven years he conducted a furniture and undertaking business at West Sunbury. In the spring of 1890 he located in Millerstown, where he has since carried on a grocery store. In December, 1871, he married Lizzie Hindman, a daughter of John Hindman, of Cherry township, and the is father of eight children. The family are members of the English Lutheran church, of Millerstown. Politically, Mr. Murtland is a Prohibitionist, takes quite an active interest in public affairs, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

CAPT. JOHN MCCOLLOUGH, the progenitor of the family in Butler county, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His parents were pioneers of that locality and his father a practicing physician. During the absence of the latter from home, his wife was murdered by the hired man and the cabin burned to the ground. Young John escaped into the woods, and afterwards found a home with a German family, with whom he lived some years and became quite proficient in the German language. He served as an Indian scout upon the frontier during the troubles with the savages, and was afterwards a captain in the War of 1812. As an illustration of the hardships endured by these brave defenders of the nation, he often related how, upon one occasion, the soldiers of his company, worn out by forced marches, stretched themselves upon the damp ground to sleep and in the morning found their clothing and hair frozen fast to the ground. Captain McCollough married Elizabeth Spangler, a native of Luzerne county, who became the mother of ten children, as follows: William; James; John; Elizabeth, wife of James Crawford, of Concord township; Mary, deceased wife of Daniel Kridler; David; Sarah, wife of William Wick, of Concord township; Susan, wife of William Truxal, of Butler; Catherine, wife of John Miller, of Allegheny county, and Phoebe, wife of John Geets, of Fairview township. Late in the last or early in the present century Captain McCollough and wife settled in Fairview township, Butler county, where he entered a large tract of land. He subsequently removed to Butler, resided in that borough for many years, but finally located at Millerstown, where he died in 1847, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was an elder in the English Lutheran church, a man of clear judgment, and took a prominent part in the public affairs of his times.

JAMES MCCOLLOUGH, second son of Capt. John and Elizabeth McCollough, was born upon the homestead in Fairview township, November 4, 1803. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and married Elizabeth R. Sanderson, born August 13, 1804, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Sanderson. They settled upon a portion of the land entered by his father, in Fairview township, where Mrs. McCollough died, July 1, 1855. Her husband survived until May 1, 1880. They were the parents of seven children, only three of whom grew to maturity, viz.: William S., of Fairview township; Eliza, wife of E. Christy, of Oakland township, and Mary Ann, deceased wife of Jacob Wolford.

WILLIAM S. MCCOLLOUGH, eldest child of James and Elizabeth R. McCollough, was born upon the homestead farm in Fairview township, November 10, 1826. He grew to maturity with his parents, assisting them to clear the farm, and wearing the coarse homespun clothes of the period. His education was obtained in a subscription school, the first school he attended being held in a little log building on the farm he now owns. On June 1, 1854, Mr. McCollough was married to Hannah, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Kamerer, and settled upon his present homestead. The land was unimproved, and the young couple took up their residence in the little log school house previously mentioned. They are the parents of eleven children, as follows: James M., born August 14, 1855; Adam M., June 19, 1858; Robert L., January 11, 1861, died April 3, 1865; Henry K., October 29, 1863, died October 15, 1883; Charles P., May 23, 1866; Allan C., August 19, 1868; Elizabeth C., August 12, 1872; William F., July 11, 1875; Frederick H., April 27, 1878; Sarah P., May 29, 1881, and Ralph L., December 2, 1885, died April 25, 1892. The family are members of the English Lutheran church, of Millerstown, in which Mr. McCollough has served as elder and trustee. He is a staunch Republican, and has filled the offices of justice of the peace, supervisor, and school director. He is the owner of 400 acres of well improved land, has a good oil production, and is a successful and respected citizen.

JAMES MYLET MCCOLLOUGH, son of William S. and Hannah (Kamerer) McCollough, was born in Fairview township, August 14, 1855. His boyhood days were passed upon the farm in assisting his parents with the home duties, and he attended the district school of his neighborhood, supplementing this with a course at Edinboro State Normal School and the Prospect Academy, afterwards teaching in the public schools. On May 28, 1877, he married Mary Belle Singer, and located upon his present homestead. This union has been blessed by four children, viz.: Edmund K.; Kenneth M.; Carrol Wayne, and James Eden. Mrs. McCollough is a daughter of David and Amanda (Bole) Singer, the former a native of Dauphin county, and the latter of Armstrong county. Her father died in Allegheny county, and her mother is spending her last years with Mrs. McCollough. Though now in her seventy-fifth year, she is a well-preserved, hale and active old lady. Mr. McCollough is a staunch Republican; a leading member of his party in Fairview township; has filled the various local offices of his community, and was a delegate to the State convention in 1894. He is one of the progressive farmers of the county, and gives a liberal support to every worthy enterprise. He is a member of Derrick Lodge, K. of P.; also of Millers-town Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

DAVID MCCOLLOUGH, sixth child of Capt. John and Elizabeth McCollough, was born April 11, 1811, in Fairview township, Butler county. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Butler, where he attended the public schools and learned the potter's trade. He married Mary King, a daughter of Philip King, born in Armstrong county in 1803. They located upon a part of the McCollough tract in Fairview township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. McCollough died July 22, 1863, and her husband December 12, 1880. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Richard J.; John C.;

Sarah, wife of William Pontius; Phoebe, deceased; William H.; Diana, deceased, and Margaret M., wife of S. Yager.

RICHARD J. MCCOLLOUGH was born upon the homestead farm, February 14, 1837, and is the eldest child of David and Mary McCollough. He grew to maturity in Fairview township and was educated in the little log school house of pioneer days. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Kamerer, a daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Daubenspeck) Kamerer, born May 27, 1840. They took up their residence in Fairview township, where Mrs. McCollough died, October 12, 1883, leaving two children, viz.: Alvin A., since deceased, and Elmer S., of Fairview township. On August 20, 1884, Mr. McCollough married Lavina Kamerer, a sister of his first wife. She was born January 2, 1848. They are members of the English Lutheran church, of Millerstown. Politically, a Republican, he has held various positions in the township, and is recognized as one of the successful farmers of the community.

ELMER S. MCCOLLOUGH, son of Richard J. and Elizabeth McCollough, was born in Fairview township, May 13, 1863, was reared upon the homestead farm, and was married January 21, 1885, to Maude Herron, of Armstrong county. They located in Fairview township, where Mr. McCollough devotes his time to farming and stock-raising. He is particularly interested in fine trotting-bred pacers and has some valuable stock in that line, among them being Sandy Wilkes, with a three-year old record of 2:47, sired by Crawford, with a record of 2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$. He is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in the public affairs of his township. To Mr. and Mrs. McCollough have been born three sons, viz.: Alvin E.; Richard H., and Arthur L.

JOHN C. MCCOLLOUGH, son of David and Mary (King) McCollough, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, February 25, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native township. In 1861 he married Mary A., a daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Daubenspeck) Kamerer, born March 27, 1839. They located upon their present homestead, which they have since greatly improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. McCollough enlisted in Company K, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 16, 1863. His regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of the Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks, Siege of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, July 3, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 5, 1865, after having done service in fifty-two battles and skirmishes. He is a member of Robert McDermott Post, G. A. R., of Millerstown. For many years he has been connected with the English Lutheran church of that borough, in which he has filled the offices of elder and treasurer.

SAMUEL W. MCCOLLOUGH, county commissioner, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbaugh) McCollough. His father was the eldest child of Capt. John McCollough, and was born in Butler county in 1801. He married Elizabeth Rumbaugh and settled in Fairview township, retiring to Millerstown after attaining old age. Mrs. McCollough died in 1878, in her seventy-seventh year, and her husband in 1880. William McCollough had been an active, prominent

citizen for many years, held various official positions, and accumulated a large amount of property. Four of his children grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, who married George M. Craig; David S.; Peter, and Samuel W. The last mentioned was born upon the homestead in Fairview township, March 10, 1844, and grew to maturity beneath the parental roof. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Col. M. S. Quay, the regiment forming part of Humphrey's Division, Army of the Potomac. He did good service at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and followed the fortunes of his regiment down to May 24, 1863, when he was honorably discharged from service. In 1864 Mr. McCollough married Catherine Kamerer, a daughter of Daniel L. Kamerer, of Fairview township. She was born June 7, 1846, and is the mother of seventeen children, viz.: Elizabeth C., deceased; George G.; Adrian H.; Louis L.; Mary L.; Emma G.; Maggie J.; John L.; Albert A.; Cora A.; Lillian B.; Florence M.; Merrill; Elmer C., deceased; Clarence B.; Sylvester D. B., and Esther M. In 1869 Mr. McCollough located upon his present farm in Fairview township, and ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county. He has always been an ardent Republican, has filled various positions in his township, and was elected a county commissioner in the fall of 1893 by a flattering majority. He is a P. C. of Robert McDermott Post, G. A. R., and is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 947, I. O. O. F. Mr. McCollough and wife are members of the English Lutheran church, and he is recognized as one of the progressive and successful citizens of the county.

DAVID S. MCCOLLOUGH, son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbaugh) McCollough, was born in Fairview township, April 10, 1830. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm, and he enjoyed the meager advantages afforded by the common schools of that period. He was married December 8, 1853, to Mary, daughter of William Emerick, born in Fairview township, February 10, 1833. She became the mother of seven children by this union, as follows: Elizabeth P., wife of John Lewis, of Steuben county, New York; Lydia A., wife of David Kirkland, of Pittsburg; Anna M., wife of George Hays, of Washington, Pennsylvania; William W.; Laura A.; Sarah B., and Curtis F. E. Mrs. McCollough died, July 5, 1886, respected and esteemed by all who knew her. Aside from his various interests in this community, Mr. McCollough has large land interests in Chesterfield county, Virginia. He is a Republican in politics, and is recognized as a prosperous and progressive citizen.

PETER MCCOLLOUGH, son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbaugh) McCollough, was born April 10, 1835, upon the homestead in Fairview township. He was reared to farm life and attended the district school of his neighborhood during boyhood. On October 30, 1857, he married Anna Margaret, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Daubenspeck. She was born in Washington township, Butler county, April 19, 1838, and is the mother of eight children, as follows: Catherine E., born August 8, 1857, died February 23, 1861; Rheuemma, wife of R. R. McDermott, of Fairview township; Henry C., a resident of Oakland township; Newton C., a graduate of Grove City College and now county superintendent of schools; Euphema, a graduate of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio,

wife of John Steindorf, of Madison, Kansas: Clara M., a graduate of the State Normal School, at Centreville; Jacob D., and Jessie Olivia. The family are connected with the English Lutheran church, of Millerstown, of which Mr. McCollough fills the office of deacon. He is a member of Millerstown Lodge, Number 457, K. of P., and is a leading citizen of the community. He located on his present farm immediately after marriage, renting it from his father, and has resided upon the same up to the present. He has been quite successful in the accumulation of real estate, and is the owner of much valuable lands in different sections of the county. Politically, he is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs.

HENRY C. MCCOLLOUGH was born in Fairview township, November 7, 1860, son of Peter and Anna M. (Daubenspeck) McCollough. He is the eldest son in a family of eight children, was reared on the homestead and attended the common schools of his district. On September 24, 1885, he married Lena Miller, a daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth (Elliott) Miller. She is the second in a family of five children, was born in Clarion county, and came with her parents to Butler county in childhood. Her parents are now residing in the borough of Butler. One son, Clarence Campbell, has been born to this union. Mr. McCollough has a well improved farm of 123 acres, with substantial and commodious buildings, and is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of the township. In politics, he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and the family are highly respected in the community.

DANIEL L. KAMERER, one of the oldest living citizens of Fairview township, Butler county, was born in Armstrong county, July 23 1811. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Bush) Kamerer, were natives of Westmoreland county, and removed to Armstrong county about 1806, where the mother died, leaving a family of six children, viz.: Adam; Daniel L.; Hannah, who married Henry Shakely, and lives in Perry township, Armstrong county; Catherine, who married Philip Barnhart; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Rumbaugh, and Sarah Ann, second wife of Philip Barnhart. Peter Kamerer married a second time, but had no children by this union. He died in Butler county, March 7, 1860. Daniel L. was reared amidst the scenes of pioneer life, when the coarse homespun clothing, the product of the frugal housewife's labor upon the little home loom, was the only kind in use, and when the batter and shoemaker came around once a year to manufacture the hats and shoes for the settler's family. During his earlier years he labored many a day in the harvest field, cutting the grain with a sickle, and afterwards threshed the same with a flail. Mr. Kamerer was married October 15, 1833, to Anna Harriet Daubenspeck, a daughter of Philip Daubenspeck, born in Butler county, February 16, 1812. In 1854 Mr. Kamerer came to Butler county and located upon the farm where he now resides. It was then covered with an unbroken forest, but he went bravely to work to make a home for himself and family. He brought the first threshing machine into this section of the county and operated it a number of years. "Uncle Dan", as he is familiarly known, and his worthy wife, still reside upon their original homestead in Fairview township, and are both in the enjoyment of good health and quite active for people of their years. They are the parents of

thirteen children, as follows: Peter, born June 3, 1835, who resides in Butler; Margaret Ann, August 31, 1836, wife of M. Myers, of Armstrong county; John, November 17, 1837, a resident of Concord township; Mary Ann, March 27, 1839, wife of J. C. McCollough; Elizabeth, May 27, 1840, married R. J. McCollough, and died November 16, 1883; George D., December 8, 1841, a resident of Butler; William, December 17, 1843, died March 28, 1892; Adam, February 2, 1845, who resides in Butler; Catherine, June 7, 1846, wife of S. W. McCollough; Lavina, January 2, 1848, wife of R. J. McCollough; Lewis, October 7, 1849, a resident of Greenville, Mercer county; Hannah, February 10, 1851, wife of Gilton Myers, of Armstrong county, and Samuel H.

SAMUEL H. KAMERER was born in Armstrong county, January 25, 1853, and is the youngest child of Daniel and Anna Harriet Kamerer. He was but one year old when his parents located in Fairview township, and here he was reared and educated. On November 29, 1882, he married Nina Hinton, a daughter of Charles Hinton, of Erie county, and they located on their present farm in Fairview township. They have a family of three children, viz.: Ethel L.; Obed G., and Edna B. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Kamerer is also actively engaged in oil producing, having five good wells upon his farm. He is quite an ardent Republican, and gives his earnest support to the principles and measures of that party. He has filled the office of school director and has been treasurer four years. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church.

PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, where he married Nancy Dougherty, came to Pennsylvania about the year 1780, and in the last decade of the Eighteenth century located on 400 acres of land in what is now Fairview township, originally Donegal. He erected a log cabin and began clearing and improving his new home. The family was among the first to settle in this part of the county. Mr. McLaughlin resided upon his homestead down to his death, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His widow survived him about ten years, dying at the age of ninety. They reared a family of six sons and one daughter, as follows: Sarah, who married Michael Sweeney; Peter, who served in the War of 1812; John; William; James, who was an engineer on the Pennsylvania canal; Patrick, and Bernard, all of whom are dead. The family were among the founders of St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek, in which faith the parents lived and died.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, son of Patrick and Nancy McLaughlin, was born in the old log cabin on his father's farm, in Fairview township, Butler county, April 14, 1798. He grew to maturity upon this farm, endured the privations and trials of pioneer life, and was schooled in the dangers of that period. He remained with his parents until his majority, and then married Catherine Green, a native of Slippery Rock township, Butler county, born in 1800. She was a daughter of James Green, one of the pioneers of that locality. Immediately following their marriage the young couple settled upon 100 acres of the McLaughlin homestead. The land was entirely unimproved, but before his death Mr. McLaughlin had cleared off the forest and brought the farm to a high state of cultivation. They took an active interest in the advancement and improvement of the community, and both spent their entire lives in Butler county. They were members of St.

Patrick's Catholic church, at Sugar Creek. Mr. McLaughlin died at his home, April 13, 1872. His widow continued to reside there with her son Henry until her death, November 5, 1875. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Jane, deceased; Rosanna, deceased wife of Timothy McKeever; James; William, who went to Illinois when a young man, enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteers, in 1861, was promoted to the position of trainmaster, served in that capacity until the close of the war, and died in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, July 23, 1892; Daniel G.; Henry A.; Sarah, deceased, and David, deceased.

DANIEL G. McLAUGHLIN, son of John and Catherine McLaughlin, was born in Fairview township, May 16, 1838, and remained with his parents until of age. On June 16, 1863, he married Eleanor L. Boyle, a daughter of Hugh and Susan (McKeever) Boyle, born in Armstrong county, November 11, 1838. They resided upon a portion of the old homestead until 1868, and then settled on their present farm. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Rosanna; Sylvester Raymond; Jerome A.; David P.; Hugh Leo, and Alice. The family are members of the Catholic congregation, at Millerstown. Politically, Mr. McLaughlin is a Democrat, and has held various township offices. He devotes his attention to farming and oil producing.

WILLIAM W. WALLACE, gauger at Karns City, was born in Butler county, June 22, 1847, upon the homestead entered by his grandfather, Robert Wallace, in Fairview township. His father, Thomas Wallace, was born upon this place in 1799, married Margaret Hilliard, also a native of the county, and resided here until 1863, when they removed to Brady's Bend, where Mr. Wallace died in January, 1881. His widow still lives there at the age of eighty years. The subject of this sketch is the sixth in a family of thirteen children. He received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen years went to Pittsburg, and found employment in the iron mills of that city, in which he worked for eight years. He afterwards spent some years in clerking in a store at Parker. In 1871 he engaged as gauger with the National Transit Company, and is also an oil producer. Mr. Wallace was married December 14, 1875, to Alice J., a daughter of John and E. D. Shriver, of Forest county. She died September 21, 1882, leaving three children, viz.: Ida D.; Charles C., and Maggie A. He was again married, January 15, 1884, to Minerva, a daughter of Josiah and Rachel Brown. She was born in Fairview township, and is the mother of two children: Edgar Lewis, and Florella Alberta. Mr. Wallace is a Republican, and has served in the council and on the school board of Karns City. He is connected with the Masonic order, and is a member of Derrick Lodge, K. of P., also of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN RAY was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. His father, William Ray, a native of Ireland, came to Butler county in 1800, and settled about two miles west of the village of Fairview, where he entered a tract of 400 acres of government land. He was one of the first settlers of that vicinity, and resided upon his farm down to his death. He had a family of five children, John being the eldest. The latter grew to maturity upon the homestead farm, and was married in 1825 to Ann Smith, a daughter of Matthew and Nancy

(Hindman) Smith. Her father was a native of Ireland, and settled two miles east of the site of Fairview, at an early day. After their marriage, John Ray and wife took up their home on a portion of the Ray homestead, cleared and improved the same and spent the remaining years of their lives thereon. Mrs. Ray died in 1850, and her husband in 1876. He was for many years a member of Bear Creek church. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz.: William, a resident of Oregon; Nancy, wife of Samuel Donaldson, of Concord township; Matthew S., of Fairview; Elizabeth, wife of P. B. Kelchner; John C., of Fairview, and Robert, deceased.

MATTHEW S. RAY was born upon the homestead farm in Fairview township, June 7, 1830. He assisted his father in clearing the land, and his mother in preparing the flax and wool from which she manufactured clothing for the family. His education consisted of a few weeks' attendance at the subscription schools during the winter season. When nineteen years of age he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, receiving two dollars per month during the first few months of his service, which lasted three years. He afterwards engaged in business for himself as a contractor and builder, and erected many of the houses and barns yet standing in this locality. In January, 1854, he married Euphema Campbell, a daughter of Archibald Campbell. Three children were born to this union, two of whom are living, viz.: Ophelia J., wife of William Fleming, of Oil City, and Anna M. In April, 1854, Mr. Ray removed to the village of Fairview, and is to-day one of its oldest residents. The family belong to the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in the Fairview society. Politically, he has always been a staunch Republican, was elected a justice of the peace in 1855, and, with the exception of one term, has served continuously up to the present. He has also held various other positions in the township and borough. He is a charter member of Liberty Lodge, K. of H., of which he has been reporter for many years.

JOHN C. RAY, son of John and Ann (Smith) Ray, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, January 20, 1836, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his parents. On November 21, 1861, he married Tirza McConnell, a daughter of John B. McConnell, an early settler of Parker township. They located on their present homestead, a portion of the Ray tract, containing 145 acres of well improved land. Mr. Ray is one of the leading farmers of the township, and his improvements are among the best in the locality. He has had fine oil production on his farm, and is prosperous and progressive. Mr. Ray and wife are the parents of four children, as follows: Anna, wife of R. E. English; Emma; Charles, deceased, and Daisy. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church, at Fairview, in which he served as elder and trustee for many years, and is at present clerk of the session. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, has served twenty years on the school board, and twenty-five years as overseer of the poor. Mr. Ray is one of the representative and enterprising citizens of his native township.

PAUL McDERMOTT, a native of Donegal county, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania, and settled in Westmoreland county, where he married Margaret Christie. About 1796 they came to Fairview township, Butler county, purchased 500

acres of land, erected a cabin near the site of Karns City, and commenced the life of pioneers. Both spent the remainder of their lives upon this property. Mrs. McDermott died in 1830, and her husband, in 1841, the latter living to the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew up, viz.: Edward; Mary, who married James McElwee; Robert; James, and Paul.

ROBERT McDERMOTT, son of Paul and Margaret McDermott, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, May 31, 1798, and was reared upon the homestead near Karns City. During the War of 1812 he ran away from home to enter the service, but was rejected on account of his youth. He afterwards became a captain in an early militia company and took a deep interest in military affairs. He was a great hunter and a splendid rifle shot, and many a bear, deer, etc., fell a victim to his unerring aim. In 1823 he married Jane Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, who bore him a family of five children, as follows: Mary Ann, who married George Emerick; William; Jane, who married James Ray; Margaret, and Nancy, all of whom are dead. Mrs. McDermott died after some years of married life, and on February 4, 1841, he married Fannie Martin, a native of Fairview township, born February 14, 1818, and a daughter of Robert and Emily Martin, early settlers of this locality. They took up their residence on the old homestead, in a little log cabin built in 1823, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation. Mrs. McDermott often clipped wool from the sheep, and carded, spun and wove the same into clothing for her family. She is the mother of eleven children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Emily, wife of D. McLaughlin; Sarah, who died in 1880; Alvira, wife of M. Banks; James P.; Edward; Robert Ross; Anita F., who died in 1881; Minerva, wife of F. G. Brown; Ida, and John C. Mr. McDermott died February 22, 1877. He was a member of Fairview United Presbyterian church, an active Democrat, and held various official positions. He was one of the early school teachers of the county, and a thoroughly progressive, enterprising citizen. His worthy wife still survives and resides upon the old homestead. She too was a teacher in the public schools. In May, 1837, she joined the Fairview United Presbyterian church, and is still a member of that society. Although well advanced in years she possesses a remarkably clear memory, and can relate many incidents of pioneer days and trials.

ROBERT ROSS McDERMOTT, son of Robert and Fanny McDermott, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 9, 1851, and was reared in his native township. He early became interested in the oil industry, and has followed that business very successfully. In 1884 he purchased the old homestead. On September 9, 1880, he married Rheumma McCollough, a daughter of Peter McCollough, of Fairview township. He is an ardent Democrat, and has filled various township offices. Mr. McDermott is a member of Derrick Lodge, Number 456, K. of P., of Karns City, and is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of his township.

WILLIAM WILSON, SR., a native of Ireland, came with his wife and family to Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary war, and settled in Lancaster county. In the year 1800 he journeyed across the mountains to Butler county, and pur-

chased a tract of 400 acres of wild land from a man named Hall, in what is now Fairview township, the consideration being \$150. He cleared a small space, erected a log cabin twelve feet square, where the town of Petrolia now stands, and there this pioneer family took up their abode, being among the first settlers of this part of the county. Their nearest and most numerous neighbors were the wild animals that roamed through the forest and surrounded the cabin at night. Greensburg was the nearest trading point, the trip to that town requiring two weeks to make. Some years later Mr. Wilson erected a log dwelling half a mile west of his first location, where both he and wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died August 31, 1839, aged eighty-six. Mrs. Wilson died April 5, 1838, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are dead, as follows: Robert; William; Jane, who married Robert McDermott; Nancy, who married Edward McDermott; James; Armstrong; John, and Thomas.

JAMES WILSON, son of William Wilson, Sr., was born in Lancaster county, April 6, 1798, and was but two years old when his parents settled in Butler county. His mother made the trip on horseback, and carried him in her arms the greater part of the way. He grew to maturity in the new country, surrounded by privations and enjoying the limited advantages which fell to the lot of the youth of that period. In 1828 he married Sarah Hutcheson, a native of Westmoreland county, born September 22, 1798, a daughter of William Hutcheson, one of the early settlers of Parker township. Having learned the tanner's trade in boyhood, Mr. Wilson located in Lawrenceburg after his marriage, where he engaged in the tanning business, but later settled on a farm in Parker township. In 1843 they took up their residence on a portion of the Wilson homestead, in Fairview township, where Mrs. Wilson died, August 10, 1886, and her husband, September 1, following, their deaths occurring only a few weeks apart. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church, of Fairview, in which he filled the office of elder for several years. They were the parents of the following children: Margaret W., wife of John Jameson; William; Eleanor J., deceased wife of George H. Graham; Martha, deceased wife of William Gibson, and James A. of Fairview township. Mr. Wilson was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he espoused its principles and continued to support that organization until his death. He filled various township positions of trust during his residence therein, and was one of the respected pioneers of the community.

WILLIAM WILSON, eldest son of James and Sarah Wilson, was born in Lawrenceburg, December 7, 1831, came to Butler county with his parents and grew to maturity under the parental roof. His educational advantages were such as the early schools afforded, which he attended during the winter season for a few weeks each year. Until his fifteenth year his clothing consisted of the coarse homespun of the period. After reaching his maturity he commenced working out at ten dollars a month, later engaged at the carpenter's trade, and followed that business as a journeyman for twelve years. He resided some years in Oil City, and was engaged in the oil industry. In 1872 he returned to Petrolia, and conducted the home farm for his father. He now owns 121 acres

of the original tract, upon which he resides, and devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Wilson was married, December 31, 1862, to Lucinda Shell, a native of Clarion county, who died in Oil City, in 1865. He was again married, October 25, 1888, to Emma M. Gilfillan, a daughter of James G. and Mary A. Gilfillan, a pioneer family of Mercer county. They have an adopted son, Willie LeRoy, aged six years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Fairview, in which he has served as trustee. He has always been a Republican, and enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 9, 1862. He served in the Army of the Potomac, participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and the Virginia campaign, and was honorably discharged on June 3, 1863.

JAMES ARMSTRONG WILSON, son of James and Sarah Wilson, was born upon the Wilson homestead in Fairview township, Butler county, December 25, 1839, spent his boyhood days upon the farm and received a common school education in the little log school house of the neighborhood. On June 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Harrisburg. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, and Malvern Hill, and followed his regiment through all the varying fortunes of war, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, etc. He was twice wounded, once in a skirmish at Salem Church, and again in the Wilderness. He was taken prisoner before Petersburg, was sent to Belle Island and thence to Andersonville, where he was confined six months. He was then exchanged and returned home on furlough, where he was ill for three months. After recovering he joined his regiment, but the Confederacy had crumbled away, Lee had surrendered and the war was over. He was honorably discharged July 5, 1865, after participating with his regiment in the grand review at Washington. Returning to his home Mr. Wilson engaged in farming, which vocation he has followed up to the present. In February, 1873, he married Martha McGarvey, a daughter of William McGarvey, of Fairview township. Two children were born to this union, viz.: Robert N., and Maggie May. In 1878 Mr. Wilson located upon his present homestead at Fairview, a portion of the tract entered by his grandfather. In 1884 he erected a substantial residence, one of the most commodious farm houses in the township. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Wilson is superintendent of the Sabbath school, while his wife takes an active interest in woman's work. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, is a member of the borough council and school board, and also fills the office of assessor. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion at Butler, and is one of the patriotic citizens of the community.

ISAAC REEP, SR., was born upon the site of Philadelphia, and when a lad of ten years of age carried supplies to the soldiers in the Continental army, in which his father was serving. He grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, married a Miss Bash, and in 1801 came to Butler county, making the journey in a wagon, and entered a tract of 400 acres of land on the line of Fairview and Parker townships. It was covered with an unbroken forest, in the midst of which he built a cabin and began the work of making a home. Mr. and Mrs. Reep reared a family

of five children, and resided upon their original settlement the balance of their lives.

ISAAC REEP, son of Isaac Reep, Sr., was born near Philadelphia, in 1787, and came to Butler county with his parents when fourteen years of age. He grew to maturity here, and served in the War of 1812. He married Mary Pontius, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and settled on a portion of the Reep homestead, near the village of Fairview, where both he and wife resided until death. Mr. Reep died July 2, 1863, and his wife, March 9, 1880, aged eighty-three years. They were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom are now living. The names of their children are as follows: Elizabeth; John; Isaac; Gabriel; Samuel; William; Mary; Jacob; Henry; Lewis; Eli; Catherine, and Solomon. Of these William, Eli and Catherine survive.

ELI REEP, son of Isaac and Mary Reep, was born upon the homestead in Fairview township, June 14, 1832. He was reared upon the farm, assisting his father in the home duties, and obtaining a meager education in the subscription school of the neighborhood, to which he was compelled to walk three miles through the forest. He was afterwards engaged on Oil creek in drilling and operating. He was married, August 22, 1861, to Mary J. Benninghoff, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Benninghoff, of Venango county, where she was born July 24, 1839. They settled on a part of the Reep homestead, where they lived until September, 1884, and then removed to Fairview borough. Mr. Reep still owns 120 acres of the tract entered by his grandfather, on which there are two producing oil wells. Of their six children, four are living, viz.: John W.; Eli E.; Etta A., and Achsah J. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Though formerly a Republican, Mr. Reep is now a Prohibitionist; has served three years as borough assessor, and has also been a member of the borough council. He has always been active in church affairs, and has served many years as steward, trustee and class leader.

ALEXANDER BAIRD STOREY was born September 1, 1806. His parents, James and Hannah (Baird) Storey, were natives of Ireland and pioneers of Fairview township, Butler county, settling upon a tract of unimproved land near the site of Karns City. James Storey was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died March 17, 1815. He was the father of four sons and one daughter, all deceased but Thomas, of Worthington, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch married Juliet Campbell, who was born in Fairview township, November 14, 1820. They resided some time at Brady's Bend, but returned to Fairview township about 1849 and spent the remaining years of their lives upon a farm in this township. Mr. Storey died June 6, 1882, and his wife, January 2, 1881. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: William C., of Brady's Bend; James B., who enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1861, re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, was twice wounded at Petersburg, losing his left hand thereby, was discharged from service, took a course at Iron City Commercial College, served one term as sheriff of Butler county, and was subsequently appointed to a position in the auditor general's office, where he was serving at the time of his death,

October 28, 1889; Hannah J., wife of J. L. Shaner, of Clarion county; Alexander W., a druggist of North Clarendon; Townsend R.; Juliet A., deceased; Almira M., wife of J. S. Jamison, of Armstrong county, and Edna C., wife of D. H. Wheeler, of Fairview township.

TOWNSEND R. STOREY was born in Fairview township, Butler county, June 24, 1850, son of Alexander Baird and Juliet Storey. He grew to maturity upon his father's farm, and in 1875 engaged as a pumper and soon afterwards embarked in oil producing. In 1888 he went into the drug business at Edenburg, Clarion county, and in 1892 located at Karns City, where he established and has since carried on the same business. Mr. Storey was married March 15, 1881, to Elizabeth O., a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Storey, of Parker township. They have one daughter, Juliet Elizabeth. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the borough council. He is a prominent member of Karns City Lodge, Number 931, I. O. O. F., and of Derrick Lodge, Number 456, K. of P.

DAVID RANKIN, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day and settled on 200 acres of land in what is now Fairview township, Butler county, which he cleared and improved. He married Elizabeth Wallace, a daughter of John Wallace. She was born in Ireland and came with her parents to Maryland when a girl, whence the family removed to Butler county in 1806, and settled in what is now Fairview township. Mr. Rankin carried on a distillery upon his farm for some years, and died March 15, 1813. His widow survived him more than half a century, dying in April, 1869. They were the parents of four children, named as follows: William; Jane, deceased wife of Josiah Somerville; Joseph, and David C.

DAVID C. RANKIN, the only surviving child of David Rankin, was born upon his father's farm in Fairview township, March 19, 1813, a few days after the death of his father. He grew up under the care of his widowed mother, and enjoyed the limited advantages of pioneer days. In September, 1835, he married Nancy Moore, a daughter of Andrew and Annie (Storey) Moore, who was born in Butler county, September 27, 1817. They lived for some years upon the old homestead, and then removed to the western part of the township, locating upon their present farm, near the village of Fairview, in the spring of 1878. Mr. Rankin and wife are the parents of sixteen children, six of whom are living, and are among the oldest citizens of the township. They are members of the United Presbyterian church. He has been a Republican since the formation of that party, and has filled various township offices.

BENJAMIN S. RANKIN, son of David C. and Nancy Rankin, was born near Karns City, December 9, 1842, grew to manhood with his parents and received a common school education. On October 2, 1861, when but eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the Peninsular campaign, and in the battles of Williamsburg, the Seven Days fight before Richmond, on the Chickahominy, at Malvern Hill, etc. In September, 1863, under general orders from the war department, he enlisted in Company L, Fourth United States Artillery, was stationed at Suffolk and Yorktown on garrison duty.

and served with Grant at Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged on November 13, 1864, and returned to his home. Mr. Rankin was married May 20, 1868, to Melinda Wick, a daughter of William and Sarah Wick, born in Concord township, May 12, 1849. They settled in Fairview township, and removed to their present farm near the village of Fairview in 1878. Six children have been the fruits of this marriage, as follows: Charles H.; Minnie A., deceased; an infant daughter, deceased; Sadie N.; Amy E., and Gurdon C. The family are connected with the English Lutheran church. Mr. Rankin is a staunch Republican, and has filled various township offices. He is a member of Karns City Lodge, I. O. O. F., also of Derrick Lodge, K. of P., and is connected with the G. A. R.

WILLIAM RANKIN, eldest son of David Rankin, was born in what is now Fairview township, Butler county, February 14, 1808. His father died when William was five years old, and he was reared by David McKibbin of Clarion county. He there married Sarah Levier, and returned to Butler county, settling in Allegheny township. Five children were born to this union, viz.: David M., a Presbyterian minister; Daniel L., of Butler; Rosa S., wife of G. W. Aggas; Elizabeth A., wife of S. H. Brown, and Josiah R., a Methodist Episcopal preacher. The parents spent the latter years of their lives in Fairview township. In early life they were Presbyterians, but died members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Rankin died August 18, 1882, and her husband, September 26, 1883.

DANIEL L. RANKIN, second son of William and Sarah Rankin, was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, September 11, 1839, was reared a farmer and obtained a common school education. He remained on the homestead farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until January, 1864. He then veteranized, re-enlisting in the same company, and served until mustered out, July 13, 1865, with the rank of orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days Fight before Richmond, and Kingston, White Hall and Goldsboro. Besides the battles already mentioned, he took part in many lesser engagements and skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864, and was held in rebel prisons until December 10, following, when he was paroled. He came home on furlough, and was married January 3, 1865, to Maggie Rider a daughter of Michael Rider. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Olive L., wife of Sherman Sanderson; William J.; Elnora A.; Sadie N., and Herbert E. Mr. Rankin and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is an ardent Republican, has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1893, but did not receive the nomination.

JAMES GIBSON, a native of Ireland, with his brothers, Alexander, John and Hugh, came from Westmoreland county to Butler county in 1797, where they had selected lands the previous year, in what is now Parker township. Their father, Levi Gibson, came with them. James married Rebecca Knox, a native of Scotland, and after some years residence in Parker township, they removed to Armstrong county, where both died. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Robert Campbell; Levi; Sidney, who mar-

ried Samuel Campbell; George; Esther, who became the wife of William Hutchinson; Samuel; John; Eleanor, who married E. Wally; Houston; Rebecca, who married Solomon Gibbs, and James.

LEVI GIBSON, eldest son of James and Rebecca Gibson, was born in Parker township, Butler county, September 20, 1804, and was reared beneath the parental roof. In 1832 he married Mary Ann Campbell, born February 20, 1809, and they took up their residence in a log cabin in Parker township. They resided in this township until their death, which occurred in 1867 and 1862, respectively. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Rebecca J., wife of Sloan Cochran; Lewis C.; William; Nancy, wife of Alexander Wally; James H.; Andrew C.; Mary Ann, and Levi B., the two last mentioned being dead.

WILLIAM GIBSON, third child of Levi and Mary Ann Gibson, was born upon the homestead farm in Parker township, April 14, 1836, and there grew to manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life, and followed it for some years. On November 4, 1858, he married Martha, a daughter of James Wilson, and located upon a farm now within the borough limits of Petrolia, which he operated and also worked at his trade. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac under Sheridan, taking part in the Shenandoah campaign. He was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department and remained there until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Mrs. Gibson died January 16, 1886, the mother of the following children: Alfred L., deceased; James A.; William A.; Anna M. J., deceased; Ira C.; George G., deceased, and Sarah May. Mr. Gibson was again married June 14, 1887, to Nancy McGarvey, a daughter of William McGarvey. Her father was born in Donegal county, Ireland, July 17, 1800, came to the United States in 1830, and located in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he married Margaret Smith, who was born in Butler county, May 23, 1805, to which union were born six children. Mrs. McGarvey died December 19, 1876, and her husband, March 10, 1885. Mr. Gibson resided in Petrolia until 1888. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster of the borough, and served for four years, and was also burgess and justice of the peace for many years. In 1888 he took up his residence in Fairview borough, and in 1891 he was appointed oil inspector for Butler county. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Fairview. He is connected with J. G. Campbell Post, G. A. R., of Petrolia, of which he has been treasurer for many years.

WILLIAM FLEMING, a native of Armagh county, Ireland, was married in his native land to Elizabeth Bartley, a native of Tyrone county. In 1798, with his wife and two children, he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Allegheny county, on Pine run. In 1808 he removed with his family to Butler county, entering a tract of government land on Bear Creek, near where the village of Martinsburg now stands. They were among the first settlers of that locality. Mr. Fleming and wife were members of the Covenanters church, in which body he filled the office of elder. In 1834 he severed his connection with that organization and became a citizen of the United States. He was a prosperous farmer,

and at one time owned 600 acres of land in Parker township. He died in that township, July 19, 1847, in his eighty-fifth year. His widow survived him until May 15, 1851, dying at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of the following children: Edward; Hugh; John; William D.; Thomas; Robert; Johanna, who married James Jamison; Jane, who married Charles Roberts; Eleanor, who became the wife of William Bartley; Jowanna, wife of John Campbell, and Mary, who died unmarried.

EDWARD FLEMING, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Fleming, was born in Ireland, October 8, 1798, came to America with his parents in infancy, and grew to manhood in Butler county, amidst the dangers and privations of pioneer life. At the age of sixteen years he went to Pittsburg, where he learned the bricklayer's trade, returning to Butler county in 1820. He was married that year to Margaret Kelly, a daughter of Archibald and Margaret Kelly, early settlers of Parker township, where she was born, June 17, 1803. Mr. Fleming and wife resided in Parker township until their death, which occurred July 7, 1847, and May 28, 1874, respectively. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church, of Fairview. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased; Margaret, wife of Andrew Graham, of Concord township; William A., of Petrolia; Martha J., wife of William Daubenspeck, of Parker township; Thomas S., of the same township; Mary, wife of S. S. Reep, of Fairview township; Johanna, deceased wife of John Crawford; Caroline, wife of Lewis Gibson, of Parker township; John E., of Oakland township, and Archibald, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, eldest son of Edward and Margaret Fleming, was born in Parker township, June 28, 1826. He was reared upon his father's farm, and attended the subscription school of the period for a few weeks during the winter seasons. At the age of seventeen years he commenced life for himself as a farm laborer, at ten dollars per month. When twenty-one years of age he returned home to assist his widowed mother in carrying on the homestead farm, and remained with her for the ensuing three years. On December 28, 1848, he married Nancy Jane Graham, of Parker township, born in Venango county, August 25, 1830, and a daughter of John Graham. They settled upon a farm in Parker township, but later removed to Maple Furnace, where he spent eleven years in the employ of M. S. Adams. He afterwards located at Brady's Bend, and filled the office of market house clerk for six years. At the expiration of this time he returned to his farm in Butler county, removed to Petrolia in 1879, and has since resided in that borough. Mrs. Fleming died December 6, 1892. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty-four years, having joined that organization when eight years of age. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Margaret J., deceased; Edward G., of Petrolia; Flora M., wife of S. G. Coffin, of Bradford; and John W., Clara J., and George H., all of whom died in early youth. In 1890 Mr. Fleming was elected justice of the peace, and in 1891 was chosen burgess, which position he still occupies. He is connected with Oil City Lodge, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as class leader forty-four years.

SAMUEL GRAHAM was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and a veteran of the Revolution, who settled near Carlisle at the close of the war. The ancestry came from Ireland about 1700, and settled in Cumberland county. Samuel was reared in that county, and in 1797 came to Butler county and purchased a tract of 200 acres in what is now Allegheny township, upon which he built a small cabin. The following year he brought his family to his new home in the forest of Butler county, where they began pioneer life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at Meadville, in 1813, while in the service. His wife was Nancy Jane Graham, and they were the parents of the following children: Nancy, who married John Forquer; Rebecca; John; James; Betsey, who became the wife of John Brandon; Andrew, and Bailey.

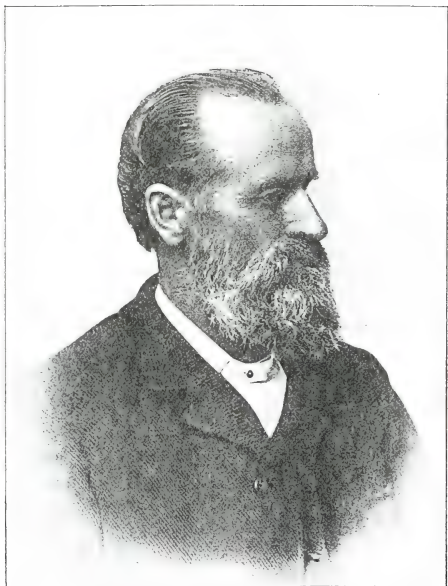
JOHN GRAHAM, eldest son of Samuel Graham, was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, May 1, 1800. After he grew to manhood he located at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he was manager of an iron furnace, later removed to Parker township, Butler county, where he operated the iron mines for Maple furnace. He died in Parker township in 1856. He married Mary Hill, who survived him thirty-four years, dying in 1890. Their family consisted of the following children: Nancy J., deceased wife of William A. Fleming; Phæbe A., wife of George McMurray; George H., of Fairview; Florida, wife of Edward Morgan; Mary, deceased wife of James Rankin; Ruth, wife of Thomas Alsworth; Adelaide, who married Reed Campbell, and for her second husband, William Herron, and Maggie, wife of Thomas Bartley, of West Virginia.

GEORGE H. GRAHAM, only son of John and Mary Graham, was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1833, and returned with his parents to Butler county at the age of eleven years. He obtained his primary education in the common schools, and afterwards attended Allegheny College, at Meadville. He then engaged in teaching, and taught at different periods from 1849 until 1870, being principal of the West Sunbury Academy for three years. He took up mine engineering, and is a practical mine engineer, as well as a surveyor. He has been engaged in mining and oil producing for some twenty years, but has made surveying his principal business. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat, was elected to the legislature in 1878, and has served as a jury commissioner of Butler county. He has filled the office of school director in Fairview borough for fifteen years, and that of burgess for five years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned as regimental quartermaster, and later detailed as brigade quartermaster on General Paul's staff. He was at the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was discharged from the service in 1863, at the close of his term of enlistment. Mr. Graham married Ella J. Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, of Fairview township, and has the following children: Clara, wife of J. C. McKee; Anna, a teacher in the schools of New Whatcome, Washington; John H.; James W., and Ada. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Graham is connected with the J. G. Campbell Post, G. A. R., of Petrolia. Mr. Graham was initiated in 1880 a member of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M., and was W. M. and secretary of the lodge for four years each.

JAMES JAMESON was a son of John Jameson, who came from eastern Pennsylvania to Butler county at an early day, and entered a tract of land in Parker township. The family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, the ancestors coming to America prior to the Revolution. John Jameson was among the first settlers of Parker township, and reared a family of several sons and daughters, James being one of the number. The latter grew to maturity upon his father's farm, and married Jane Smith, a daughter of James Smith, also a pioneer of Parker township. Mrs. Jameson died upon the homestead in 1835, aged thirty-nine years. Her husband survived many years, and died at the home of his son Thomas, in Fairview township, in 1863, aged seventy-two. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Elizabeth, and John B., both deceased; Ann, deceased wife of William Carothers; James, deceased; Thomas; Margaret, wife of A. H. Carothers; Rachel, wife of James A. Patterson, and Hugh, deceased.

THOMAS JAMESON, son of James and Jane Jameson, was born in Parker township, Butler county, July 31, 1827. His mother died when he was seven years old, and he was taken into the home of Mrs. Margaret Cochran, of Venango township, with whom he lived until sixteen years of age, then returned to Parker township and worked by the day or month at whatever he could find to do. He subsequently went to Cherry township, and there engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he followed some years. In December, 1849, he married Polly Smith, of Cherry township, who died in 1851. In 1852 he was married to Nancy J. McElvain, a daughter of George and Mary A. McElvain, of the same township. They located on their present farm in Fairview township in March, 1859. Mr. Jameson purchased seventy-six acres, and their first residence was a small plank house, which has since been replaced by a large and commodious structure. Many other improvements have been made, and the farm increased to 240 acres. They are the parents of eleven children as follows: Almira, deceased; Sarah J., wife of J. H. Chatham; George M., of Pittsburg; William B., a practicing physician of Philadelphia; Ella, deceased; M. Alice; Alvin J., deceased; John S.; Emma Z.; Flora J., and Fred H. Mr. Jameson and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Fairview. He is an ardent Republican, takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and has served in the various township offices, and three years as a jury commissioner. Mr. Jameson is one of the substantial, representative farmers of Fairview township.

JOHN SUTTON was born in the year 1800, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah Sutton, natives of New Jersey, who came to Butler county at an early day and settled in what is now Concord township, where both resided down to their death. John was reared amidst pioneer surroundings, and endured the hardships and trials of that period. He married Mary Sutton, a daughter of Platt and Elizabeth Sutton, and settled upon a tract of land in what is now Concord township, where he resided for many years. He died in Parker township about 1860, and his wife at the home of her son, John, in Oil City, some years later. To them were born eight children, as follows: Joseph, deceased; Jeremiah, who resides in Parker township; Jonathan D., deceased; Eliza J., deceased wife of Joseph Rumbaugh; James J., of Fairview township; John, of Parker township;



Thomas Jameson

Sarah Nancy, wife of Robert Morrow, of Warren county, and Mary, wife of David Montgomery, of Venango county.

JAMES J. SUTTON, son of John and Mary Sutton, was born in Concord township, Butler county, January 18, 1834. His boyhood days were passed upon his father's farm, and he obtained a limited education in the log school house of his district, which he attended for a few months in the winter seasons. When about ten years of age he removed with his parents to Armstrong county, lived there about nine years, and then returned to Butler county, where he attained his majority. On January 18, 1859, he married Harriet, a daughter of Matthew and Sarah Brown, born in Fairview township, March 11, 1837. Matthew Brown was a son of John Brown, a native of Ireland, who settled in what is now Fairview township at an early day. In 1861 Mr. Sutton located at Buena Vista, where he has since resided. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. His company was assigned to service as a part of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. He served until the close of the war, was with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He returned to his home, and in 1870 was appointed the first postmaster of Peachville, serving in that capacity until 1888, since which time he has lived a retired life at Buena Vista. He owns a valuable farm of eighty-four acres in Fairview township, and is interested in oil producing. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in political matters. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are members of Zion Lutheran church, in which body he has served as deacon and elder. They are the parents of one daughter, Leni Luemma, wife of W. D. Dart, of Buena Vista.

GEORGE KING, one of the well known older citizens of Fairview township, was born in Armstrong county, May 3, 1820, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth King. His father was a native of Westmoreland county, came to Armstrong county with his parents, who settled at Brady's Bend, there married and afterwards served one term as sheriff of that county. At the age of eleven years George was bound out to a family for his board and clothing until his seventeenth year. He then worked by the month as a farm hand, receiving his board and clothes and eighteen dollars in cash for his first season's work. Thus he laid the foundation of an industry and economy which served him well in after years. On November 14, 1848, he married Magdalena Kamerer, a daughter of David and Catherine Kamerer, a native of Armstrong county, born May 24, 1831. They immediately settled upon the farm where they now reside, which was then comparatively unimproved, taking up their abode in a little log cabin surrounded by forest trees. Of the eight children born to them, seven grew to maturity, viz.: John H.; Daniel S.; Catherine A., wife of George Hiles; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Louis Kieffer; Jared D.; Margaret, wife of William Corbett, and Aaron A. Mr. King and wife are members of Oak Grove German Reformed church, and in politics, he was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

DANIEL S. KING, second son of George and Magdalena King, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, March 31, 1852. At the age of sixteen years he went to Brady's Bend, and learned the butcher's trade with Joseph Hertweck,

who afterwards became his father-in-law, with whom he remained four years. In 1873 he came to Butler county, and in partnership with his brother, John H., engaged in the butchering business. He later became interested in the oil industry as a pumper, subsequently as a producer, and has now a good production. Mr. King was married November 9, 1880, to Annie Hertweck, a native of Butler. Her father, Joseph Hertweck, was born in Germany, October 27, 1833, immigrated to the United States, and October 28, 1854, was married at Butler to Philomina Geiser, also a native of Germany. They resided in Butler some years, thence removed to Brady's Bend, where Mr. Hertweck died September 12, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. King have had the following children: Charles Sylvester; Joseph George, deceased; Catherine C.; Cora Maude; Dora Ellen; William John, deceased, and Rose Emma, deceased. Mr. King is an active Republican, and he is connected with Millerstown Lodge, K. of P.

JOHN H. KING, eldest son of George and Magdalena King, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, January 21, 1850, and remained with his parents helping them to clear and improve the farm until he attained his majority. He then went to East Brady, and followed the bricklayer's trade four years. In 1873 he engaged in the butchering and meat business with his brother, Daniel S., and later embarked in the oil industry, as a pumper and producer, to which he still devotes his attention. On August 9, 1883, he married Maggie J., a daughter of Leonard and Christina Kaylor, of Armstrong county, where she was born October 28, 1863. Two children have been born to this union, one of whom is living, Lillie May. Mr. King is a staunch Republican, and is connected with Derrick Lodge, K. of P., at Karns City.

JOHN ELLENBERGER, a native of Armstrong county, married Elizabeth Fair, and resided for many years in his native county. He afterwards removed to Butler county, settling on a farm in Fairview township, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1881, aged eighty-one years. His widow died on the old homestead in Armstrong county, in 1891, aged eighty-nine years. They reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom the following survive: Simon, of Armstrong county; William; John; Jacob, and Charles, all residents of Fairview township, and Enos, of Oakland township.

WILLIAM ELLENBERGER, son of John and Elizabeth Ellenberger, was born on the homestead in Armstrong county, December 25, 1826. His boyhood days were spent beneath the parental roof, and his education was obtained in the pioneer log school house of the neighborhood. In 1849 Mr. Ellenberger came to Butler county and located in Fairview township. On February 14, 1850, he married Harriet Reep, a native of Butler county, and a daughter of Henry and Fannie Reep. Her father came from eastern Pennsylvania to Butler county at an early day, and married here, his wife being a native of Armstrong county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died upon his farm, one mile north of Fairview, September 9, 1859. His widow died August 19, 1871, in her seventy-sixth year. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ellenberger located on a farm in Fairview township. The land was comparatively unimproved, their first home being a little log cabin in which they lived for three years. They then removed to another farm near by, where they resided until 1892, and then located

in the village of Fairview. They are members of St. Petér's Reformed church, of Fairview, in which he fills the office of elder. Ten children have been born to them, as follows: Mary E., wife of Samuel T. Dodd; Jemima, wife of W. H. Reisinger; William J.; Henry Isaiah, deceased; Margaret E., wife of J. B. Bickey; Lucinda C., wife of William C. Hart; Fannie J., wife of J. Eberhardt; Adela Laura, wife of H. W. Hays; Chambers Austin, and Simon P., deceased. Though formerly a Republican, Mr. Ellenberger is now a Prohibitionist. He has served as overseer of the poor and is a member of the borough council. By industry and economy he has accumulated a handsome competence, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the community.

ISAAC ELLENBERGER, a son of John and Elizabeth Ellenberger, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1821, and grew to maturity beneath the parental roof. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Reep, a native of Fairview township, born June 21, 1821. Her father, Henry Reep, married Fannie Utterman, and both he and wife died in Fairview township. The subject of this sketch located in Fairview township, near Buena Vista, after his marriage, but settled upon the farm where his widow now resides in 1853. Here he died on February 1, 1861. He was the father of six children, as follows: John Henry; Fanny, wife of Frederick Kamerer; Isaac, and Mary, both deceased; Amos W., and Walter J., deceased.

AMOS W. ELLENBERGER, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Ellenberger, was born in Fairview township, June 16, 1856, and has spent his entire life in this community. He resides upon the old homestead farm and devotes his attention to agriculture, though he has also some oil production. Mr. Ellenberger was married June 15, 1882, to Emma D., a daughter of William and Rosa Lange, of Oakland township, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Mary E.; Walter; Blanche, deceased; Rosa C., and Minnie F. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

CHARLES SWARTZLANDER was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1822, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Swartzlander. When Charles was seven years old his parents removed to Armstrong county, making the trip in a covered wagon drawn by three horses, our subject walking much of the distance. His father purchased a claim in Armstrong county, upon which he subsequently settled, and both he and wife died there. Charles grew to maturity in that county amid the scenes and hardships of pioneer days, attending school in a little log building with the rudest furnishings of the period. When fourteen years of age he worked six months for fifty dollars. In 1843 he came to Butler county and worked at the carpenter's trade, having served an apprenticeship of two years at that business. On May 6, 1847, he married Phoebe Pontius, a daughter of Gabriel and Mary Pontius. She was born on the Pontius homestead in Donegal township, September 18, 1828, and is the mother of the following children: Harvey O.; Amos G., deceased; Samuel M.; William J., and Mary A. M., deceased. In politics, Mr. Swartzlander is a Republican. His wife is a member of the English Lutheran church, and the family are adherents of that faith. Their son, Harvey O., was born April 10, 1848, in Fairview township, and has

always followed the vocation of a farmer. He is a member of Karns City Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he joined September 9, 1876. Politically, he is an ardent Republican.

ISAAC KEPPLE was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1817. His father, Lewis Kepple, removed from eastern Pennsylvania to Westmoreland county, in early manhood, and there married Christina Kline. Eleven children were born to this union, five of whom survive, viz.: John, a resident of Armstrong county; Isaac, of Butler county; Daniel, of Iowa; Jonathan, who resides in this county, and Mrs. Margaret Barnhart, of Oakland township. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in his native county, assisting in the farm duties, wearing home-made clothing, and helping his mother to prepare the flax and wool from which the clothing for the family was made upon the home loom. He attended the subscription schools of his period, and shared the trials and hardships of pioneer days. When eighteen years of age his father died, and Isaac started out for himself, as a farm hand, receiving for his labor from forty to fifty cents per day. He later found employment upon the Pennsylvania canal, afterwards rented the old homestead in Westmoreland county, which he tilled for a number of years, and then purchased a farm of his own in that county. In 1848 Mr. Kepple sold his property, came to Butler county, and located upon his present farm in Fairview township, near Buena Vista. Here he has since resided, but has greatly improved the place during the passing years. Oil was found upon his farm in paying quantities, and at one time there were eleven producing wells upon it. He still has a good production from two independent wells. Mr. Kepple was married October 16, 1850, to Mary, a daughter of George and Catherine (Barnhart) Thorn, early settlers of Butler county. She was born in Fairview township, September 3, 1828, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Angeline; William; Winfield; Addison, and one who died in infancy. The family are members of the Reformed church, and in politics, Mr. Kepple is an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM HERON, a farmer and producer, was born in Toronto, Ontario, May 17, 1837, son of Adam and Hannah (Ashberry) Heron, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. They were married in England, thence went to Canada and later came to Pennsylvania, where the father died and where the mother still resides. William began life for himself working upon a farm when twelve years of age. In 1864 he came to Titusville, Venango county, where he engaged as a pumper in the oil fields. In 1873 he located at Karns City, where he followed the oil industry, and afterwards purchased an interest in a well on the J. B. Campbell farm. He followed producing for some years, and in the spring of 1883 purchased the Campbell farm, consisting of 136 acres, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Heron was married in 1866, to Emma Hobbs, a native of Canada, to which union were born six children, viz.: Minnie, deceased; Charles E.; Archie J.; James A.; Cora E., and Belle, deceased. Mrs. Heron died in 1884, and he was again married, February 15, 1887, to Mrs. Ada E. Campbell, widow of James R. Campbell, by whom she had the following children: Nancy Jane, deceased; Cora J., deceased, and Lulu M. Mrs. Heron is a daughter of John and Mary Graham, and a native of Allegheny township, Butler county.

By her marriage to Mr. Heron she is the mother of one daughter, Emma, deceased. In politics, Mr. Heron is a Republican. He is a member of Argyle Lodge, Number 540, F. & A. M.

NICHOLAS PONTIUS, one of the well known and prominent citizens of Fairview township, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 18, 1832, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hartwick) Pontius, natives of Prussia. Charles Pontius was a shoemaker, and came to the United States, with his wife and six children, in 1845, landing at Baltimore, and thence proceeding to Pittsburg, where he followed his trade. Later he settled on a farm in Washington county, Ohio, where both he and wife died. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Charles, a merchant of Cameron, Ohio; Nicholas, and Caroline, wife of Gottlieb Fox, of Virginia. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in his native land, where he received a common school education. He was thirteen years of age when his parents came to the United States, the voyage across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel consuming fifty-six days. After arriving at Pittsburg he entered a furniture manufactory, and served an apprenticeship of three years as a finisher, receiving three dollars per week and later four dollars per week during his apprenticeship. He afterwards worked as a journeyman until 1862, in which year he located at Millerstown, Butler county, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1864 he removed to Buena Vista, where he continued in business until 1878, in which year he retired. In the meantime he had embarked in the oil industry, and now owns 140 acres of good land with a profitable production. He is also interested in the eastern belt, is one of the leading producers of his locality, and at one time owned an interest in fifty-six wells in the Millerstown field. He is a stockholder in the Producers Pipe Line Company, and was one of the original stockholders in the German Oil Refinery at Brady's Bend, which was afterwards purchased by the Standard Oil Company. In 1852 Mr. Pontius was married, in Pittsburg, to Christina Wolfe, a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to Butler county with her parents when five years of age. To this union has been born one son, Edward, who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Pontius is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1878 he and his wife spent the summer on a visit to their native land, enjoying a portion of the fruits which his industry and economy accumulated. He has been a very successful business man, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county.

ROBERT O. SHIRA was born in Washington township, Butler county, June 10, 1839, son of David and Maria Shira. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was wounded in the latter fight, by a gun shot through the right thigh, and was taken prisoner, but when the rebels were driven back he was left upon the field for dead. He was sent to the hospital at Davis Island, and when sufficiently recovered was granted a furlough. He returned to the hospital and was sent to Bedloe's Island, and honorably discharged, on a surgeon's certificate, for disability. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in his old company and regiment, was soon promoted to second lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Heavy Artillery,

and did good service until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and participated in the grand review at Washington. In 1868 Mr. Shira married Clara E. Graham; they resided in Washington township until her death, November 6, 1879. She was the mother of four children, viz.: Flora E., deceased; Victor E.; Edith E., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Shira was again married, October 5, 1888, to Margaret Hays. They removed to Fairview borough in the fall of 1893, where they have since resided. They are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

KENNETH MCINTOSH was born in Inverness, Scotland, June 10, 1834, son of William and Isabel McIntosh. In 1849 he came with his parents to Chautauqua county, New York, and at the age of sixteen years began working on a farm as a laborer, a position affording him much hard work but little pay. About 1857 he went west, and for several years dealt successfully in real estate in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Returning to New York he engaged in farming and the dairy business until 1873, in which year he settled in Butler county, and engaged with the Angell Oil Company, as farm superintendent. In the spring of 1879 he purchased and located upon his present farm of 130 acres, at Fairmont, which he has greatly improved in every way. In 1861 Mr. McIntosh married Rose A. Belding, of Stockton, New York, and has three children, viz.: Lizzie M., wife of M. A. Lee; Edward E., and Addie. Mrs. McIntosh died in 1888. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Karns City. Politically, he is a Republican, and is one of the leading farmers of his township.

PATRICK R. BURKE was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 17, 1848, son of James and Mary Ryan (Ryan) Burke, natives of Ireland. His father came to Brooklyn in early manhood, where he followed contracting and building, was married in that city to Mary Ryan, and spent the remaining years of his life there. His widow lives in Cleveland, Ohio. They were the parents of two children, Patrick R. being the only survivor. He lived in Brooklyn until fourteen years of age, and attended a private school in that city. In 1862 he removed with his mother to Cleveland, and there entered St. Mary's College, where he remained until the spring of 1866. In June of that year he located at Franklin, Venango county, and engaged as a pumper at Coal City. In the spring of 1873 he settled at Karns City, where he accepted the position of book-keeper with the lumber firm of Rogers & Allen, with whom he remained until May 14, 1875, when he embarked in the mercantile business in that borough, as a partner with H. P. Meclimans. In September, 1875, Mr. Burke became sole proprietor and conducted the business until 1888, in which year he retired because of ill health. He afterwards devoted his entire attention to his oil interests in Butler and McKean counties, and is now the owner of two producing farms in Fairview township. Mr. Burke was married November 4, 1874, to Ada Z., a daughter of Hugh P. and Margaret (Campbell) Meclimans, and of the eight children born to this union, six survive: Franklin K.; Carrie Maude; Cleveland R.; Ellen J.; Eliza, and Eugene. Politically, he has always been an ardent Democrat; was twice a delegate to State conventions; filled the office

of burgess of Karns City, and is now serving his fourteenth consecutive year as a member of the school board. He is a Past D. D. G. M. in the A. O. U. W., and was the prime mover in establishing Karns City Lodge, of which he was elected first officer and is at present treasurer. He was also one of the organizers and first N. G. in Karns City Lodge, Number 931, I. O. O. F., in which he is past D. D. G. M., and treasurer of the lodge for ten years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is connected with Parker Lodge, also with the chapter, commandery, and consistory, in which he has taken the 32nd degree. Mr. Burke is a prominent citizen of the community, in which he has extensive business interests, and has done his full share towards building up the social and material prosperity of the borough.

GEORGE E. MCGILL, oil producer of Karns City, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1845, son of George and Sarah McGill. When our subject was five years old his mother died, and his father removed to Chautauqua county, New York, where he died in 1857. At the age of thirteen years, George E. was thrown upon his own resources, but by industry and economy he soon acquired sufficient funds to enable him to enter the academy at Westfield, New York, and graduated from that institution three years later. After a short time spent upon a farm, he found employment in the oil fields of Venango county, as an engineer, but soon acquired some leases and began drilling. His efforts proved unsuccessful, the first seven wells he put down coming in dry, and at the age of twenty years he found himself a bankrupt and \$3,000 in debt. This would have discouraged a man of less determination, but with indomitable energy he persevered, and securing a small lease on the Foster farm, soon had a well producing 200 barrels a day. This was the turn of the tide in his fortune, and he subsequently became one of the well known operators in that famous field. He also conducted extensive operations in Warren county, and established the Commercial Club Livery, at Titusville, at an outlay of \$22,000. In July, 1872, he came to Butler county and put down the second well on the McClymond's farm, at Karns City, which came in at 125 barrels a day, and he has ever since been prominently identified with the oil industry of Butler county. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the Karns City council. Mr. McGill is proud of the fact that he was one of the originators and charter members of the Titusville Oil Exchange, the first established in this country.

GEORGE BECK, proprietor of the Producers Refinery, Karns City, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 8, 1852, son of John George and Anna Maria Beck, natives of Wurtemberg, where his mother still resides at a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in his native land, and there received a common school education. In 1874 he immigrated to Pennsylvania and located at Modoc, Butler county, where he engaged in the oil business with his brother John, who had settled in this county in 1872. He remained at Modoc until 1876, then came to Karns City and operated in that field. In 1878 they purchased the Producers Refinery, and carried on the business until the death of John Beck, in January, 1894, since which event George has been sole proprietor. The works have a capacity of fifty barrels of distilled petroleum a day, all of which is used in this section of the country. Mr. Beck was married in 1879, to

Anna Maria Bezler, a native of Wurtemberg, and is the father of five children: Annie M.; Minnie B.; Clara K.; John A., and Walter W. He is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the borough council. He is connected with Derrick Lodge, K. of P., also with Karns City Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Beck takes an active interest in public movements and is an enterprising and progressive citizen. By close attention to his business affairs he has accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence, the result of his own inherent industry and business ability.

P. D. SHERWIN, proprietor of the Enterprise Coal Works, at Karns City, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1848. His parents, Samuel and Dinah Sherwin, natives of England, immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Schuylkill county, his father engaging in the coal industry. His mother died in 1857, aged thirty-three years. His father died at Karns City in 1888, aged sixty-six years. The subject of this sketch was the eldest in a family of six children, and gained a practical knowledge of mining in boyhood. In 1866 he went to Richmond, Virginia, and took charge of the Deep Run coal mine in Henrico county, of that State. In 1869, owing to the prevalence of fever and ague, he returned to Elk county, Pennsylvania, and took charge of the King mines under his father. In 1871 he went Monterey, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and with his father leased the Miller Edie mine, and in 1873 they leased the Rattlesnake mine for three years. In 1876 Mr. Sherwin came to Karns City, and with his father embarked in the coal industry. In April, 1888, he opened the Enterprise Coal Works, the most completely equipped and largest works in this section of the county. In 1894 he leased and remodeled the Standard mine on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, in Clay township. Mr. Sherwin was married June 28, 1871, to Annie Blackett, a native of England and a daughter of John Blackett, who came to the United States with his family when she was an infant. Seven children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Samuel; John B.; William E.; James G.; Gracie B.; Charles P., and Hattie, deceased. Politically, Mr. Sherwin is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the community.

GEORGE STRANCE, engineer in charge of the National Transit Company's pump station, at Karns City, was born at Olean, New York, December 19, 1859, son of John and Catherine Strance, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. John Strance immigrated in early manhood to New York, his wife also coming to the same State in girlhood. They were married and resided in New York for some years, but removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Strance died, and where his widow still resides. George is the fifth child in a family of four sons and two daughters, and commenced in life for himself at the age of sixteen years, coming to Petrolia, Butler county, where he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger boy, and devoted his spare moments towards acquiring a knowledge of telegraphy. In August, 1879, he was placed in charge of the Western Union office at Karns City, and on November 5 of that year he accepted a situation as operator in the office of the National Transit Company. The following year he was promoted to the position of engineer, which he has occupied for the past fourteen years. He is the architect

of his own good fortune, having commenced at the bottom round of the ladder. When a messenger boy at Petrolia his meager earnings would scarcely make ends meet, but by strict attention to business and a due regard for the interests of his employer, he won the promotion he has since enjoyed. Mr. Strance was married November 21, 1893, to Miss Tillie Stone, of Millerstown, and has two children. He is a member of Derrick Lodge, K. of P., also of Karns City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is connected with the Encampment, at Parker. He is independent in his political views, and has been a member of the school board for six years, during five of which he filled the office of secretary of the board.

JOSEPH EARHART was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1827, son of David and Catherine (Altman) Earhart, pioneers of Indiana county. His father was born December 4, 1789, and his mother in 1788. They resided near Blairsville until 1838, whence they removed to near the town of Indiana. In 1845 they removed to Scott county, Iowa, which they made their home the balance of their lives. David Earhart died in Armstrong county, June 3, 1848, while on a visit to his son, Rev. D. Earhart; his wife died in Iowa at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and seven of the number are still living. Joseph was the ninth child, and spent his boyhood days with his parents. The first school he attended was held in a log building twenty feet square, erected by his father, and furnished in the primitive manner of that period. In 1845 he went to Scott county, Iowa, with his parents, who settled on a farm near Davenport. In 1847 he returned to Armstrong county, served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, and followed that business for some years. In 1852 he embarked in merchandising, and in 1856 located at Butler as a member of the firm of A. G. Boyd & Company, general merchants. He sold his interest in 1858 and returned to Armstrong county, and the following year entered the mercantile business at Worthington, where he carried on down to 1883. In that year he established a mercantile business at Karns City, Butler county, which he conducted until 1892. He then retired to his present farm, one mile south of Karns City, upon which he has a good oil production. Mr. Earhart was married March 10, 1853, to Margaret J. Boyd, a daughter of John Boyd, Esq., a prominent deceased citizen of Armstrong county. Eleven children were born to this union, as follows: Sarah A., deceased wife of P. M. Graff; William P., deceased; Ada F., wife of Rev. C. A. Cummings; Anna M., wife of A. M. McCollough; C. Josephine, wife of R. M. Hunter; Lyda B.; Mary W.; Charles H., a practicing physician; Harry B.; Olive Gertrude, and Frances E. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Earhart has filled the office of elder. Politically, he is a Republican, and when Lee invaded Pennsylvania he closed his store and went to Harrisburg as a member of the Home Guards, thus exhibiting his patriotism, love of country, and devotion to his native State, of which he is justly proud.

JACOB W. GLOSSNER was born in Eagleville, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1849, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Glossner, natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States. They were the parents of six children, of whom the following still survive: George, of Clinton county; Christopher; Jacob W., and Elizabeth, wife of John Sloan, of Harrisburg.

When Jacob W. was about six years of age his father died. His mother subsequently married James Sayers, and died when our subject was a lad of thirteen. He was then thrown upon his own resources, and found employment as a driver upon the Pennsylvania canal. On August 26, 1864, being then only fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D. Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to service in the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corp. He participated in the siege of Petersburg, the battles of Gravelly Run, Hatcher's Run, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and was also with his regiment in the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, June 8, 1865. His brother Daniel served three years in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the war closed Mr. Glossner engaged as a lumberman, and in 1871 embarked in the butcher business. In the fall of 1877 he came to Butler county, located at Millerstown, and engaged in the oil business. In 1886 he established a meat market at Karns City, which he still continues, besides being interested in the oil industry as a producer. Mr. Glossner is a Republican, has been quite active in politics, and was elected burgess of his borough in 1888, and has filled that position by successive re-elections up to the present. He has also served upon the school board, and is one of the progressive enterprising citizens of the town. He is a member of Robert McDermott Post, G. A. R., of Millerstown, and is connected with Derrick Lodge, Number 456, K. of P., of Karns City. Mr. Glossner was married September 19, 1882, to Sarah, a daughter of John and Mary A. (Dickey) White, a native of Butler county. Four children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Harry D.; Frederick L.; Mary Alice, and Grace A. Mrs. Glossner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Karns City.

GEORGE L. HILLIARD, general merchant, Karns City, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1861, son of Simon and Lydia Hilliard, natives of Armstrong and Centre counties, respectively. His father was a blacksmith, and followed that occupation down to his death, in 1885. His mother now makes her home with our subject. George L. is the sixth in a family of seven children. He received a good public school education, and at the age of fifteen years commenced life as a newsboy on the railroad, to which he devoted his attention for two years. He next spent some time in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, where he experienced the hardships and privations of a lumberman's life. At the age of eighteen he returned to Foxburg, and found employment as a brakeman on what is now the Pittsburg and Western railroad. He rose rapidly, and when he resigned his position in 1888, he was acting in the capacity of passenger conductor. He went to California in that year, and for the following three years was a conductor on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. In 1891 he returned to Karns City, and established his present mercantile business. Mr. Hilliard is a member of Fox Lodge, Number 825, I. O. O. F., which he joined when twenty-one years of age, and is also connected with Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Foxburg. He has been a member of Hawkins Division, Number 1140, of R. C., at Pittsburg, for nine years. In 1890 he married Miss Mary Joy, of Foxburg, a native of Cornwall, England, who came to the United States with her parents when four years of age. Both he and wife are members

of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Karns City, in which he fills the offices of trustee and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Hilliard takes an active interest in woman's work and is president of the local branch of the Epworth League, in which her husband has charge of the literary work.

CHAMBERS SCOTT, deceased, was a son of Robert Scott, a native of Scotland, who came to Butler, Pennsylvania, about 1811, where he spent the balance of his life. The subject of this sketch was born in the borough of Butler in 1829. He learned the saddler's trade, and about 1840 established himself in the harness and saddlery business at Fairview. Being a careful and correct business man, he prospered from the beginning, and finally engaged in general merchandising, which he continued down to his death, August 1, 1887. He was a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and held various official positions in Fairview borough and township. In 1850 Mr. Scott married Elizabeth Campbell, born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1830. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, viz.: William H., of Garden City, Kansas; Mary, wife of W. H. Jameson; Salina; Campbell McK.; Robert C.; Minerva, wife of O. W. Akins; Laura M., wife of Samuel Campbell; John C., of Chicago; Nora, wife of C. Rankin; Rhinalda P., and Flossie E. Mr. Scott was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views, a Republican. Mrs. Scott resides in Fairview, and is a respected member of the United Presbyterian church. The business is still conducted by Mrs. Scott and her children, being under the personal supervision of her son, Robert C., who, since the death of his father, has carried it on successfully.

JAMES MAXWELL was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and came to Butler county with his two older brothers, William and John L., when a lad of sixteen years of age, settling near the town of Butler. In 1820 he married Rebecca Carson, a native of Lawrence county, and settled at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, where he followed the latter's trade. In 1831 he removed to Butler, where he continued the same business for several years. In 1838 he lived on the farm now the site of the Orphan's Home, and superintended the erection of the building occupied by that institution. In 1840, after a short residence in Donegal township, he removed to a farm near Middletown, where he died, January 5, 1870. His widow survived him five years, dying in March, 1875. They were the parents of twelve children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Robert T., of Bradford, and James J., of Fairview.

JAMES J. MAXWELL, son of James and Rebecca Maxwell, was born at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, on the Ohio side of the line, August 18, 1831, came to Butler with his parents the same year and grew to maturity in this county. He was educated in the log school house of those days, walking two and a half miles through the forest to obtain the meager advantages which the schools of that period afforded. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the moulder's trade at Fairview, and followed that business as a journeyman for several years. Mr. Maxwell was married October 25, 1853, to Sarah J. McMurray, a daughter of Alexander McMurray an early settler of Marion township, Butler county, and a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1855 they removed to Harrisville, where Mr. Maxwell carried on a foundry for three years, then returned to

Fairview and engaged in the same business, which he conducted until 1872, and then sold out. In 1874 he embarked in the livery business, which he has conducted up to the present. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have had a family of six daughters and one son, five of whom are living, viz.: Eliza J.; Mary A.; Margaret E.; Ella and James M. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. Politically, Mr. Maxwell was first a Whig, later a Know-Nothing, and finally a Republican. He has served in the borough council and on the school board. He has been a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, Number 278, I. O. O. F., since 1853, and is connected with Liberty Lodge, K. of H., in which he has passed the chairs and is now financial reporter.

SAMUEL EYKES, retired merchant and farmer, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1830, son of John and Jane Eykes, both of whom died when Samuel was a child. He was thus thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of fourteen years was working among strangers for his board and clothes. He found employment in the iron mills of his native county, and in the mines at Brady's Bend. Carefully saving his earnings, he was finally able to purchase a farm in Perry township, Armstrong county, upon which he resided many years and still owns. In 1867 he came to Fairview and engaged in merchandising, and conducted a store until burned out, February 20, 1877. He purchased eighty-six acres of valuable land adjoining the borough, upon which he has two oil wells, and devotes his attention to farming. In 1851 Mr. Eykes was married to Catherine Reese, a native of Cambria county, and has one son, Samuel David. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served in the borough council and on the school board.

ROBERT HAYS was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1812, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents when twelve years of age. The family located in Armstrong county, where his parents resided until their death. Robert was reared in that county, his first home being a little log cabin in the midst of a forest, where wolves, bears and deer roamed at will. He married Deborah McKee, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Blaine) McKee, and settled upon the Hays homestead in Armstrong county, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. They resided there until 1876, in which year they removed to the village of Fairview, Butler county, where Mr. Hays died in 1877. His widow survived until 1883, dying at the age of seventy-five. They reared the following children: Eliza, wife of William Storey, of Fairview; Thomas, of the same borough; John M., of Venango township; Margaret, wife of R. O. Shira, of Fairview; James Harvey, of Burton, Ohio; William G., a resident of Marietta, Ohio; Robert, who lives upon the old homestead; Samuel W., a resident of Butler, and David R., of Marietta, Ohio.

THOMAS HAYS, eldest son of Robert and Deborah Hays, was born in Armstrong county, January 19, 1840, and grew to maturity, upon his father's farm. He attended school in the old fashioned log school building of that period, and subsequently a select school. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to service in Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in

the Peninsular Campaign and the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, &c. He was later transferred to the Eighteenth Corps and stationed at Suffolk, Virginia. In November, 1862, under general orders from the war department, he re-enlisted, in Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery. He afterwards served in the siege of Suffolk, at Yorktown, the siege of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, and engagements before Richmond, and was honorably discharged November 10, 1864. Mr. Hays was married December 21, 1865, to Kesiah J., a daughter of Christopher F. and Isabella Foster, of Armstrong county. Six children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Jennie L., wife of Dr. V. F. Thomas; Christopher F.; Robert N.; Maud B.; Thomas H., and Charles F. W. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Hays located on a farm in Fairview township, which afterwards became a valuable oil property, and engaged in oil producing. In 1876 he erected his present residence in the borough of Fairview, which has since been his home. The family are Presbyterians, and he fills the office of elder in the church at Fairview. Mr. Hays is a member of McNair Lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he has been secretary for ten years; has also served eight years as treasurer of Liberty Lodge, K. of R., and for the past five years has been recorder of the A. O. U. He is also connected with Argyle Lodge, F. & A. M. He is an active Republican, and has acceptably filled various positions in the township and borough.

JAMES M. BYERS, producer, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, December 25, 1847. His father, Henry Byers, a native of Westmoreland county, came when a young man to Armstrong county and located upon a tract of unimproved land. He married Sarah, a daughter of Michael and Sarah Shakley, born in Perry township, Armstrong county, in 1810. They took up their residence in a small log cabin, and lived upon this farm until Mr. Byers' death, in 1879. His widow is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of eleven children, the names of those living being as follows: Samuel J.; Lucinda, wife of David Benson; Fanny, wife of Thomas Snow; James M.; Rosa, wife of John McElroy; John S., and Wallace H. When James M. was a young man, he went to Millerstown and learned the wagon-maker's trade, followed that vocation for some years as a journeyman, and finally established himself in business at Lawrenceburg. In the spring of 1873 he came to Fairview, where he established a wagon shop and also engaged in the oil industry, which he still follows. Mr. Byers was married June 21, 1871, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Frederick, of Millerstown, and has six children, viz.: Edward W.; William J.; Minnie S.; Pearl; Frederick, and Earl. The family belong to the German Reformed church. Mr. Byers is a member of the school board, and is connected with McNair Lodge, A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM T. MCCOY, deceased, was born in Illinois, June 14, 1852, son of William H. and Nancy J. McCoy, and came to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, in boyhood. He was reared in that county, and received a good education in the public schools and at Grove City College. He afterwards taught for a number of years in Mercer and Butler counties, and later located at Fairview, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He afterwards devoted his attention to the management of his farm and other interests until his death.

Mr. McCoy was married October 28, 1879, to Martha Smith, a daughter of John and Rebecca Smith, to which union were born five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Martha Alice, and Margaret Isabel. Mr. McCoy died in Manitou Springs, Colorado, where he had gone for his health, March 3, 1889. He was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church, was a public-spirited citizen, and took an active interest in the advancement and educational development of the community, serving in the borough council and on the school board. He was a man of upright character, and was respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM C. HAWN, merchant, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1859, son of William Christopher and Louisa Hawn, natives of Prussia and Saxony, Germany, respectively. He came to Butler county when eleven years of age, and settled in Brady township, where his father still resides. He received a public school education in the schools of this county and Pittsburg, and at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company, at Harrisville, as station boy, and also commenced studying telegraphy. At the end of five months he was promoted to the position of station agent and operator at Harrisville, and two years later was transferred to Mercer, where he had charge of the station for six years, when he resigned. In 1888 he came to Fairview and engaged in merchandising, as a member of the firm of Hawn & Black, becoming sole proprietor in 1892. Mr. Hawn is an energetic, successful business man, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, has served in the borough council, and is secretary of the school board. He is connected with Petrolia Lodge, K. O. T. M. In April, 1884, he married Austa M., a daughter of H. C. Black, a merchant of Harrisville. They are the parents of three children, but one of whom, Edith, survives. Mrs. Hawn is a member of the Presbyterian church.

REV. ROBERT M. SHERRARD, pastor of the Fairview United Presbyterian church, was born near Cambridge, Ohio, June 9, 1852, son of James and Elizabeth Sherrard. The family is of French descent, and traces its ancestry back to the Huguenots. His father was a native of Ireland, came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, and died in September, 1876, aged eighty-eight years. His mother died in Michigan, in September, 1886, at the age of seventy-nine. The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon the farm, receiving such advantages as the district schools afforded. When fifteen years of age he went to Cambridge and began clerking in a store, and later purchased an interest in the business. He sold out in 1873, and in the fall of that year entered Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, where he completed a classical course and graduated in 1876. In the fall of the latter year he entered the Theological Seminary, at Xenia, Ohio, and in the autumn of 1877, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1879. Returning to Ohio he was licensed by the Muskingum Presbytery, April 16, 1879, and was ordained by College Springs Presbytery, of Iowa, May 10, 1881. He received a call from the United Presbyterian congregation at Blanchard, Iowa, remained there for five years, thence removed to Commerce, Michigan, and in September, 1890, he accepted a call from the Fairview congregation, with which

he has since been connected. Mr. Sherrard was married March 31, 1880, to Sarah E. Adair, of Delaware county, New York, a daughter of James and Mary Adair. Two sons and one daughter are the fruits of this union.

FRANCIS WHITMIRE, SR., came from Berks county to Butler county in 1798, accompanied by his wife and family, and settled on a tract of land near the site of Boydstown, Oakland township, which he purchased of Stephen Lowrey. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Rust, and they were the parents of nine children, all of whom are dead. Among them were Daniel; John; Francis; Julia, and Catherine. Daniel served in the War of 1812, and died on March 21, 1867, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His wife Susan died May 14, 1861, in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmire spent the remaining years of their lives upon the homestead, where he died in 1882.

JOHN WHITMIRE, SR., second son of Francis and Catherine Whitmire, was born in what is now Oakland township, Butler county, in 1805, and died on October 31, 1891. He was reared in this township, and was known as one of the most industrious and successful farmers of the community. He married Catherine Painter, who was born and reared in Westmoreland county, and educated in the typical log school house of pioneer days. She died on February 1, 1882, in her eighty-first year. She was generous, industrious and economical, having a kind word for those with whom she came in contact, and was respected by all as a kind wife and a good neighbor. Nine children were the fruits of this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Peter; Jacob; John; Eliza, wife of Robert Morrow; Mary, widow of Christopher Rider, and Susan, wife of John Beatty, all residents of Butler county. The eldest child, Frank, died at the age of twenty-two, and the other two in early youth. Mr. Whitmire was a staunch Democrat, took a commendable interest in public affairs, and filled every office in the township with the exception of justice of the peace.

FRANCIS WHITMIRE, third son of Francis and Catherine Whitmire, was born in Oakland township, Butler county, April 9, 1809, was reared upon the homestead, and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He settled upon a part of the home farm, where he continued to reside until his death, June 13, 1880. Mr. Whitmire was married to Susan Osembauch, to which union were born three children, viz.: William; Margaret, who married a Mr. Weisenstein, and Anna Lena, who married Jacob Painter. William enlisted in Company Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was taken prisoner at Bristoe Station, August 22, 1862, and confined at Libby prison, and Belle Isle, where it is believed he died. Mr. Whitmire's second wife was Anna Painter, a daughter of Peter Painter. She was born and reared in Westmoreland county, and died May 8, 1893, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was a member of the Lutheran church, a kind wife and a devoted mother. Eleven children were born to this marriage, of whom four are living, viz.: Daniel; Samuel W.; Anna D., wife of L. Rider, and Catherine, wife of John T. Black. The deceased are Ellen, who married Joel Shrewsbury; Caroline; Harper S.; Lewis S., and three that died in early youth. Mr. Whitmire was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

PETER WHITMIRE, eldest son of John and Catherine (Painter) Whitmire,

was born in 1831, on the farm adjoining his present homestead. He resided with his parents until his maturity, and attended school a few months during each winter season. He married Margaret Rider, of Centre township, to which union have been born six children, all of whom are dead but one, Catherine, wife of James Campbell, of Concord township. The deceased are as follows: Jacob I.; Francis P.; John; Emma Adela, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Whitmire settled on his present place in 1845, purchasing then 100 acres, but he now owns between 300 and 400 acres, with good buildings and under a high state of cultivation. He is one of the leading farmers of his township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was taken prisoner and confined for sixty-two days in Libby prison, and was then exchanged. The last summer of the war he spent at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was mustered out at Pittsburg in the fall of 1865. He is a stanch Republican, and has filled the offices of township collector and constable. Mrs. Whitmire died, August 7, 1892, at the age of sixty-two. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church, to which denomination Mr. Whitmire also belongs. In the spring of 1894 he married Penninah Alworth, of Parker township, Butler county.

JACOB WHITMIRE, second son of John and Catherine Whitmire, was born upon the old homestead in Oakland township, March 17, 1833. He attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood during the winter months, and while living with his uncle went to the Doyle school, in Buffalo township, and spent one winter at the Dugan school, in Slippery Rock township. Returning home, he remained with his parents until the age of twenty-two, and then began in life for himself. On October 6, 1856, he married Isabella G. Brown, a daughter of Robert Brown. She was born in Fairview township in 1832, lived there until the age of seventeen, and then removed with the family to Clay township, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Eight children were born to this union, seven of whom survive, viz.: Robert J.; Amanda C., wife of David D. Quigley; Anna M., wife of Perry Gold; Ollie I., wife of Edward Saylor; Laura E., wife of Edward Bowers; Ida May, wife of William Aggas, and Maggie J., wife of Elgie Hutchison. Mr. Whitmire and wife are members of Springdale Lutheran church, in which he fills the office of elder. He is an ardent Republican, and has held the offices of school director, assessor, etc.

ROBERT J. WHITMIRE, eldest child of Jacob and Isabella G. Whitmire, was born on the homestead in Oakland township, October 17, 1858, and was reared and educated in this vicinity. He married Maggie W. Smith, a daughter of W. P. Smith, of Centre township. She was born at Brady's Bend, but removed with her parents to this county when four years of age. Five children are the fruits of this marriage, as follows: Cora M.; Alice E.; Belle; Grace E., and Olive C. The family are members of Springdale Lutheran church. Mr. Whitmire is a Republican, and has been overseer of the poor and school director in his township. He resided on his father's place for a short time after his marriage, but in 1889 located on his present farm, where he owns 130 acres of well improved land, beside other lands in Concord township.

JOHN WHITMIRE, third son of John and Catherine Whitmire, was born March 10, 1835, on the old homestead in Oakland township, where he still

resides. He was educated in the common schools, and adopted farming as his avocation. He was married September 8, 1859, to Jane Campbell, daughter of William and Mattie Campbell, to which union have been born ten children, viz.: Emma Z., who married Alonzo Campbell, who resides on the Bailey farm, near Cooperstown; John E., who resides in Los Angeles, California, and is a cab driver; Charles C.; Harry P.; Everett Benton; Ada Pearl; Frank G., and three who died in infancy and youth. Mr. Whitmire enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, September 2, 1864, and served with that command until June 22, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. Mr. Whitmire and wife are members of the Lutheran church; in politics, he is a Republican and has held the office of township treasurer one term and of school director and treasurer of the district three years and a half.

WILLIAM NEYMAN came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Butler county, in 1799, accompanied by his parents, Harmon Neyman and wife, both of whom died here. He selected several hundred acres of land near the mouth of Bonny Brook, in what is now Summit township, where he erected a grist mill in the year 1800, one of the first mills built in Butler county. He was twice married, and by his first marriage was the father of three children, William, Henry and Elizabeth, all of whom were reared to maturity. His second wife was Mary Sumney, a daughter of Jacob Sumney, a leading pioneer of Butler county. He carried on the mill near the mouth of Bonny Brook for many years, and subsequently purchased lands and erected a mill in what is now Oakland township, which property he gave to his sons, William and Henry, and bought the farm now occupied by their sons—John L., and Josiah. Mr. Neyman died at the age of sixty years, and his wife in 1878, aged eighty-four years. They left two children, John L., and Josiah, with whom Mrs. Neyman made her home until her death. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and always manifested a deep interest in its prosperity.

JOHN L. NEYMAN was born in the borough of Butler, November 4, 1826, son of William and Mary Neyman. He was reared upon a part of the farm now owned by his brother Josiah, and received one-half of the homestead. At the age of twenty-two he married Christina Sarver, a daughter of Henry Sarver, who was born in eastern Pennsylvania, but was reared in this county. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Mary Jane; Priscilla E., wife of George McJunkin, of Butler; William H., who married Dassie Paulina Hutchison, who died March 28, 1889, leaving four children, Jesse Earl, Dassie May, Fred H. and Paul; Angeline, wife of George Keiser, of Pittsburg, and John F., now a resident of New Castle. Mrs. Neyman was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died August 1, 1892. In September, 1864, Mr. Neyman enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until mustered out at Camp Reynolds, in June, 1865. The greater portion of the time his command was on guard duty in and around Washington. Since 1858 he has been an elder in North Butler Presbyterian church, and is a leading member of that society. Mr. Neyman is a staunch Republican, and always gives his support to the candidates and principles of that party.

JOHN NEYMAN came to Butler county with his family during the War of

1812, and settled on what is now known as the Millinger farm in Oakland township. He later moved to Centre township, built a grist and carding mill on Stoney run, and afterwards located on a farm later owned by his son John H., in Oakland township, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1847. He was married in Westmoreland county, to Mary Markle, a sister of Geh. Joseph Markle, of that county. She was a woman of good education, and took a prominent part in social and church matters. She died in 1853, at an advanced age. Eleven children were born to them, viz.: Anna, who married William Robb; Daniel; Elizabeth, who married John Cavin; Mary; Abraham M.; Solomon; Sallie, who married John Beatty; Susan, who married David McGinnis; John H.; Casper M., and William. Mr. Neyman and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, of Butler, in which society he filled the office of elder. He was the contractor and builder of the old stone church at Butler. In 1824 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, prothonotary of Butler county. He was an energetic, successful business man, and did his full share towards the social and material development of his adopted home.

JOHN H. NEYMAN was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1799, and came with his parents to Butler county. He was reared in Centre and Oakland townships, and obtained his education in the pioneer schools of his period. In 1844 he married Isabel Wilson, a daughter of John and Isabella (Getty) Wilson, natives of Ireland. At the time of her marriage she was living in Jefferson county, where Mr. Neyman was engaged in lumbering. She was born in Indiana county in 1818, her father being a school teacher, which profession he followed until his death. Her parents came to the United States in youth, were married in this State, and reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are yet living. Her mother died at the home of Mrs. Neyman in Oakland township, November 27, 1874, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and took great interest in church matters. In 1848 Mr. Neyman and wife settled in Oakland township, where he continued to reside until his death, April 3, 1881. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Markle J.; Mary, wife of John Montgomery; John Getty, and Margaret, a teacher in the Allegheny public schools. The deceased are Ella and Clark A. Mr. Neyman was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, and although never uniting with that body, he gave it a liberal support. His wife is an ardent Presbyterian, and is now spending the remaining years of her life with her children.

MARKLE J. NEYMAN was born in Jefferson county, November 17, 1845, son of John H. Neyman. His parents removed to Butler county when our subject was about three years old, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was reared upon this place, received a common school education, and has always followed farming. He married Anna Fleeger, a daughter of Peter Fleeger, and has three children, viz.: Roy; George, and Mary. Mr. Neyman and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON was one of the early settlers of Oakland township, a soldier in the War of 1812, and died on May 8, 1814, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His wife, Margaret, died on January 7, 1815. They reared the follow-

ing children : Fergus ; Mrs. Esther Campbell ; Mrs. Jane Shira ; Mrs. Effie Johnston ; Mrs. Anna Johnston ; Mrs. Maria Shira ; Mrs. Matilda Beatty ; John ; George, and William.

GEORGE HUTCHISON, son of William and Margaret Hutchison, was born in Butler county in 1803. He was reared upon his father's farm, and in 1836 married Mary Larimere, a native of Westmoreland county, where she was residing at the time of her marriage. She became the mother of four sons and three daughters, five of whom are living, viz.: William J.; Thomas S.; Rachel J., wife of Andrew Graham Campbell; Andrew M., and Margaret, wife of Charles Gerlach. The deceased are Theophilus and Mary. Mr. Hutchison continued to reside upon his farm until his death, April 17, 1855. His wife died in 1852. He was a man of remarkable size and strength, very industrious, and did his full share towards clearing and improving the township. Politically, he was a Whig, and took quite an active part in political affairs. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church of Butler.

WILLIAM J. HUTCHISON, eldest child of George and Mary Hutchison, was born in Oakland township, Butler county, October 14, 1839, and except the period spent in the army, has always lived in this township. He was educated in the common schools, attending the free schools in winter and a subscription school in summer. He served nine months in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the surrender of Lee. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and all the later battles down to Appomattox. After the war he resumed his duties upon the farm, and now owns 184 acres of the original tract entered by his grandfather, upon which is a fine brick residence erected by his father in 1852. Mr. Hutchison married Lucinda Kuhn, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Hock) Kuhn, natives of Pennsylvania. She was the youngest in a family of six children, was born in Butler county, and died on February 2, 1893, aged fifty-two years. She was a member of North Butler Presbyterian church. To this union were born five children, viz.: Laura M., wife of W. T. Hoon; Maggie E.; Mary A.; Cora E., and Alice. Mr. Hutchison is a member of North Butler Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Republican, has filled the office of school director, and is now acting as justice of the peace, to which position he was elected in 1892.

JOHN HUTCHISON was born in Butler county, in 1806, second son of William and Margaret Hutchison. He was reared upon his father's farm, and married Eliza Johnston, whose father was an early settler of this county. They located on a farm in Oakland township, now occupied by their son William M. It contained 200 acres, and he built his cabin in the midst of the primitive forests. He cleared and improved this farm, and a portion of the original log cabin forms a part of the present residence, but it is weather-boarded. Here he resided down to his death, in 1877. His widow still survives and is quite hale and hearty. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of religious and charitable institutions. He was a warm friend of education, an industrious, hard-working farmer, and a very worthy citizen. His

family consisted of the following children: Annie, wife of Thomas Templeton; William M.; Euphemia, deceased wife of L. Cochran; Matilda, deceased wife of Henry Monnie; Edasa, deceased wife of Henry Neyman; Lizzie, deceased; Kesiah, wife of Sheldon Hulings; James, and Fergus. The last named was killed in the army during the Civil war.

WILLIAM M. HUTCHISON, second child of John and Eliza Hutchison, was born near his present home in Oakland township, in 1832, assisted his parents in clearing and improving the farm, and attended school in the log school house of his neighborhood during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-five years he married Angeline B. Thorn, a daughter of Joseph Thorn, an early settler of Butler county, and settled on his present homestead, where he has since devoted his attention to agriculture. His wife died on March 19, 1865, leaving three children, viz.: Nettie, wife of P. Plaisted; Milo, a resident of Buena Vista, who married Milzenna E. Minter, and Lyda, wife of Campbell Daubenspeck. Mr. Hutchison married for his second wife Lydia Daubenspeck, a daughter of Jacob Daubenspeck, of Washington township, who was born and reared in Fairview township. She was the sixth child of the first marriage, and was reared upon the old homestead in Washington township. Three children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Emma, a teacher; Elgie, a resident of Oakland township, who married Maggie J. Whitmire, and Alissa. Mrs. Hutchison is a member of North Butler Presbyterian church. He is a Republican, in politics, has filled the office of school director, and takes quite an active interest in public affairs. He is the owner of ninety-four acres of well improved land, on which there is one of the best peach orchards in the county.

WILLIAM ROBB was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, son of Isaac Robb, an early settler of that county, who followed boating and was drowned in the Mississippi, opposite Natchez, in 1809, leaving a wife and five children, all of whom are deceased. William was the eldest son, grew to maturity in his native county, and there married Anna Neyman, a daughter of John Neyman, January 1, 1805. She was born October 15, 1784, and died in 1838, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. In 1810, with his wife and three children, Mr. Robb came to Butler county and purchased 260 acres from Samuel Riddle, which had a small clearing and a log cabin. The farm is now owned by the Moores and Lightners. He resided on this place until 1837, and then bought the farm now owned by his son, William J. Here he died in 1847, aged sixty-four years. He was an elder in Concord Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of that society. In politics, he was a Whig, and soon after coming to Butler county was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for many years. Mr. Robb was the father of ten children, only two of whom survive, viz.: Isaac, and William J., both residents of Oakland township. The deceased are as follows: Maria, who married William Eakin; Hannah; Rebecca, who married John Christie; John N., a tailor by trade, who married Leah Miller, and died October 15, 1892; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Campbell; James R., who died in Oregon; Sarah, who married William H. Christie, and Jemima.

WILLIAM J. ROBB is one of the oldest living citizens of Oakland township,

where he was born on September 6, 1823, the youngest child of William and Anna Robb. He was reared upon the old homestead, and received his education in the subscription schools and public schools of his district. He came with his parents to his present home, where he has since resided. On January 1, 1846, he married Nancy Ann Christy, a native of this county, born August 9, 1824. Her parents, John and Mary Christy, were natives of Ireland. Her father came to Westmoreland county with his parents in childhood, there grew to maturity, and afterwards settled near North Washington, Butler county. He served in the War of 1812, was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years, and died on May 29, 1855. His wife was born in 1781, and after his death resided with her daughter, Eleanor Campbell, dying on August 9, 1864. Mr. Christy and wife were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living, viz.: Jennie, widow of Samuel Campbell; Eleanor, widow of William Campbell, and Nancy Ann, wife of William J. Robb. The deceased are Andrew, who died in Illinois; Sarah, who married Isaac Robb; Ebenezer, who was mortally injured by being thrown from a buggy while on a trip to Clarion county, and James who died on the old Christy homestead in June, 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Robb have been born fifteen children, as follows: James G., a resident of Pawnee City, Nebraska; Abner C., of Indiana county; Selina, deceased; Anna L., wife of Jesse Bell, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Andrew C., of Concord township; Mary C., wife of J. C. Hovis; Isaac N., an oil operator; Rebecca, wife of John Barr, of North Dakota; Sarah B., wife of William J. Campbell; William J.; Maria J., wife of J. M. Hogue, of Washington county; Abram M. L.; Ebenezer E., of Washington county; Emma E., and Frank M. In 1864 Mr. Robb enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, served with the rank of corporal, and was mustered out at Pittsburg, in June, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Robb are members of North Butler Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He owns a well improved farm of 125 acres, and has always been an industrious, hard-working farmer, giving his whole attention to the duties of his farm.

JOHN MCGINLEY was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1798, and was the eldest son of John and Grace (Conway) McGinley. In 1800 his parents immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Westmoreland county. Besides his parents, the family consisted of two sons, John and Michael, the latter of whom was born on the Atlantic, and seven daughters. They resided for a short time in Westmoreland county, then came to Butler county and settled in Clearfield township. In the taxables of old Buffalo township for 1803, John McGinley, Sr., is assessed with 800 acres of land, one cow and two oxen. They resided upon this farm until after 1830, when the family were grown to manhood and womanhood and started in life for themselves. Their father served in the War of 1812, and died about 1859, at the remarkable age of ninety-five years. His wife died about 1827. They were pioneer members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of Clearfield township. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Butler county and here grew to maturity. He married Margaret Gillespie, a daughter of John Gillespie, one of the pioneers of the county. They settled for a time in Clearfield township (now Summit, on the site of St. Mary's Monastery), but subsequently purchased a farm in Donegal township, containing 212 acres, a portion of which

was cleared. On this place John McGinley and family resided up to a few years before his death, when he removed to Butler and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ellen McShane, where he died July 24, 1885, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He and wife were practical members of the Catholic church, in which faith they reared their family. She died July 26, 1854, aged sixty-seven. They were the parents of four sons and seven daughters, four of whom are living, viz: Michael, of Concord township; Mrs. Ellen McShane, of Butler; Mrs. Catherine Butler, of Ironton, Ohio, and Mrs. Margaret Kellerman, of Donegal township. John McGinley was an ardent Democrat, and took an active interest in public affairs.

MICHAEL MCGINLEY was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, July 4, 1826, son of John and Margaret McGinley, pioneers of that locality. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm, and he obtained his education in the old fashioned log school house, where he attended for a few months each winter. He continued to reside with his parents until 1849, when he went to Michigan and worked in the mines of that state for two years, and then returned to Butler county. On April 17, 1855, he married Eleanor O'Donnell, a daughter of John O'Donnell, of Donegal township, where she was born December 12, 1833. They settled near St. Joe, in Donegal township, where they improved a farm. For a few years during the oil excitement, Mr. McGinley traveled around in that business, but in 1877 he purchased his present homestead in Concord township, and erected a fine residence, which has since been his home. It is one of the best improved farms in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. McGinley have been born six children, two of whom are living, viz.: Jerome, and Mary, who married Peter Dillon, both of whom reside with their parents. The deceased are Francis; Patrick; Ellen Jane, and Theresa. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church; at North Oakland, of which Mr. McGinley was one of the original members. He has been liberal in his support of that organization, and was a member of the building committee when the present church was erected. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served under Captain Bippus. He has always been a Democrat, and was a justice of the peace in Donegal township for ten years. Mr. McGinley is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his township, and gives a liberal support to every worthy object.

MICHAEL MCGINLEY, SR., son of John and Grace (Conway) McGinley, was born upon the Atlantic Ocean in June, 1800, during the passage of his parents to the United States. He was the second son, assisted his parents in clearing the old homestead, and attended the pioneer subscription schools of his day. He married Nancy McBride, eldest daughter of Patrick and Mary (Dugan) McBride, pioneers of Clearfield township, where Mrs. McGinley was born in 1800. They settled on a farm in Clearfield township, whence they removed to Oakland, November 30, 1830, which date Mr. McGinley cut on a maple tree that stood near a spring in front of his house. The farm consisted of 240 acres, with a small clearing and two log buildings, one of the latter yet standing on the place. Here he resided until his death, September 27, 1881. His wife died on May 15, 1868. They were members of the Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. McGin-

ley was a Democrat. They reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Boyle; Mrs. Bridget Skeers; Mrs. Ann Hanlon; Sarah, and Catherine, both deceased; Margaret; Mrs. Grace Boyle; Rosinda; Hannah, and Philomena, both deceased, and J. F. P. Mr. McGinley always manifested an interest in the welfare of the county, and in its social and material development.

J. F. P. MCGINLEY, only son of Michael and Nancy McGinley, was born on the farm where he now resides, May 16, 1845, has always lived upon the same place, and has made farming his life's vocation. He purchased the home place in 1866, and now owns 175 acres, with good buildings, and under a fine state of cultivation. On October 22, 1867, he married Bridget A. Rodgers, a native of Armstrong county, and a daughter of James and Bridget (Boyle) Rodgers. She is the youngest in a family of twelve children, and was reared near the line of Butler and Armstrong counties. Seven children have been born to this union, five of whom are living, as follows: Michael J., who married Martha O'Donnell; Catherine J.; James A.; Mary, and Daniel C. The family are members of the St. Joseph Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. McGinley is a staunch Democrat. He has filled various offices in his township, and is a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

JEREMIAH WICK was a native of New Jersey, and came to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, with his brother John, in 1796. In 1828 he came to Butler county and purchased 200 acres of land in what is now Clay township, upon which he settled the same year. This farm is now the property of David and Lowry Coulter. He married Isabella Brownfield, to which union were born the following children: Andrew; John; William; Elisha; Jeremiah C.; Mary, who married H. P. Conway, and Isabella, who married John Coulter, all of whom are dead; and Rachel, widow of Hugh R. Conway; Eliza A., widow of Harrison Conway, and Sally, who died unmarried. In 1857 Mr. Wick united with Concord Presbyterian church, and remained a member of that organization until his death. Many of his descendants are residents of Butler county.

ANDREW WICK, Sk., eldest son of Jeremiah and Isabella Wick, was born July 3, 1806, in Armstrong county, and came with his parents to Butler county. He engaged in the mercantile business at West Sunbury, later followed cattle droving, and in 1844 he again embarked in merchandising at West Sunbury. In 1854 he settled upon a farm in Clay township, where he died, February 10, 1891. Mr. Wick married Sarah Shryock, a daughter of John Shryock, and their children are as follows: Alfred, of Butler; Richard C., who was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in Andersonville prison; John S.; Isabel, deceased wife of J. F. McClung; Andrew C.; William; Ida M., deceased, and four that died in infancy. In early life Mr. Wick was a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of West Sunbury Presbyterian church, and died in that faith.

WILLIAM WICK, son of Jeremiah and Isabella Wick, was born in Armstrong county, October 10, 1809, and there grew to maturity. He was twenty years of age when the family came to Clay township, Butler county. He received a good education, and taught school in this county for several terms. At the age of twenty-four he married Sarah McCollough, a daughter of Capt. John McColl-

lough, an early settler of Fairview township, a sketch of whom appears in this work. She was born in Fairview township, August 24, 1813, and became the mother of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Amanda; Isabella; John T.; Jeremiah H.; William M.; Melinda; Eliza, deceased wife of Rev. Samuel Stauffer; James M., and Olive P. Mr. Wick settled in what is now Concord township, where he died on May 27, 1892. His widow resides with her children. He never took a very active interest in public matters, was a Republican in politics, and a charter member of the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM M. WICK was born in Concord township, Butler county, in 1846, son of William and Sarah Wick. He was reared upon his father's farm, and obtained a common school education in the district schools. He married Mattie A. McClung, December 18, 1867, and lived for a time at Buena Vista, where he followed the oil business. He settled upon his present farm in Oakland township, in 1878, and has since devoted his attention to farming. Mrs. Wick is a daughter of William McClung, who came to this township in 1835 and settled on the farm occupied by his daughter. Mr. McClung reared a family of nine children, five of whom are living, and three served in the Union army during the Rebellion. One of the number died in a rebel prison at Florence, while another was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. To Mr. Wick and wife have been born the following children: Harry W.; William P.; Ralph R.; Jessie Olive; Cyrus Clyde; Ora E.; Robert M.; Charles M.; Mildred E., and Mattie L. The family are connected with Zion Lutheran church, of Concord township. In politics, Mr. Wick is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director, supervisor, etc.

JAMES MARTIN came to Butler county when the lands were covered with the primitive forest and the roads were mere bridle paths between the different settlements. He settled on a farm in what is now Oakland township, built a cabin and began the work of making a home in the wilderness. He married Polly Moser, a daughter of John Moser. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution, came from Westmoreland to Butler county with his family in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, and finally settled in what is now Oakland township, where he died at the age of ninety-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born the following children: Mrs. Catherine Lowe; Mrs. Mary Ann Burnham; Mrs. Jane Moser; Mrs. Esther Burfitt; Mrs. Eliza Hoon; Mrs. Louisa Pillifer; Mrs. Grace Duncan; Martin; John; Thomas, and Abram, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Duncan and Abram. Mr. Martin died at the age of seventy-two years.

ABRAM MARTIN was born in Oakland township, on July 14, 1822, youngest child of James and Polly Martin, and has always resided in this county. He obtained his education in one of the pioneer schools, his only book being a United States spelling book. The school house was three miles away from his home, and school was kept only during the winter season. He remained with his parents until his maturity, with the exception of a short time spent at North Washington. He afterwards went to Reed's Landing, Wisconsin, where he worked as a stonemason. While there he entered a tract of land, and was compelled to go to the land office on horseback a distance of sixty miles through an unsettled

country, inhabited principally by Indians and wild animals. On reaching the land office he took his place in line, about seven o'clock in the evening, and stood in line until after four o'clock the next morning, before his turn came. He had only sufficient money to pay for his land, and made the round trip in two days and one night, a distance of 120 miles. On returning he sold his claim for sufficient to clear \$275, and with this amount and some more that he made while following his trade at Reed's Landing, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He afterwards worked for fifty cents per day, and finally earned from five to eighteen dollars per day. He is one of the most industrious men of the township, and has cleared nearly all his present farm of 106 acres, upon which he erected, in 1870, one of the largest and finest barns in the county. Mr. Martin married Rosa J. Campbell, a daughter of Archie Campbell, and has three children, viz.: Margaret, wife of Daniel Andres, of Greenville; Mrs. Zillah Altas, of Butler, and Linas, who married Mary Campbell, and lives on a part of the homestead. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch Republican, and one of the most industrious farmers in the township.

THOMAS BARTLEY, SR., one of the pioneers of Penn township, Butler county, was born in Derry county, Ireland, where he was reared and learned the weaver's trade. He also served six years in the British cavalry. In 1802 he married Margaret Logan, and in the fall of that year immigrated to Baltimore, whence they went to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Pittsburg. They lived in the latter city until 1808, in which year they took up their residence in Penn township, where Mr. Bartley purchased 150 acres of unimproved land. He was a man of great industry and energy, and soon built up a home for himself and family in the wilds of Butler county, owning before he died one of the best improved farms in the township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and resided upon the homestead in Penn township until his death, December 1, 1859, aged eighty-five years. His wife died December 6, 1857, at the age of eighty-four. They were pioneer members of the Associate Reformed church, and afterwards of the United Presbyterian church of Butler. In politics, he was a Democrat, and always took a deep interest in local matters. They were the parents of the following children: David, a ship carpenter, who died at the age of twenty-four; Robert, a hatter, who died in Baltimore, November 16, 1891; John L., who died in Oakland township; William L., who died in Butler, February 24, 1893; Thomas, a brick maker, who died in Allegheny, March 14, 1877; Annabell; Abner, who died in Penn township, July 2, 1893, and Joseph L., who died on the old homestead. April 28, 1891.

JOHN L. BARTLEY, son of Thomas and Margaret Bartley, was born in the City of Pittsburg, October 23, 1807, and came with his parents to Penn township, Butler county, the following year. Here he grew to manhood, receiving a limited education in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he started out in the world with thirty-seven and a half cents, and going to Pittsburg, found employment as a gardener for two years, near Manchester. He afterwards engaged in hauling coal from Coal Hill, also worked on the Pennsylvania canal for several years during its construction. On November 17, 1829, he purchased a farm in Oakland township, where he kept bachelor's hall until

his marriage. On November 17, 1835, he married Elizabeth McQuiston, a daughter of John McQuiston, one of the first settlers of Butler county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Isaiah Niblock, of Butler, and the young couple took up their residence in a log house, built for a tavern, which then stood upon the place, December 17, 1835. They lived in this structure until the erection of a brick residence in 1844. A part of the farm had been laid out in town lots about 1807-10, under the name of Somerset, and its original proprietor had hopes that the county seat would be removed to this point, which soon contained three houses, a blacksmith shop, etc. Mr. Bartley and wife were the parents of six children, only one of whom, J. Walter, survived infancy. They resided upon the homestead until June 17, 1874, when they removed to Butler, where Mrs. Bartley died, June 17, 1876. Her husband returned to the old homestead, where he died, January 20, 1892. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, formerly the Associate Reformed, in which he filled the office of ruling elder for more than half a century. He was one of the most prominent members of that denomination, and was honored and respected for his upright life and strict integrity. He was an ardent Democrat until the Fremont campaign, when he became a Republican, and remained so the balance of his life. He was a very successful farmer, and had one of the first and best grafted orchards in the county.

J. WALTER BARTLEY, only living child of John L. and Elizabeth Bartley, was born in the old log house in Oakland township, March 13, 1843, remained with his parents until August 29, 1864, and then enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. He served until July 4, 1865, on which date he was mustered out at Camp Reynolds. He returned home and has since been engaged in farming. On March 17, 1870, he married Nancy Sechler, of St. Paul's Orphan Home, of Butler. She is a native of Harmony, Butler county, and a daughter of Abraham Sechler, born in Montgomery county, in 1798, and died in May, 1872. Her father reared a large family at Harmony, and was well acquainted with Father Rapp, founder of the Harmony Society. Mrs. Bartley is the mother of eleven children, as follows: Edwin S., who died May 28, 1894; Winslow, who died September 23, 1878; John E., who died March 4, 1878; William Clyde; Florence Elizabeth; Howard; Edith; Findley; Etta; Oscar, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Bartley and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of Butler.

ANDREW MOORE was born in 1790, and came to Oakland township, Butler county, with his parents at an early day. They settled on the adjoining farm to that now occupied by his grandson, Andrew G. Moore, where he grew to manhood. He remained with his parents until his marriage with Ann Storey, a daughter of Alexander Storey, a pioneer of Fairview township. She was born in Ireland, and came to Butler county with her parents in girlhood. After marriage they settled in Fairview township, where both resided on the old homestead until their decease. Mr. Moore died in 1872, aged eighty-two years, and his wife some years before. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. Their names are as follows: James; John; Andrew; William; Nancy, and Elizabeth. William

is yet living on the old homestead in Fairview township. Mrs. Nancy Rankin lives in the same township, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kincaid, resides in Illinois.

JAMES MOORE was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1825, son of Andrew and Ann Moore. He was reared upon the home farm, assisted his parents during boyhood and attended school at one of the old fashioned log buildings of pioneer days. At the age of sixteen he commenced working on the canal, then in course of construction, and afterwards went to Allegheny county, where he was employed on a farm until his marriage to Sarah Montgomery, a native of the same county. They resided there until 1852, when he returned to Butler county, and settled in Fairview township. About the close of the war they removed to the farm in Oakland township, now owned by his sons. In 1877 he removed to Crawford county, and died there in 1881. His widow survived until 1888. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of fifteen children, four of whom are yet living, viz.: Andrew G., of Oakland township; Mrs. Margaret Wick, of Concord township; J. Emerson, of Oakland township, and David K., who resides in Crawford county.

ANDREW G. MOORE was born in Allegheny county, in 1845, son of James and Sarah Moore. He was the eldest in the family, and resided with his parents until manhood. At the age of twenty-three years he settled on a part of the old homestead, and is now the owner of 100 acres of well improved land. In 1870 he married Isabella Wick, a daughter of William Wick, of Concord township, to which union have been born five children, as follows: Samuel H.; Charles M.; Alvin C.; Ira C., and John E., deceased. Mr. Moore and wife are members of the Lutheran church, in which he holds the office of deacon. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and is one of the progressive farmers of his township.

J. EMERSON MOORE was born in Oakland township, Butler county, in 1866, son of James and Sarah Moore, and grandson of Andrew and Ann Moore. He resided with his parents until arriving at manhood, and obtained his education in the public schools. When he was eleven years old his parents removed to Crawford county, and upon the death of his father, four years later, the responsibilities of the farm largely rested upon his shoulders. At the age of twenty-two years he returned to Butler county, and settled on a portion of the original homestead, where he has since resided. In 1889 he married Altie C. Ellis, a daughter of Abner and Margaret Ellis, of Crawford county. She was born in that county, and is the sixth in a family of ten children. Three children are the fruits of this union: Ellis and Edward, both deceased, and Edna Esther. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically, Mr. Moore is a Republican, and was elected to the office of school director in 1893. He is the owner of 100 acres of well improved land, which is under good cultivation and contains first class buildings.

CAPT. JOHN G. BIPPUS was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 31, 1830. His parents, Matthias and Agatha (Herman) Bippus, were natives of Wurtemberg, and died in their native land in 1846 and 1870, respectively. His father was a lumber dealer, and also a contractor and builder, and had four children, viz.: Jacob; John G.; Barbara, and Anna Mary. In 1842 Jacob and John G. immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Hollidaysburg, Blair county,

where they followed contracting and building. In 1847 John G. removed to Potter county, and soon after established himself as a carpenter and builder near Ellipton. Later he purchased seventy five acres of land in what is now Oakland to which he soon added eighty-seven acres. Here he devoted his energies to agriculture, until November 20, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was commissioned first lieutenant, and served as such until his promotion to the captaincy of his company, December 24, 1862, which rank he held until mustered out on July 25, 1863. In September, 1864, he assisted in recruiting the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as a captain in that command until wounded in the assault on Fort Gregg, before Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865. After four months spent in a hospital, he returned to his command, and was detailed as assistant inspector general on the staff of General Briscoe, First Brigade, First Division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and held that position until the close of his services, June 28, 1865. Captain Bippus is a member of A. G. Reed Post, Number 105, G. A. R., and is popular among the veterans of Butler county. On July 1, 1851, he married Rachel Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers. She, too, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and at the age of seven years accompanied her parents to Pennsylvania and resided with them in this county until her marriage. There were eight children born to this union, viz.: Katie, who married Clarence Booth, and died on January 23, 1890, leaving a family of five children; John, a resident of Butler; Jacob, and Matthias, of Oakland township; Samuel, a physician of Butler; Christie C., a physician of Allegheny; Lyda, and Emma, both residing with their parents. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Captain Bippus is an unswerving Republican, and gives his earnest support to the principles and measures of his party.

ROBERT WILSON came from eastern Pennsylvania with his parents to Butler county in boyhood. They settled on a farm in Centre township. His father, James Wilson, died in middle age, leaving a family of three sons and several daughters, all of whom are dead. Robert was the eldest son. He married Barbara Cravner and settled on a farm in Clay township, where he died in 1870, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died the same year. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while she was a Lutheran. They reared a family of seven children, two of whom are living, George and James. The deceased are Nancy, who married Robert Barkley; Eliza Jane; Margaret, who married John McKissick; Ellen, and Jemima. Mr. Wilson was a veteran of the War of 1812.

GEORGE WILSON was born in Clay township, Butler county, in 1825, son of Robert and Barbara Wilson. He grew to manhood upon the old homestead, assisting his parents in the farm duties, and attended a subscription school during boyhood days. In the fall of 1847 he married Elizabeth Wonderly, a native of Oakland township. Her father, Christopher Wonderly, was a pioneer shoemaker of this vicinity, and died in 1889, aged ninety-two years. He reared a large family, five of whom are living, viz.: Joshua; William; Nancy; Jemima, and Elizabeth. In 1848 Mr. Wilson purchased a small tract of land from his father, to which he has added until he is now the owner of 115 acres, nearly all

under a good state of cultivation. He has reared four children, three of whom survive: John; Mary Elizabeth, and Etta J. Emma married Nelson Davis, and died in 1878, and her husband in 1879, leaving one son, Newton, who lives with his grandfather. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and was mustered out of service in July, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed farming, which he has since followed. In politics, he is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

PETER HECK, a native of Lorraine, France, there grew to manhood, and married. In 1833, with his wife and four children, he immigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of sixty-two days landed at Baltimore. They immediately came westward to Butler county, Pennsylvania, to which county his brother Daniel had preceded him, and settled near Prospect. Mr. Heck rented the Sullivan farm for a few years, and in 1841 purchased a farm of 150 acres in Oakland township, upon which his son Daniel now lives. It was then covered with the primitive forest, in the midst of which he erected a log cabin and began the work of making a home for himself and family. Here he continued to reside until his death, October 31, 1879, in his eighty-fourth year. He and wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which he held an official position. He was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and filled the office of school director, etc. He belonged to the militia of the county for many years, and took a leading interest in public affairs. Mr. Heck was the father of eight children, as follows: Henry, a resident of West Virginia; Caroline, wife of George Lohry, of Oakland township; Margaret, deceased wife of Henry Dierkin; Christina, wife of Adam Nohe, of West Virginia; Peter, deceased; Catherine, widow of Henry Grossheim; Daniel, and George, a resident of Freeport.

DANIEL HECK was born seven miles northwest of the borough of Butler, on the old Sullivan farm, in 1840, son of Peter and Mary Heck. He attained his majority upon the homestead in Oakland township, assisting his parents during boyhood to clear the farm and support the family. He has resided upon the old homestead up to the present, engaged in farming and producing. In 1863 he married Catherine Lightner, a native of Allegheny county. Her father, George Lightner, came to Butler county with his family in 1859, and settled in Oakland township. Mrs. Heck died in 1873, leaving a family of six children, as follows: George W.; Catherine E., who died on December 25, 1892; Emma C.; Rebecca J., wife of Grant Croft; Mary L., deceased, and Bertha, wife of J. H. Kepple. She was a member of North Butler Presbyterian church. Mr. Heck married for his second wife Louisa Kammerdiner, a daughter of J. P. Kammerdiner, a native of Lorraine, France, and a resident of Armstrong county, where he is yet living. She is the eldest in a family of twelve children, and was reared in Armstrong county. Mr. Heck and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is a staunch Republican, and has filled the office of school director for several years.

IGNATZ NEFF was born in the district of Unterfranken, village of Muenchberg, Bavaria, Germany, January 28, 1800, there grew to maturity and married Mary Ann Bauer, who was born in the same place on February 2, 1802. Mr.

Neff followed farming in his native land and carried on an earthenware business. In May, 1845, with his wife and seven children, he set sail from Antwerp, and after a voyage of fifty-two days arrived in the City of New York. From there they proceeded by water to Albany, thence to Syracuse and Buffalo, and to Erie, Pennsylvania. From the last mentioned point they came down the canal to Greenville, Mercer county, and thence by wagon to Butler county, arriving in what is now Oakland township, on All Saints Day, November 1, 1845, at the home of Wendell Scholl, who kept an inn at Oakland village. Soon after arrival, Mr. Neff purchased a tract of sixty-six acres of land from Mr. Scholl, which had a clearing of some fifteen acres, a log house, and a log barn. Here by hard toil and careful management he made sufficient to purchase another tract of seventy-five acres, in 1852, and in 1858 bought an additional tract of seventy-five acres, making in all 216 acres. He devoted his time and attention to improving these lands, on a portion of which he resided until his death, July 30, 1871. His wife survived him until 1885. The old homestead is still in possession of the family. Mr. Neff was the prime mover in the erection of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at North Oakland, and walked over the county to raise money for that purpose, accepting whatever he could get in money or produce. He was also a liberal contributor towards the building of the English Catholic church, at the same village. He was an active supporter of the Democratic party, and quite prominent in local affairs. Strictly honest and honorable in all his dealings, he was well liked by the people, and his death was regretted by the whole community. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in early youth. The names of the others are as follows: Josefa Theresa, wife of Basilius Berninger, of Centre township; Egid, of Oakland; Gabriel, who served in Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and died some years after the war; John, of Oakland; Pius, a resident of Illinois; Helena, wife of Lawrence Witt, of Oakland, and Charles, who died in Illinois, leaving a wife and three children.

EGID NEFF, eldest son of Ignatz and Mary Ann Neff, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 1, 1830, and was fifteen years of age when his parents settled in Oakland township. He received a fair education in his native land, and learned to read and write the English language after coming to Butler county. He assisted his parents in clearing and improving the farm until 1847, when he went to Brady's Bend to learn the saddler's trade. He remained there and at Pittsburg for seven years, and spent another year at his trade in Illinois. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he returned to Pittsburg and was employed by the government in the manufacture of cartridge boxes. Later he established a shop in Butler, carried on afterwards at Oil City for a short time, and then disposed of his business and returned to the old homestead, where he has since devoted his attention to farming, having now one of the best equipped farms in the township. There are five oil wells on his farm, four of which were producers, but only two are now working. Mr. Neff was married in November, 1859, to Josephine Maischein, a daughter of Michael A. and Regina (Link) Maischein, who came from Bavaria to this county some years before the Neff family. Eleven children have been born of this union, seven of whom survive, viz.:

Michael J.; Anthony C.; John; Emma; Magdalene; Wendelin and Francis. The deceased are Frankie, Ignatius, Patrick and Cecelia, all of whom died in early youth. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland, and Mr. Neff was one of the building committee in the erection of the English Catholic church at that place. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor, school director, overseer of the poor, etc. He has always taken a commendable interest in matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the community.

CHARLES OSWALD, a native of Bavaria, Germany, there grew to manhood and learned the dyer's trade. He married Genevieve Ott, and in 1840 immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in Centre township, Butler county, where he resided for about five years. He afterwards worked in the iron mills of Brady's Bend for some ten years, then returned to North Oakland and purchased the farm now occupied by his son Philip. His wife died here in 1866, and himself, in September, 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland and among the organizers of that congregation. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles, a resident of Minnesota; Mary, deceased wife of Michael Dessing; Philip, and Joseph, the latter residing in the west. Mr. Oswald settled in the woods in a small cabin built of round logs, in which he lived until he was able to erect a more commodious home. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, but enjoyed the best of health up to a few days of his death. He cast his first vote for General Taylor, but later became a Democrat, and afterwards supported that party.

PHILIP OSWALD came with his parents to Butler county, grew to manhood on the home farm, and assisted his father to clear off and improve the same. He attended the common schools during the winter months, and the balance of the time he devoted to the home duties. Throughout his boyhood days he wore the home-made clothing manufactured by his mother on the home loom, and endured the privations and hardships of that period. He afterwards went to Butler and learned the saddler's and harness-maker's trades, spent four years in that borough, and subsequently was connected with his brother-in-law, Michael Dessing, in the manufacture of soft drinks at Kittanning about two years. He then engaged in the dairy business in Pittsburg, for three years, was next in the dry goods business in the same city for about ten years, but his health failing he sold out and returned to Butler county, purchased the old homestead from the heirs, and has since made it his residence. In 1870 Mr. Oswald married Mary Meyer, a daughter of Philip J. Meyer, a dry goods merchant of Pittsburg. Ten children are the fruits of this union, named as follows: Minnie M., wife of Joseph Ball, of Donegal township; Charles Joseph, a resident of Illinois; Philip J., a member of the Capuchin order; Albert G.; Theodore W.; M. Clementina; Paul R. E.; Harry A.; Eugene I., and Clarence E. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland, and in politics, Mr. Oswald is a Democrat. He is the owner of sixty-three acres of well improved land, is an industrious farmer, and a worthy citizen.

JOHN BALL was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830, son of John and Mar-

garet (Ostheimer) Ball, of that Kingdom. His parents reared four children, viz.: Elizabeth, who died in Germany; George, who came to the United States in 1848, and is now living in Pittsburg; John, and Joseph, a resident of Butler. The mother died in 1848, and the father some years later. They were members of the Catholic church, and reared their children in that faith. At the age of eighteen the subject of this sketch immigrated to New York city, taking passage on the sailing vessel "Columbus." From New York he came to Pittsburg, where he found employment in a tannery for several years as an engineer. In 1862 he came to Oakland township, Butler county, and settled on the site of the brick church, where he purchased twenty-six acres of improved land. He lived there for a few years, then removed to Allegheny, and thence to this county. In 1865 he returned to Butler county a second time, and bought forty-two acres of land, on which he resided until 1870, when he sold out and bought the old Thorn place. Here he remained until 1872, when he purchased the old homestead, and the Hill place, holding the latter until 1879, but not living on it. He now owns sixty acres in Donegal township, and twenty-five acres in Oakland township, on which he has lived since 1872. He also owned two other farms comprising about ninety-four acres. Mr. Ball was married in 1863, to Susanna Graham, of Donegal township, where she was born and reared. Nine children have blessed this union, eight of whom survive, viz.: Joseph, a resident of Donegal township; George, a merchant of North Oakland; Margaret Susanna, a Franciscan Sister in a Pittsburg convent; Philip, who died in early youth; Mary Ann; Gertrude; Frances Eve; Anna Ursle, and John Anselm. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland, and in politics, Mr. Ball is a Democrat. In 1862 he joined the Home Guards, and assisted in the defense of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BENSON was born in Armstrong county in 1821. His father, Peter Benson, was a native of this State, and a farmer by occupation. He reared a large family, all of whom were members of the Catholic church, in which faith they were reared. John was the second child, and attained his majority on his father's farm in Armstrong county. He married Mary Ransel, a native of Butler county, born in 1817, and a daughter of Henry Ransel. Mr. Benson and family came to this county in 1852, and located in Donegal township, where he resided until his death in 1890. His widow still survives, and resides with her children. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, and are yet living, viz.: William F.; Joseph, a resident of Oakland township; James, who lives upon the old homestead in Donegal; Elizabeth, wife of Matthias Blatt, of Brady's Bend, and Tillie, wife of Arthur Slator, of Clarion county. Mr. Benson was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of North Oakland, and a liberal supporter of that congregation.

WILLIAM F. BENSON, eldest child of John and Mary Benson, was born in Armstrong county, in 1845, came with his parents to Donegal township, and there grew to manhood. He attended the common schools of his district, and at the age of eighteen started in life for himself in the oil regions, which business he has followed ever since. He settled upon his present farm in 1872, and has since been engaged in farming, although devoting the greater portion of his time

to the oil industry. He has charge of a number of wells located on and near his place. In 1870 he married Elvira O'Donnell, a daughter of John and Mary (Duffy) O'Donnell, natives of this county. She was born in Oakland township, in September, 1843, and became the mother of ten children, as follows: Augustine, who died May 14, 1891, in his nineteenth year; Alphonsus; Laura; Ida; William; Gertie; Mary; George; Jerome, and Anna, all of whom reside with their father. Mrs. Benson died September 16, 1891. She was a practical member of the Catholic church, a kind wife and a devoted mother. She reared her family in the same faith, and all are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at North Oakland. Mr. Benson is a staunch Democrat, and one of the enterprising citizens of his township.

STEPHEN LANE was born in France, there married Jane Rappin, and immigrated to the United States in 1832, landing at Baltimore after a voyage of forty-two days. They remained about six months east of the mountains, thence removed to Pittsburg, where Mr. Lane found employment in a candle factory. He afterwards removed to this county with his family, and settled in Summit township, on a farm which he rented from John Potts. In a few years he purchased the farm in Oakland township now owned by his son Joseph, where he resided until his death. The only improvements were a small clearing and a log cabin, in which the family lived for several years. Mr. Lane was a weaver, but devoted his attention after coming to this county to agriculture. Both he and wife were practical members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Democratic party. He died on June 5, 1869, aged seventy-three years, and his wife June 20, 1860, at the age of sixty-eight. They reared a family of three children, as follows: Joseph, known as "Big Joseph," born in France, who served in the Rebellion, and died at East Brady, Clarion county, in October, 1893, leaving a family of six children; Francis, who was killed in the battle of Second Bull Run, and Joseph, known as "Little Joseph."

JOSEPH LANE was born in Summit township, Butler County, in 1836, son of Stephen and Jane Lane. He was reared on the homestead in Oakland township until his majority, receiving a limited education in the district school. He worked for a time in a rolling mill at Brady's Bend, and while there was taken sick with typhoid fever. Returning home he engaged in carpentering and building, which he has followed more or less down to the present, in connection with farming. In 1857 he married Catherine Kirk, a daughter of John Kirk, one of the early German settlers of Oakland township. Six children were born to this union, three of whom are living, viz.: Joseph; Mrs. Catherine Leibler, and Mrs. Mary McCool. The deceased are: Anna; Barbara, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Lane died in 1866, and he married for his second wife, Margaret Witt, a daughter of John and Christina Witt, who has borne him five children, as follows: John; Francis; Mrs. Susie Stain; Peter, and Charles. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, Mr. Lane is a Democrat. He is the owner of a well improved farm of eighty-five acres, while his wife owns a fine farm in Clearfield township. He still uses a threshing machine built by himself twenty-three years ago, which is as good to-day as when it was constructed.

JOHN FELGES, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, grew to manhood in his native land, and followed the trade of a carpenter and builder. He there married Elizabeth Winder, and in 1861, with his wife and two children, August and Catherine, immigrated to the United States, arriving at Baltimore after a voyage of five weeks. They came westward to Pittsburg, and thence to Butler county, settling in Summit township on a farm of 119 acres of unimproved timber land. Mr. Felges built a small house of round logs, which he cut near the site of his cabin, in which the family lived for five years. They labored industriously on this place, clearing off the forest trees and tilling the land, for six years, being the term for which he had leased the property. He continued to reside in Summit township until 1884, in which year the family settled in Oakland township. Here Mr. Felges died on September 30, 1893, aged seventy-three years. His wife died in August, 1876, at the age of fifty-six. They were members of the German Lutheran church, in which he held official position while a resident of Summit township. In politics, he was a Democrat, and was highly respected by those who knew him best. Their daughter Catherine is the wife of George Eisler, of Summit township.

AUGUST FELGES was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1850, son of John and Elizabeth Felges. He was reared in Summit township, and received his early education in the schools of his native land. Though only eleven years old when his parents came to Butler county, he was compelled to remain at home and assist his father in clearing the farm, and attended school only a few months during the winter seasons. He remained with his parents until their decease, and inherited the old homestead in Oakland township. In 1877 he married Caroline Kehm, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America in childhood with her parents, Bernard and Christina Kehm. They settled in Summit township, Butler county, where they died, leaving two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary; John; Henry, and Caroline, all residents of Summit township. Mr. Felges and wife are the parents of five children, as follows: Paulus; George; Mary; Caroline, and Harry. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Felges is a Republican. He is the owner of 100 acres, with good buildings and in a high state of cultivation.

DANIEL ANDRE was born in Concord township, Butler county, October 21, 1820, and was the sixth in a family of ten children. He is a son of Michael Andre, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a grandson, of Nicholas Andre, a native of Zweibrucken, Germany. Michael Andre and one brother left their father in Northampton county, and came to Westmoreland county. The brother settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, and Michael settled in Centre township (now Concord), Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared himself a farm in the wilderness. He afterwards removed to Fairview township, where he took up another claim and resided down to his death, at an advanced age. Daniel grew to maturity in this county, learned the carpenter's trade, later went west on foot and horseback, and took up a claim near Warsaw, Indiana, but the country then being infected with malaria, he was obliged to sell his claim and return to Butler county. He followed his trade till 1864, when he purchased a farm in Fairview township, two miles northwest of Millerstown,

where he still resides. In vigorous manhood he was very strong and robust, and is now (August, 1894,) quite hale and hearty. He married Jane Davidson, a native of Venango county, born December 25, 1826, and they are the parents of five children, two of whom survive: Samuel M. and William J., the former of whom resides with his parents in Fairview township, and is widely known as a dealer in and breeder of fancy poultry.

WILLIAM J. ANDRE was born in Fairview township, Butler county, September 7, 1866, son of Daniel and Jane Andre. He was reared upon the home farm, and educated in the public schools, and sold books to attend the West Sunbury Academy. He took an active interest in the country literary societies and became quite a debater. In 1886 he went to Washington, Pennsylvania, to sell books, but after traveling two weeks and making the discovery that there was not enough money in his pocket to buy a postage stamp to mail a letter home, he went to work in an oil country boarding-house for his board, till he could find something better. In a few days he found employment with the Forest Oil Company, as gauger, at sixty dollars a month, and continued in their employ till the spring of 1888, when he went to New York to attend the American Institute of Phrenology, graduating therefrom the same fall. He then lectured for a short time on that science. In 1889 he came to St. Joe Station, Butler county, where he embarked in general merchandising with W. E. Blaney, whose interest he purchased three years later, and has since continued the business alone. In 1892 they started a store at Oil City, but dissolved partnership a few months later, Mr. Andre retaining the store at St. Joe Station. Soon after coming to this point he joined the K. O. T. M., in which he has taken an active interest. He has filled the office of deputy supreme commander, and organized many tents in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the tent at New Cumberland being the first one organized in the latter State. He was a delegate to the State conventions at Erie and Warren. Mr. Andre married Mary E. Cate, a daughter of H. S. Cate, of Greer, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1892. She was born at Neilltown, Forest county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1872. Mr. Andre was appointed postmaster at St. Joe Station, December 23, 1893, and elected justice of the peace February 20, 1894, which positions he still occupies.

CHARLES H. MONNIE was born about fifty miles north of Paris, France, where he followed farming, and stage-driving in early manhood. He there married, and in 1845, with his wife, Harriet, three sons and four daughters, crossed the Atlantic in the sailing vessel, "Lucy," and after a voyage of thirty-three days landed in New York city. They remained in New York a few days, then came westward to Pittsburg, by canal and railroad, lived in the latter city about two months, and then located on a rented farm in Deer Creek township, Allegheny county. Two years later Mr. Monnie purchased an improved farm of fifty acres in Middlesex township, Butler county, where they resided until about 1854. He then sold his property and purchased a farm two miles north of Butler, now owned by George Reiber. In 1859 he traded this for the George Reiber farm, two miles below Millerstown, in Donegal township, where he resided until his death, in April, 1861, aged sixty-three years. His widow married John Wolford, and died upon the homestead near Millerstown, in March, 1891, in her eighty-

fourth year. She was a member of the Lutheran church, of Millerstown. Mr. Monnie was the father of the following children: Charles H., a resident of Nebraska; Frederick H.; Caroline, who married James Hutchison, and died in April, 1891; Eliza, wife of Jacob Myers, of Oakland; Adeline, wife of William Wolford, of Donegal; Mrs. Mary Evans, of Washington county, and Alfred, who served in Company H, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1888, from the effect of disease contracted in the army, leaving a wife and four children.

FREDERICK H. MONNIE, second son of Charles H., and Harriet Monnie, was born in France, March 12, 1834. He was about eleven years old when the family came to Pennsylvania, and received what education he possesses in his native land, attending school in this country only about two weeks. His father was an invalid and unable to do hard labor; so Frederick and his elder brother, Charles, had to support the family and assist in paying for the homestead, working out by the day and month and turning over their earnings to their parents. At the age of twenty years he began mining coal on the home farm, north of Butler, which he followed for several years. He was married on November 8, 1857, to Matilda Hutchison, a daughter of John Hutchison, rented a house in Oakland township, and continued mining until July 29, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. He took part in the Seven Days Fight before Richmond, and Second Bull Run. He was then taken sick with fever and sent to the hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland, where he remained for three months. He rejoined his regiment in front of Washington, and served in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the right ankle by a minie-ball, on July 2, 1863, and lay in the hospital at York, Pennsylvania, about three months. In the spring of 1864 he was with his regiment at the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, and participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part until mustered out in front of Petersburg, Virginia, August 4, 1864. Mr. Monnie was a good soldier, and was always at his post when able to report for duty. Returning to his family in Oakland township, he resided there until 1883, when he located on his present farm of forty-five acres, lying in the Connoquenessing bottom near Oneida station. Mrs. Monnie died on May 16, 1890, aged sixty years. She was a member of the Baptist church. Nine children were born to them, all of whom are yet living, viz.: Albert W.; Hatty Eliza, wife of Samuel Sowash; William H.; John C.; Anna; Mary K.; Charles O.; I. Curtis, and Louis. Mr. Monnie married for his second wife Mrs. Belle McCurdy *nee* Pringle, a native of Mercer county, and a daughter of James Pringle, of Centre township, Butler county. He is a stanch Republican, takes an active part in political matters, and has held the office of tipstaff since 1885. For the past five years Mr. Monnie has been unable to perform hard manual labor, but looks after his farm, and attends to his official duties.

JOHN MONTGOMERY was a native of Ireland, a son of Charles and Sarah (Bailey) Montgomery, and immigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents. They settled in Centre county, but later removed to Armstrong county and located below Kittanning, upon a farm of about 200 acres. Charles Montgomery died there at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was an elder in the Presby-

terian church from early manhood. His widow died in Clarion county, at an advanced age. She too was a devoted member of the same church. To Charles and Sarah Montgomery were born the following children: Elizabeth; John; Mrs. Margaret Truby; Porter; Mrs. Maria McCutcheon; William; and Mrs. Adeline Bailey, all of whom are dead with the exception of Porter, who resides at Bradford. The subject of this sketch was reared in Armstrong county, and there married Mary Truby, a daughter of John Truby, at one time sheriff of that county, who built what is known as Truby's mill, above Brady's Bend, which he operated for a long period. Mrs. Montgomery was born on July 5, 1815, and was reared in Armstrong county. After their marriage they lived on the old homestead near Kittanning for some years, then removed to Manorville, next to Catfish, Clarion county, and finally to Van Buren, Armstrong county, where Mr. Montgomery died in 1855. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy; Jane; John T.; Richard B.; Mrs. Mary London; Amanda, deceased wife of Z. M. Miller; Charles H; Robert, and Simon, both deceased. The mother lives at Van Buren, Armstrong county.

JOHN T. MONTGOMERY was born near Manorville, Armstrong county, April 7, 1844, son of John and Mary Montgomery, and grew to manhood in Van Buren. At the age of twelve years he commenced boating on the Allegheny river, which he followed during the summer seasons until 1867, and was a pilot from the time he was eighteen years old, the last two years holding a commission as a pilot between Pittsburg and Oil City. In 1867 he gave up piloting, and in May of that year settled at Boydstown, Butler county, where he carried on merchandising for three years. He next went to Parker's Landing, and followed pumping oil. In 1872 he returned to Butler county, and teamed for some years at Greece City, during the oil excitement. In 1878 he purchased his present homestead of fifty-five acres, partly cleared, but without buildings, upon which he settled in 1880. He has since erected all of the buildings, cleared the land and made many other improvements. He devotes his time and attention to his farm and dealing in horses. Mr. Montgomery was married May 25, 1869, to Mary M. Neyman, a daughter of John H. Neyman. She was born in Jefferson county, came to Butler county at the age of two years, and was reared on the old homestead. She received her education in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute. Six children have been born to this union, viz.: John Ardell, deceased; Ada May; Amanda Belle; Bertha Maude; Alfred Alonzo, and Bessie Blanche. Mr. Montgomery is an ardent Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor, auditor and school director in Oakland township.

JAMES CAMPBELL, SR., of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers of Butler county. He was a son of John Campbell, who reared a family of eight sons and one daughter, namely: Robert; John; James; Andrew; William; Joseph; Thomas; Samuel, and Jane, who married James Cumberland. In 1796 his father and several of the sons visited Butler county and selected lands in what is now Concord, Fairview and Washington townships, upon which they settled the following year. James located in what is now Concord township, while his parents resided with their son Robert, where both spent the remaining years of their lives. James owned a farm of 150 acres

of land, where his grandson, George P. Campbell, now lives, upon which he died about 1832. He married Sarah Cumberland, and their children were as follows: Ann, who married James Glenn; Joseph; William; James; Thomas; Robert S.; Samuel; George, and Eli, all of whom are dead except Thomas and Robert S. Mr. Campbell and wife were members of Bear Creek Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

ROBERT S. CAMPBELL, son of James and Sarah Campbell, was born upon the homestead farm in Concord township, May 5, 1818. He was reared in his native township, and received his education in the pioneer log school house of his neighborhood. After reaching his maturity his father gave him sixty acres of the old homestead, which he cleared and improved. He has since added ninety acres to the original tract, and has devoted his attention to farming pursuits. Mr. Campbell has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy Storey, a daughter of William Storey, of Fairview township, to which union were born the following children: Mary, wife of Silas Campbell; Eli, of Nebraska; Sarah, wife of Platt Sutton; Eliza A., wife of Cyrus Campbell; Matthew, of Concord township; Martha E., wife of William Bartley; Robert; Harvey; Maggie, wife Webster Conway, and Isaiah. He married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah J. Riddle, a daughter of James Scott, of Fairview township. One son has been born of this union, John A. Mr. Campbell is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was originally a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party, he has voted that ticket. He is one of the representative farmers of his township, and a descendant of one of its oldest families.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, eldest son of William and Margaret Campbell, was born June 16, 1843, on the homestead, and was reared and educated in his native township. His father was the third son of James and Sarah Campbell, and was born on the homestead in Concord township, Butler county. After William grew to manhood he settled on fifty acres of the home farm, to which he added 100 acres more, and here he spent the remaining years of his life. He married Margaret Fowler, who survives him. Their children were as follows: James E.; John T., deceased; Simeon H., and Margaret A., wife of Wesley Fowler. The subject of this sketch enlisted in Company G, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which command he served about a year, and was then transferred to the One Hundred Fifty-fifth regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, participating in all of the battles and campaigns in which his regiments were engaged during his term of service. Before Petersburg he was severely wounded in the right leg, below the knee, by a gun shot, and was sent to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained until discharged, the war in the meantime having ended. He returned to his home in Butler county, but subsequently settled on a part of his father's farm, which he cleared and improved, erecting the buildings and other necessary improvements. Mr. Campbell married Lilah Donaldson, a daughter of Andrew Donaldson, and has three children, viz.: William T.; Eva L., and Henderson. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Campbell is a Republican, and is a member of Kuhn Post, Number 539, G. A. R. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his township.

HUGH CONWAY, with his wife and family, immigrated from Donegal county, Ireland, to the United States, in 1771. In the last decade of the Eighteenth century they settled in Concord township, Butler county, on a tract of 400 acres of wild land, situated on Bear Creek. Here they spent the remaining years of their lives, leaving to their children the fruits of their industry. Hugh Conway reared a family of three sons and two daughters, as follows: William; Hugh; John; Fannie, who married John Hoey, and Jane, who married John Shryock.

WILLIAM CONWAY, son of Hugh Conway, was born during the passage to America, came to Butler county with his parents, and grew to maturity in Concord township. He married Mary McLaughlin, and settled on a part of the land entered by his father. Eight children were born to this union, viz.: Jane, who married Samuel Glenn; Nancy, who married William McElvaine; Hugh; George C.; John; Margaret; Maria, and William, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned. The mother died on February 8, 1844, and the father, September 17, 1846, in his seventy-fifth year. They were members of Concord Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM CONWAY, JR., youngest and only living child of William and Mary Conway, was born in Concord township, Butler county, March 29, 1821. He was reared amidst pioneer surroundings, and attended one of the old fashioned log school houses, where he obtained the rudiments of an English education. In 1844 he married Euphemia Starr, a daughter of John and Sarah Starr. She was born in Concord township, December 11, 1823. They immediately took up their residence on a part of the homestead farm, but three years later embarked in merchandising at Buena Vista. In 1855 Mr. Conway located at Middletown, and engaged in mercantile pursuits as a member of the firm of A. D. Kuhn & Company. This partnership lasted for thirty-eight years, and was dissolved by the death of Mr. Kuhn in the spring of 1893. Mr. Conway was also engaged in farming, and is now the owner of a good farm. He is a staunch Republican, has held various township offices, and is at present township clerk.

ROBERT PATTON, with his wife Rebecca, came from Centre county, Pennsylvania, to Butler county, in 1798, and settled in what is now Concord township. He was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States with his parents when nine years of age. The Pattons were among the first settlers of this township, and reared a family of twelve children, only two of whom survive, viz.: Sarah Ann, who married J. R. Thompson, and resides in Sciota county, Ohio, and David, of Concord township. Robert Patton died upon his farm in August, 1842, aged seventy-two years. His wife died on December 12, 1864, aged eighty-four years.

DAVID PATTON, son of Robert and Rebecca Patton, was born in Concord township, Butler county, April 27, 1822, and grew to maturity upon the homestead farm. His advantages for obtaining an education were limited to a few months each year at a subscription school. Upon the death of his father he inherited the old homestead, where his entire life has been passed. Though formerly a Republican, he is now a Prohibitionist. He has held various township offices, and is a member of Concord Grange.

HENRY KUHN was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 30,

1805, and when about eight years old came with his parents to Butler county. The journey across the mountains was made in a wagon, and they camped at night at the most convenient point on the road. The family settled in Allegheny township, on a tract of wild land, and there these sturdy pioneers began to hew out a home in the wilderness, where the balance of their lives was passed. Henry was the youngest in a family of five children, and during his boyhood assisted his parents on the farm. After reaching manhood he often made trips across the mountains for salt, which was a scarce article in pioneer days. When about twenty-five years of age he married Margaret Hawks, of Westmoreland county, who came to Marion township, Butler county, with her parents. Mr. Kuhn resided on a part of the old homestead in Allegheny township, until 1851, when they removed to a farm in what is now Concord township, which property is now owned by his sons. Here the parents died, the father in 1872, and the mother in 1879. They reared a family of six children, as follows: Alexander D., born April 29, 1831, who was a merchant at Middletown for thirty-eight years, and died in April, 1893; Catherine, born September 14, 1832, married Campbell Hutchison, and died in December, 1891; John Coulter, born March 17, 1835, served in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and died in the hospital at Alexandria; Henry, born February 1, 1837; McAllister, March 30, 1839; Lucinda H., March 19, 1841, married W. J. Hutchison, and died in 1898.

McALLISTER KUHN, youngest son of Henry and Margaret Kuhn, was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, March 30, 1839, and was reared in that township and upon the homestead in Concord township. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, etc., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1867 he married Sarah Ann Campbell, a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary (Meals) Campbell, and took up his residence on his present farm. He is the owner of 200 acres of well improved land, and is one of the leading farmers of his township. Five children have been born to McAllister and Sarah Ann Kuhn, named as follows: Mary E., wife of W. E. Duffy; Maggie L., deceased; Detmer T.; Frank M., and Jessie L. The family are connected with Concord Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Kuhn is a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH EMERY, better known as "Trapper Joseph," was a native of New Jersey, of Dutch extraction. In 1807 he removed to what is now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his father, and settled close to the Butler county line. He was a fifer in a company from this part of the State in the War of 1812, and served at Erie with his command. The balance of his life was spent upon his farm on the Lawrence county line, where he was engaged in farming and trapping, being one of the well known hunters of pioneer days. He was married in New Jersey to a Miss Hull, and their children were as follows: Jacob; John; William; Joseph; Henry; Peter; Daniel; David; Maria, who married John Book; Mrs. Fannie Campbell, and Mrs. Catherine Pounds.

WILLIAM EMERY, son of Joseph Emery, was born in New Jersey in 1801, and was reared in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen he was

bound out to Colonel Covert, of Brady township, Butler county, with whom he learned the carpenter's and cabinet maker's trades, which business he afterwards followed at various places for a few years. He then settled on a farm on the line between Butler and Lawrence counties, where he owned 100 acres of land. In connection with farming, he also worked at his trade the greater part of his life. In 1838 he and his brother Joseph purchased 200 acres of land in Washington township, Butler county, upon which he resided until within a few years of his death, when he sold his farm and made his home with his grand-daughter, Mrs. Lizzie McCandless, of Clay township, Butler county, where he died, March 20, 1889. His wife, Elizabeth, died on December 20, 1874. She was a daughter of James McCune. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity, whose names are as follows: Hannah, who married Samuel Meals; Robert N.; Susannah, who married William Turner; Mary, who married John Hartzell, and after his death John McCandless; Joseph, and William S., both residents of California, and Nancy E., who married James Blain. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Emery was a Republican:

ROBERT N. EMERY, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Emery, was born October 14, 1827, near the line of Butler and Lawrence counties. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with teaching school. In 1862 he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, in Concord township, which he has since improved. In connection with his duties on the farm, he has taught school during the greater portion of his residence in this county. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Emery married Sarah J. Turner, a daughter of William Turner, of Parker township, to which union have been born the following children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Dr. Lysander Black, of Butler; Alwilda J., wife of James Pierce; William J.; Martha; John T.; Joseph McC., and Nelson R. Politically, Mr. Emery is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Concord Presbyterian church, and an elder in that organization. He is connected with Concord Grange, P. of H., and is one of the leading farmers of his township.

JOHN THOMPSON was born in Down county, Ireland, April 6, 1833, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bailey) Thompson. When fourteen years of age he came to the United States with his parents, and after some time spent at Kensington furnace, they settled in Washington township, Butler county, where both his father and mother died. John was reared upon the farm and received a common school education. In 1859 he married Nancy Stoops, of Washington township, and settled in that part of the county. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment in the siege and capture of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and participated in the grand review at Washington. He returned to his home and resided there until 1881, in which year he purchased and located on his present farm in Concord township. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of five children, as follows: James B., a physician at Prospect; Henry; William;

Della, and Elizabeth. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and he is a member of the G. A. R.

SAMUEL FINDLEY, SR., was one of the pioneers of Clay township, Butler county, where he settled in 1798. He built his cabin in the midst of an unbroken forest and spent the remaining years of his life in making a home for himself and family. He was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with his brother William, prior to the Revolution. His brother was a soldier in the Continental army, and after peace was established became one of the most distinguished legislators of the State. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and was elected to Congress in 1790, as a Jeffersonian Democrat, and served in that body for twenty years. He wrote a treatise on the funding of the public debt, also a history of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, in 1794, which he assisted in quelling, and other political pamphlets. He died in Westmorland county, in April, 1829. Samuel Findley, Sr., had three sons and three daughters who came with him to Butler county, and afterward became well known settlers. The sons were Samuel, Robert and David. The daughters were Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Mary Christy and Mrs. Martha Milford. Samuel became a prominent minister in the United Presbyterian church, his field of labor for many years being in eastern Ohio, where he died in the latter part of the sixties. Robert and David patented lands in Clay township, a portion of which yet remains in the Findley name. They spent their lives in Clay township, and both died in the year 1843. Samuel Findley, Sr., was commissioned by Governor McKean one of the associate judges of Butler county, July 4, 1803, and served on the bench until his death, in 1816. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county during pioneer days.

DAVID FINDLEY, son of Samuel Findley, Sr., was born in Westmoreland county, and came with his father to Butler county, in 1798. In 1812 he married Margaret Glenn, and reared a family of four children, viz.: Jane; Samuel; James, and Mary. Jane was married to Robert Hays, of Lancaster township, in 1851, and is yet living in Kansas. Samuel was married in 1852, to Sarah Hays and resides upon the homestead farm. His family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: William C.; Mary; Eveline, deceased; Chalmers; Clara; A. Lincoln, and Laura. James married Mary J. McCandless, in 1853, and resides in Kansas, and Mary died in 1855, unmarried.

JAMES MCJUNKIN was born in the north of Ireland, in 1768, immigrated to America after arriving at manhood, and in 1798 located upon a tract of 400 acres of land in what is now Clay township, Butler county, the larger part of which is still owned by his descendants. He slept the first night on a large, flat sandstone rock near where he had concluded to erect his cabin, which he built in the midst of the primitive forest. This building was used as a dwelling house down to 1830, when a large hewed-log house was erected, which subsequently gave place to a more substantial brick structure. Soon after coming to this county he married Asenath Turk, by whom he had three children, viz.: David; William, and Mary, all deceased. His wife lived but a few years, and he was again married, in 1818, to Nancy Turner, a daughter of James Turner, one

of the first settlers of Parker township. She was born in Ireland, and was only two years old when her parents immigrated to the United States. Eight children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary Ann, and James T., both deceased; Hannah, wife of Isaac Hall, of Cherry township; Samuel, deceased; John R.; Sarah J., deceased wife of William A. Christie, of Centre township; Martha, deceased, and Susannah, wife of James Rose, of Centre township. Mr. McJunkin died March 6, 1822. After the death of her husband the widow struggled bravely to rear her family and retain the land which he had entered, but through the sharp practice of land jobbers, she lost three-fourths of it. Her son, John R., finally succeeded in after years in obtaining possession of 350 acres of the original tract. Mrs. McJunkin died February 25, 1858. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination most of the McJunkin family adhere.

JOHN R. MCJUNKIN was born upon his present farm in Clay township, Butler county, April 27, 1825, and is the third son of James and Nancy (Turner) McJunkin. His father died when John R. was in his eighth year, and when he arrived at the age of sixteen he became the main support of his mother and took charge of the homestead farm. Through untiring industry he was enabled to repurchase the lands which his mother had lost through the chicanery of land jobbers, and he has resided on this farm up to the present. Mr. McJunkin was married May 7, 1856, to Mary Hays. She was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1827, and was the mother of five children, as follows: Agnes, wife of William Timblin, of Clarion county; Harriet L., wife of Robert C. Thompson; Elizabeth, a teacher in the Butler public schools; James Elmer, an oil operator of Butler, and John W., deceased. Mrs. McJunkin died December 29, 1863. On January 15, 1866, Mr. McJunkin married Amanda Clark, of Crawford county, to which union were born two children: Amanda Eva, and Imelda J., deceased. Mrs. McJunkin died February 24, 1885. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. McJunkin is a Prohibitionist. He has been justice of the peace four terms, school director several terms, and overseer of the poor for many years. His homestead contains 415 acres, is finely improved, and he devotes particular attention to the breeding of fine sheep, and other stock, and has been extensively engaged in oil producing. He is one of the most progressive farmers in Butler county, and gives liberally of his means towards every worthy object.

JOHN W. MCJUNKIN, youngest child of John R. and Mary (Hays) McJunkin, was born December 24, 1863, upon the McJunkin homestead in Clay township. He received his primary education in the public schools, and completed his studies at the West Sunbury Academy, then commenced teaching in the winter seasons and working on the farm in summer. He was united in marriage October 22, 1890, to Anna Stewart, a daughter of A. G. Stewart, of Whites-town. One son was born to this union, George Herbert, who died in infancy. Mr. McJunkin resided on a portion of the old homestead until his death, February 10, 1895. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically, a Republican.

JOHN MECHLING, SR., was a son of Jacob Mechling, a native of Germany.

who first settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, thence removed to Westmoreland county, where he died. John was born in Northampton county, September 30, 1768, grew to manhood there and in Westmoreland county, and came to Butler county with his brother Jacob in 1796. They entered a large tract of land in what is now Washington township, built their cabins in the midst of the forest and began the work of clearing a farm. Jacob afterwards removed to the borough of Butler, went into the hotel business, and became quite prominent in the early official life of the county. John Mechling remained on his farm in Washington township until his death in 1829. He married Margaret Saams, born June 6, 1768, who bore him the following children: Mary, born March 14, 1794; Catherine, February 6, 1796; William, March 5, 1798; Elizabeth, May 30, 1800; John, March 29, 1802; Margaret, March 18, 1804; Joseph, May 26, 1806; Sarah, February 21, 1809; Harriet, June 18, 1811, and Esther, August 7, 1814, all of whom are deceased. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith.

WILLIAM MECHLING, eldest son of John Mechling, was born in what is now Washington township, Butler county, March 5, 1798, grew up inured to the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and engaged in the usual avocations of a farmer's son. About the year 1824, he married Catherine Kuhn, of Venango township, to which union were born eight children, as follows: George W., a minister of the Presbyterian church; John; Henry K.; Joseph; Sophia; Isaac; William S., who died December 1, 1892, and Lycurgus, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Mechling lived in Concord township from his marriage until 1852, in which year he removed to Scioto county, Ohio, where he died, July 29, 1870. His wife died in this county in 1851, a year before he removed to Ohio. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and earnest supporters of that denomination. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, but took very little interest in public affairs.

JOHN MECHLING was born in Concord township, Butler county, April 22, 1827, and was reared upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the neighborhood subscription school. He learned the carpenter's trade, and located at West Sunbury in 1849. He worked at his trade in connection with wagon-making down to 1875, when he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still carries on. On December 23, 1852, he married Martha Dunlap, a daughter of Thomas Dunlap, of West Sunbury, and they are the parents of the following children: Albert; George W., and Emma S., both deceased; Chloe, wife of Howard C. Pryor; Minnie, wife of Samuel Hunt, and Florence. Mr. Mechling was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee, class leader and Sabbath school superintendent until 1892, when he joined the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he is an ardent Prohibitionist, has filled the offices of school director, overseer of the poor, etc., and is the present burgess of West Sunbury.

GLENN FAMILY.—In 1808 Joseph, John, James, William and Samuel Glenn, sons of James and Janet (Sterling) Glenn, natives of York county, Pennsylvania, who had removed to Westmoreland county, came from the latter county with their mother and three sisters, to Butler county, and located on lands in

Clay township previously purchased by their father, who died prior to effecting a settlement. Joseph married Annis McElvaine; John married Dorcas McElvaine; James married Anna Campbell; William married Rebecca Porter, and Samuel married Jane Conway. The sisters were Mrs. Margaret Findley, Mrs. Mary Cowden, and Mrs. Porter. Their mother was a shrewd business woman, and to her foresight was largely due the purchase of the Glenn lands in Clay township. All of the sons and daughters reared families, and many of their descendants are living in Butler county.

JOHN GLENN came from Westmoreland county with his mother and brothers, and settled on a part of the land previously purchased by his father. He was captain of a company in the War of 1812, and filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. He married Dorcas McElvaine, who bore him seven children, as follows: Samuel; Annis, wife of John Daubenspeck; Mary E.; John C.; Sarah M., wife of D. P. Kelly; Amy, wife of A. G. Campbell, and Robinson, who died in infancy. Mr. Glenn died in January, 1874, at the ripe age of eighty-two years. He was one of the well known men of pioneer days, and many of the present generation remember him.

SAMUEL GLENN was born in Clay township, upon his present farm, June 1, 1830, and is a son of John and Dorcas (McElvaine) Glenn, natives of Westmoreland county. He was the eldest in a family of seven children, and when eighteen years of age commenced teaching school. He taught until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Crampton Gap, and was discharged June 1, 1863. He returned home and taught school for six years, was elected county superintendent of schools in 1869, and filled that office three years. He then taught and farmed alternately, until 1883, when he gave up teaching and has since devoted his whole attention to his farm. Mr. Glenn was married March 13, 1872, to Maggie C., a daughter of John Christley, of Slippery Rock township, to whom have been born three children: Florence E., Edwin L., and Karl D. Mrs. Glenn died October 26, 1892, aged fifty-one years. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, Mr. Glenn is a Republican and is connected with Dickson Post, G. A. R., of West Sunbury.

JAMES C. GLENN is a son of James and Anna (Campbell) Glenn, and a grandson of James and Janet (Sterling) Glenn. His father inherited a part of the lands purchased by his grandfather in what is now Clay township, Butler county, and resided there until his death, in December, 1881, aged seventy-six years. His father reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was born upon the homestead farm, in Clay township, December 4, 1840, and was the fifth in the family. After arriving at the age of twenty-two years, his father gave him his present farm, and he has since devoted his attention to agriculture. Mr. Glenn was married October 9, 1862, to Mary E. Christie, daughter of James Christie, of Washington township. She died October 28, 1863, and he was again married, September 21, 1865, to Amanthus Campbell, a daughter of Robert Campbell, of Parker township. Eight children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Adice O.; Thomas M.; Zilla D.; Mary D.;

Robert R.; Harvey J.; Clare C., and one that died in infancy. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Glenn is a Republican.

JACOB BROWN, SR., was born in Germany in 1783, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents, who settled in Westmoreland county. About 1801 he located in Clay township, Butler county, on a tract of 400 acres, his home being where Mrs. James Cochran now lives. He walked from Logan's Ferry to his new settlement in Butler county, carrying his provisions on his back. In the spring of 1802 he married Mary Catharine Fleegee, being then in his nineteenth year, and the young couple took up their home in a small log cabin which he had erected on his land. Three sons and two daughters were the fruits of this union, viz.: John; Christian; Jacob; Catherine, widow of Jacob Fleegee, and Mary E., who married Henry Miller, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Fleegee. The mother died February 28, 1819. Mr. Brown married for his second wife Elizabeth Osenbaugh, who bore him three children, all of whom survive, as follows: Henry; Thomas, and Mary, who first married William Young, and second to Joseph Rinker. Mr. Brown's death occurred on July 3, 1837, and he and wife were buried close to his house; his son Jacob erected a monument to mark their last resting place. They were members of the Lutheran church, and died in that faith. At his death his tract of 400 acres was left to his children, and is still in possession of his descendants.

JOHN BROWN, son of Jacob and Mary Catherine Brown, was born in 1804, in Clay township, Butler county, and grew to manhood in this county. He married Margaret Miller, who became the mother of six children, viz.: Jacob, who died October 16, 1859; Isaiah, a resident of Centre township; John M., of Clay township; Alfred H., also a resident of Clay; Rosanna, wife of Jacob Brown, of Clay township, and Sarah, wife of Nelson Borland. The parents were Presbyterians, and spent their lives in Butler county. Margaret Brown died May 6, 1859, and John Brown, January 25, 1888.

JOHN M. BROWN, third son of John and Margaret Brown, was born February 23, 1837, in Clay township, Butler county, receiving his education in the public schools, and has followed farming since boyhood. Mr. Brown was married, January 19, 1862, to Margaret Miller, of Clay township. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is the owner of 150 acres of well improved land, upon which he has recently erected one of the most substantial homes in the township. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and is a well informed, progressive farmer.

CHRISTAIN BROWN was a son of Jacob Brown, and was born in Clay township, December 10, 1809. He was reared upon his father's farm, and followed that vocation all his life. On February 25, 1836, he married Nancy Gordon, to whom were born six children, viz.: Samuel, deceased; Maria J., wife of George Brown; Margaret, deceased; Mary M., wife of Matthew Brown; James M., of Clay township, and Henry J., of the same subdivision. Mr. Brown died June 30, 1854.

HENRY J. BROWN was born in Clay township, Butler county, son of Christian Brown. When eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's

trade, which he has followed more or less ever since. He owns and cultivates a farm of forty-seven acres, a portion of the old homestead. Mr. Brown was married October 14, 1875, to Christina Holstein, a daughter of Philip Holstein, which union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Etta, deceased; Charles A.; Minnie E.; Adelia, and an infant, deceased. The family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and has filled the offices of assessor, constable, collector and school director in his township.

JACOB BROWN, JR., third son of Jacob Brown, Sr., was born upon his father's homestead in Clay township, Butler county, April 27, 1814. He was reared a farmer, became an extensive breeder of stock, and owned five farms, which he left to his descendants. He received 175 acres of the original tract settled by his father. Mr. Brown filled many of the township offices, and was an ardent supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. In religious belief, he was a Lutheran, and was a member of the Dutch Holland church. At his death, all children and grand children were remembered in his will. He died May 4, 1891, his wife having died some years before. Mr. Brown was married in 1840, to Barbara Bright, to which union were born the following children: Ann Maria, deceased; Margaret, who married James Cochran; Amelia B., wife of Miller Hutchison, and Tillie, wife of Amos Young.

HENRY MILLER was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1805, and came to Butler county with his father at an early day, settling in Centre township. About 1833 he located in Clay township, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1830 he married Mary Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Jacob Brown, Sr. The following children were born to this union: Elizabeth, who married John M. Hutchison; Sarah C., who was twice married, first to R. J. Hutchison, and afterwards to Edward Walker; Elmira, who married John Hindman, and Mary A., deceased wife of Thomas Hutchison.

THOMAS T. CHRISTIE was a son of Marvin and Hannah (Tilly) Christie, who came from Westmoreland county early in the century and settled near Portersville, Butler county. In 1840 the family removed to Washington township, where Mr. Christie purchased 500 acres of land, and died upon his farm in that township November 18, 1856, aged eighty years. Thomas T. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and married Catherine P. Williams, a native of Venango county. They settled in Washington township, and spent the balance of their lives in this county.

OSCAR L. CHRISTIE, son of Thomas T. and Catherine Christie, was born upon his father's farm in Washington township, Butler county, July 15, 1851, and commenced his business life by working the homestead farm on shares, which he continued to do for several years. He was united in marriage December 28, 1881, to Almira Loudon, and settled on his present farm, which his wife inherited. One child has blessed this union, Samuel P. Mr. Christie and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES MCCLUNG, SR., was born March 15, 1781, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, there grew up and learned the manufacture of spinning

wheels, which he followed for many years. He came to Butler county in 1808, locating in Fairview township, where he continued to follow his trade. In 1854 Mr. McClung settled in Concord township, immediately west of Buena Vista, whence he removed to West Sunbury, and died in that borough, December 24, 1866. He married Jane Robinson, of Westmoreland county, who died in October, 1842. They were the parents of seven sons and five daughters. Their sons were as follows: William; Robert R.; John; Charles; David; Samuel, and James. Four of these are living, viz.: Samuel, a resident of Kansas; David, who resides in Iowa; James, a station agent at St. Louis, Missouri, and Charles, Jr. Mr. McClung was one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Clay township, and is kindly remembered by its older citizens.

CHARLES MCCLUNG was born upon his father's farm, near Buena Vista, Butler county, January 9, 1816, received a common school education, and followed farming until 1865. In that year he embarked in merchandising in West Sunbury, which he followed about ten years, and then purchased the present McClung farm, in Clay township, upon which he resided until 1889. He then removed to Fairview borough, where he has since resided, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. Mr. McClung married Rosetta McClintock, to which union were born nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Daubenspeck, of Washington township; Emeline, wife of Alonzo Timblin, of Fairview; James, of Butler; Angeline; Rosetta, wife of Milton Conway, of Greenville; Charles H.; Hattie, wife of Howard Hamilton, of Cleveland, Ohio; Villa, deceased, and Edward, a resident of Butler.

CHARLES H. MCCLUNG was born May 24, 1857, in Fairview township, Butler county, and was educated in the common schools and at West Sunbury Academy. Since reaching his majority he has lived on the old homestead. He was married May 18, 1881, to Hannah Guinn, a daughter of John Guinn, of Clay township. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Frank A.; Bessie A., and Ralph G. Mr. McClung is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

PATRICK MCANALLEN, a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1788, and some years afterwards purchased a tract of land in Butler county, where he reared a family of several children. Among them was James McAnallen, who followed farming all his life, and reared a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Patrick and his son James both died in this county, leaving numerous descendents.

JOSEPH MCANALLEN, son of James McAnallen, was born in Butler county, and was reared upon his father's farm. He is now engaged in farming in Centre township. He married Maria Young, and reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living, viz.: William A.; James; Elizabeth; Cecelia; Martin; Manthus; Belle; Charles; John, and Florence. Mr. McAnallen and family are members of the Catholic church, to which faith his father and grandfather also adhered.

WILLIAM A. MCANALLEN, eldest in the family of Joseph and Maria (Young) McAnallen, was born in Butler county, January 10, 1853, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. When twenty-one years of age he purchased

his present farm of forty-seven acres, in Clay township, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He married Hannah Gallagher, to whom was born one son, William L. The mother died, and he was again married May 15, 1878, to Viola Ralston, by whom he has five children, as follows: May; Bertram; Clara; Virgil, and Maude. Mr. McAnallen and family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he is an ardent Democrat.

PHILIP SANDERSON was born in Butler county, April 10, 1820, son of Henry and Catherine (Gire) Sanderson, and grandson of Henry Sanderson, a native of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day. His father settled in Parker township, Butler county, was a teacher and carpenter by occupation, married Catherine Gire, a native of Ireland, and reared a family of seven children, viz.: Jacob; Catherine; Esther; Betsey; Philip; Peggy, and Henry. Jacob, Philip and Catherine are living. Henry Sanderson died in 1887, at the remarkable age of over 100 years, being at that time the oldest person in Butler county. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the homestead in Parker township, and subsequently settled in Clay township. He married Kesiah Hockenberry, to which union were born the following children: James, a resident of Butler county; Henry L., who resides at Greece City; Caldwell, a resident of Mount Chestnut; Sherman, who lives in Butler; Archie, of Clay township; Margaret, wife of Milo Stoner; Emeline, wife of Erastus Rider; Ioma, wife of Aaron Rider; John; Josiah; Harvey, and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Amos D. Hoge. Mrs. Sanderson died on July 14, 1891. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, Mr. Sanderson is a Republican.

HENRY L. SANDERSON, son of Philip and Kesiah Sanderson, was born in Clay township, Butler county, January 16, 1842. He attended school for a few months during each year, held in a school house between one and two miles from his home, across Muddy creek bottom, being often compelled to wade through the water during the wet seasons. At the age of sixteen years he went to Butler, where he learned the carpenter's trade, afterwards following his trade at Parker during the oil excitement in that locality, saving sufficient money to purchase tools. He then returned home, was married and settled upon a part of the old homestead, erected a house, and resided there about eight years. He married Minerva McCall, a daughter of James and Rebecca McCall, a native of Butler county. Her father died while serving in the Rebellion, and her mother lives with Mrs. Graham, one of her daughters. Mrs. Sanderson is a descendant of Archibald McCall, one of the first settlers of Butler county. She is the mother of one child, Virdie. Their residence on the old homestead was burned to the ground, and they then purchased a farm of seventy-six acres in Concord township, cleared a portion of it and erected a home. This he sold with twenty acres of his farm, and then built his present residence. Oil was found on the place the same year he bought it, and there are now eight producing oil wells thereon and one gas well. Mr. Sanderson devotes his principal attention to his trade. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican, and is connected with Millerstown Lodge, K. of P.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a native of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania at an early date and settled in what is now Clay township, Butler county, where he was among the first settlers of that locality. He purchased the present Patterson homestead, and reared a family of three children, as follows: Susan; Nancy, and Robert.

ROBERT PATTERSON was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to America at the age of eleven years. He remained on his father's farm in Butler county until his death, May 17, 1850. He married Mary Pryor, and reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living: Eli; Susan, wife of William McKissick; Jennie, wife of Joseph Greer, and Abigail, wife of Charles Rhodes.

ELI PATTERSON, was born upon the Patterson homestead, in Clay township, February 14, 1833, received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen he inherited the farm, where he has resided for the past forty-four years. In 1860 he married Rebecca A. Bell, to whom was born one daughter, Laura Izella, March 10, 1866. She married Adam Logan, and died February 19, 1891. Mrs. Patterson departed this life January 10, 1892, and her husband was again married, June 29, 1893, to Jennie Emery. Mr. Patterson is an adherent of the Republican party.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, a native of Westmoreland county, came to Butler county at an early day and purchased a farm in Washington township, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He married Nancy Wilson, and reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living, as follows: John, of Beaver county; Silas, of Cherry township; Sally, wife of Peter Crowl, and Josiah.

JOSIAH CHRISTY was born in Washington township, Butler county, April 15, 1830, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He was married January 8, 1857, to Lavina Hilliard, and the following year he purchased 108 acres of the old homestead, upon which he settled. He sold this in 1871 and bought his present farm of ninety-seven acres, and later another of fifty-four acres. He devotes his whole attention to agriculture, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. To Josiah and Lavina Christy have been born fifteen children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Melinda, wife of William Barnes; Mary, wife of Jacob Oheiser; Sarah J., wife of Chris Wonderland; Amos; Nanny, wife of Joseph Smith; Charles; Ida, wife Curt Grossman; Thomas P.; Essie, and Elizabeth. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, Mr. Christy is a Republican. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served ten months, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

SAMUEL CHRISTY, a son of Dunbar and Mary (Findley) Christy, was born in Clay township, Butler county, in 1821, and grew to manhood in his native township. He married Elizabeth Pisor, to whom were born six children, viz.: Anna E.; Sarah J., wife of John Chambers; George C., a resident of Oil City; David D., a farmer of Cherry township; Jemima, and Samuel E. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and spent their lives in Butler county, dying upon the homestead in Cherry township.

SAMUEL E. CHRISTY was born in Cherry township, Butler county, March 9, 1862, and is the youngest in the family of Samuel and Elizabeth Christy. He

received a common school education and grew to maturity upon his father's farm. When twenty six years of age he purchased a farm of fifty-four acres in Clay township, upon which he has since resided. He was married November 17, 1887, to Myrtle Hockenberry, a daughter of George Hockenberry, and has two children: Edith, and Buna. Mr. Christy and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

ROBERT ALLEN was born in Clay township, Butler county, in 1809, and was a son of Stephen Allen, a native of Ireland, and one of the early settlers of Butler county. His father married Agnes Patterson, and they were the parents of twelve children. Robert was reared in this county, and followed farming down to his death, which occurred in 1888. He married Caroline Richardson, daughter of Gideon Richardson, and reared a family of five children, two of whom are living, viz.: John W., and Gideon R., both farmers of Clay township. The family resided in Clarion county for several years, but finally returned to Butler county, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives.

GIDEON R. ALLEN, son of Robert Allen, and grandson of Stephen Allen, the pioneer, was born in Clarion county, July 26, 1840, came to Butler county with his parents in 1852, and two years later located in Clay township. On November 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles of Stone River, Dug Gap, and Missionary Ridge, and was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. He was discharged in November, 1864, and returned to his home in Butler county. Mr. Allen purchased his present farm of 139 acres from the Stoughton heirs, in 1883. He was married February 11, 1892, to Leah Christley, and has one son, Gideon. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Allen has been township supervisor one term, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Clay township.

JAMES BARTLEY, a native of Ireland, was a son of William Bartley, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1803, and settled in Allegheny county. William was married in his native land to a Miss Williamson, and reared quite a large family. He followed the weaver's trade in Ireland, but on coming to this country he engaged in farming. In 1810 he purchased a tract of land in Butler county, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. James came with his parents to Butler county, and followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Margaret Bartley, to whom were born the following children: William; John A.; Thomas; James; Robert; Joseph; Campbell; David; Dixon; Williamson; Mary A., wife of Thomas Pierce, of Kansas, and Washington. Of these, John A.; Campbell; Dixon, and Mrs. Pierce, survive. The parents died in Butler county.

JOSEPH BARTLEY was born about 1813, in Butler county, learned the brick-maker's trade, but subsequently purchased a farm in Jefferson township, where he located. He afterwards sold this property, and bought a farm in Penn township, upon which he died in December, 1866. He married Margaret A. Kirkland, to whom were born the following children: Alfred C., deceased; Eliza J., wife of William B. Graham; Charles W., deceased; Naaman F.; William J., and

Harriet S., both deceased; Emma A., wife of F. P. Brackney; Mary A., deceased, and two that died in infancy.

NAAMAN F. BARTLEY, son of Joseph and Margaret A. Bartley, was born October 31, 1848, at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools and at Reedsburg Academy. On February 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out of the service September 21, of the same year. He returned to Butler county, where he taught school in the winter seasons and attended an academy during the summer. This course he pursued in 1865 and 1866. In the spring of 1867 he commenced farming on shares, and continued to teach in the winter for several years. He purchased his present homestead of seventy-five acres in Clay township, in the spring of 1872, upon which he has since resided. Although he never learned the carpenter's trade, he works at that business in connection with farming. Mr. Bartley was married March 5, 1868, to Emma Z., a daughter of William H. McCandless, of Franklin township. Four children are the fruits of this union, as follows: William M., a medical student; Viletta M., wife of Thomas O. Kelly, of Ohio; Oscar M., and Clifford F. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bartley is a Republican, has filled the offices of school director and supervisor in his township, and is a member of Dickson Post, G. A. R., of West Sunbury.

DAVID BARTLEY, seventh child of James Bartley, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. David learned the brick moulder's trade, which he followed for several years. He married Sarah Wasson, a daughter of Hugh Wasson, and purchased a tract of unimproved land in Clay township, from his father-in-law. His wife did not long survive, and he subsequently married Mary Phillips, to whom were born eight children, six of whom are living. The parents died upon the homestead in Clay township.

JOHN WALKER BARTLEY, son of David and Mary (Phillips) Bartley, was born in Clay township, Butler county, September 30, 1852, and is the third in a family of eight children. He was reared upon his father's farm and worked at farm labor until 1877, when he purchased his present homestead of fifty-nine acres. He was married November 22, 1876, to Emeline, a daughter of William Patterson. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Nancy M.; Mary E.; Lavina M.; Carrie E.; Frank P., and Roy P. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Bartley is a Republican, in politics.

ASAPH P. CRANMER, a native of New York, came to Butler county in 1818, being then eighteen years of age. In 1823 he purchased a 400-acre tract of land, and devoted the remainder of his life to clearing and improving his property. He married Ellen Findley, a native of Butler county, and died in 1869, leaving a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Cranmer's homestead was located in what is now Clay township, and he was a resident of this county for more than half a century.

ASAPH N. CRANMER, son of Asaph P. and Ellen (Findley) Cranmer, was born in Clay township, Butler county, November 19, 1838, and was the seventh in a family of nine children. He resided with his parents until he attained the age

of twenty-one years, when he commenced life for himself, farming and coal mining alternately. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, when his term of service expired. He has since devoted his attention to the stonemason's trade and farming. Mr. Cranmer was married January 22, 1864, to Miss Mollie Dawson, to which union were born nine children, as follows: Emma J., wife of Harry McCurdy; John E.; Elmer, born February 26, 1867; James A., May 5, 1870; Maggie, July 24, 1871, died December 2, 1873; Norman, January 2, 1873; Almeda M., May 22, 1876; Onie, 1879, died in 1881; Harrison in 1881, died the same year, and Willie, June 5, 1883. Mrs. Cranmer departed this life August 4, 1890, aged fifty years. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, Mr. Cranmer is a Republican.

THOMAS HINDMAN was a native of Washington township, Butler county, born in 1807, his parents being among the early settlers of that locality. He was reared in his native township, and followed distilling and farming. About 1833 he married Mary McClung, a daughter of Charles McClung, of Fairview township to which union were born eleven children, as follows: Margaret, deceased; Robert, deceased; Charles; Mary, who married Samuel Cook; Jane, deceased, who married Hugh Swords; Martha; Thomas; Charity, who became the wife of Chess Stoner; John; George, deceased, and James. Mrs. Hindman died upon the homestead in Washington township, April 1, 1882; her husband died February 27, 1894.

JOHN HINDMAN was born in Marion township, Butler county, October 22, 1850, was reared upon the homestead farm, and has followed the occupation of a driller and tool dresser for twenty years, in connection with agricultural pursuits. He was married April 3, 1884, to Elmira Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller of Clay township, and is the father of two children, both of whom are dead. He came to Clay township in 1885, and settled on the Henry Miller farm, where he has resided for the past nine years. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

JESSE BRACKNEY, son of Jesse Brackney, of Clay township, Butler county, was born on the old homestead in that township, January 10, 1815, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits, and died on January 26, 1889. In 1830 he married Eliza Miller, a daughter of Benjamin and Polly Miller, of Clay township. She died in 1877, the mother of nine children, named as follows: Abigail, wife of S. K. Eckelberger; Elizabeth, wife of Levi Walker; Lawson E.; Frank P.; Loyal M.; Annie, wife of Alfred Thompson; John W.; Walter G., and Charles. Mr. Brackney and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a stanch Democrat, and was tax collector, school director, and postmaster at different periods for many years.

CAPT. SAMUEL LOUDON was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and was a son of William Loudon, a native of Pennsylvania, of German origin. At his father's death he was adopted into the family of John Montgomery, who settled in Franklin township, Butler county, in 1818, purchasing a large tract of land. When Samuel was twenty-five years old he married Eliza Ann Brewster, a

native of Allegheny county, and rented a farm at White Oak Springs, which he cultivated for three years. In 1836 Mr. Montgomery gave him a farm in Clay township, and he at once located upon it. Here his wife died, October 8, 1862, and himself, May 18, 1880. Captain Loudon commanded Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and was discharged in October, 1863, because of disability. To Samuel and Eliza Ann Loudon were born the following children: Mary Jane; Rachel; Rebecca; John M.; Catherine; Matilda, and Almira, wife of O. L. Christie. Of these John M., Matilda, and Almira, are living.

JOHN MONTGOMERY LOUDON, was born in Clay township, Butler county, April 19, 1842, and was the only son of Samuel and Eliza A. Loudon. He was reared upon his father's farm, and remained with his father working the farm, as an equal partner, until the death of the latter, when he inherited a portion of the property upon which he now resides. He was married November 20, 1873, to Hannah M. Campbell, of Concord township, to whom have been born eight children, viz.: Sarah C.; Samuel; George C.; Lyda J.; Bertha M.; Edna F.; Rose C., and Myra G. Mr. Loudon and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON, youngest in the family of Robert W. and Frances Thompson, was born upon the homestead farm, in Brady township, July 20, 1857, was educated in the common schools, and at West Sunbury Academy and Grove City College. At the age of twenty-four he commenced farming a portion of the homestead, and also taught school for three winters. In 1887 he traded his farm in Brady township for 125 acres in Clay township, upon which he has since lived. Mr. Thompson was married March 31, 1881, to Harriet McJunkin, a daughter of John R. McJunkin, of Clay township. Eight children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Harold L.; Ralph M.; Elmer G.; Francis M.; Robert F.; George H.; Eva E., and Ruth. Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is an independent voter, and has filled the office of school director for one term.

JAMES W. GIBSON was born upon his present homestead in Clay township, Butler county, March 4, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary (Shannon) Gibson, natives of Pennsylvania, of English and Irish ancestry, respectively. William Gibson was the only son of James Gibson, (who was killed by the Indians near Cincinnati, Ohio), and came to Butler county in 1797. He was a tanner and farmer, which occupations he followed until his death. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then began working as a coffin finisher, which business he followed for six years. He removed to his present homestead at this time, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Gibson was married September 27, 1866, to Catherine A. Shannon, and has one son, John D., a resident of Pittsburg. Mrs. Gibson departed this life, December 21, 1889. He was again married May 12, 1891, to Maggie L. Miller, and one daughter has blessed this union, Mary P. In August, 1864, Mr. Gibson enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served in that battery until the close of the war. He is a Republican, in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS TEbay was the eldest son of William Tebay, a native of England, who came to Butler county in 1822, and purchased a tract of land in Muddy Creek township. He died at the residence of his son, William, in Mercer county, in 1886, aged seventy-five years. Thomas did not come to this country until 1840. He purchased the present Tebay farm in Clay township in 1848. He was married in England to Mary Gibson, and reared a family of four children, two of whom survive: William, and Jane, who married Mr. Wigton. Mr. Tebay died in 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

WILLIAM TEbay, eldest living child of Thomas and Mary (Gibson) Tebay, was born January 8, 1814, in England, attended the common schools of his native land, and came with his parents to the United States in 1840. He continued to work on the homestead farm until his father's death, then inherited one-half of the same, to which he has since added twenty-five acres, purchased from an adjoining farm. In 1858 he married Miss B. Ann Wilson, a daughter of Charles Wilson, and they are the parents of the following children: John W.; Mary A., wife John Wright; Martha E.; Tillie B., and Maggie J. Mr. Tebay and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

RUDOLPH BARTMASS was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1814, and was a son of Rudolph Bartmass, a native of Germany, and an early settler of Butler county. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and followed agriculture all his life. He married Jane McNair, and of a family of ten children born to this union, seven survive, as follows: Mary, wife of William Christley; Elvira, wife of Samuel Daniels; John, a resident of Illinois; Ellen, wife of William Martin; Anna, wife of William Miller; Ida, wife of John Coyle, and William R. Mr. Bartmass died upon his farm in Clay township, May 23, 1889.

WILLIAM R. BARTMASS was born on the homestead farm, in Clay township, Butler county, January 15, 1863, received a common school education, and when twenty-seven years old took charge of the homestead. On September 7, 1892, he married Leonora, a daughter of E. D. and Mary Eagal, of Centre township, and has one son, Ralph. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Bartmass is a Republican.

EBENEZER C. ADAMS was born in Clay township, Butler county, August 24, 1831, son of John and Annabel (Wasson) Adams, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. His father located in Butler county in 1800, and reared a family of twenty children, our subject being the eighteenth in order of birth. John Adams died in 1838, aged seventy-three years. Ebenezer C. learned the carpenter's trade in early manhood, and has followed it more or less all his life. He conducted a hotel at West Sunbury for a time, and in 1889 purchased his present farm of twenty acres, where he makes a specialty of growing small fruits. Mr. Adams was married October 15, 1856, to Ann Smith, who became the mother of five children, two of whom are living: John S., and Sarah N., wife of J. P. Campbell. Mrs. Adams died September 15, 1881, and he was again married June 29, 1882, to Margaret Ekin. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES WEBB was a son of John Webb, who came to this country about the year 1754, as an officer in the British army, bringing with him his wife and two children and settling at Philadelphia. John Webb was killed at Quebec in 1759, and after his death his wife went to friends in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where she was killed by the Indians, and her son James, then a boy of eleven years of age, was taken prisoner by the savages and lived with them until he was eighteen, when he succeeded in making his escape and returned to Franklin county. Here he married, and, during the Revolution, removed with his family, consisting of his wife, whose maiden name was Brown, and three sons, John, Edward and James Mitchell, to Allegheny county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. Edward Webb was born in Franklin county and grew to maturity in Allegheny county, married Ruhama Minson, and had a family of five children, as follows: John; Druscilla; Andrew; Newton, and Esther. He removed with his family to Butler county in 1836.

JOHN WEBB, son of Edward and Ruhama Webb, had arrived at manhood before his parents located in Butler county. He first owned a property near West Sunbury, which he traded for the present Webb farm. He married Prudence Snyder, to which union were born ten children, six of whom survive, as follows: Catherine, wife of George Morrow; William M.; John M., who served through the Rebellion in Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Martin L.; Mary J., wife of Uriah Ralston, and Edward C. Mr. Webb died in 1890, aged seventy-six years.

WILLIAM M. WEBB, eldest son of John and Prudence Webb, was born in Clay township, April 12, 1840. At the age of twenty-six years his father gave him seventy-five acres of land, and since that time he has followed the vocation of a farmer. He was married February 15, 1876, to Sarah E. Wick, a daughter of William S. Wick, and has a family of six children, viz.: Florence J.; Myra B.; John; Mary P.; Lulu M., and Ora C. Mr. Webb is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN YOUNG was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Peter Young, a native of Ireland. His father immigrated to Allegheny county in 1790, and later removed to Beaver county, where the balance of his life was spent. He married a Miss Algeo, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are dead. Their names are Nancy; Martha; Rebecca; John; William; Algeo, and Robert. John was the eldest son, and came to Clay township, Butler county, about 1830, where he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits down to his death. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Adams, a daughter of John Adams of this county, and reared a family of seven children, only two of whom are living: Nancy, and Robert H. The parents died in this county.

ROBERT H. YOUNG, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Young, received a good education and followed teaching for twenty years. He purchased his present homestead in 1866, adding ten acres to it in 1890. In 1859 he married Mary E. Stewart, a daughter of Thomas Stewart, of Concord township, to which union were born eight children, all of whom are living, viz.: Jennie, wife of I. N. Maxwell; James R.; William E.; John M.; Theodore; Melvin; Breaden, and Edwin J. Mrs. Young died in 1874, aged thirty-four years. He married

for his second wife Mrs. Amanda McFarland *nee* Bryson, a daughter of William C. and Sarah J. (White) Bryson, of Whitestown. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church. In 1864 he enlisted in the Sixth Heavy Artillery, leaving his wife and three children, the youngest six months old, without any support but the local bounty received from Forward township. He served until June, 1865, when the regiment was discharged. Mr. Young is a Republican, was elected superintendent of the public schools in 1872, filled that office three years, and has also been school director for one term, and township auditor since 1881. He makes a specialty of small fruit growing, and is one of the most intelligent and progressive citizens of the community.

RICHARD BAKER was born in Beaver township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and was the first white child born in that township. His father, Robert Baker, was a native of Ireland, and one of the pioneers of Beaver county. He married Miss Rachel Williams, and reared a family of six sons, as follows: Richard; William; Samuel; Enoch; John, and George. Robert Baker and wife spent the remaining years of their lives in Beaver county. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until he had saved sufficient money to purchase 150 acres of land in his native township, upon which he located and engaged in farming. He married Catherine Thompson, a daughter of James Thompson, to whom were born twenty children, four of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are as follows: James, who died at Andersonville, in the Rebellion; William, of Beaver county; Saphronia; Sidney, wife of William Beatty, of Beaver county; Lorenzo, who was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, from the effects of which he died; John, a resident of Iowa; Robert, who was also killed in the Rebellion; George K., of Clay township; Thompson, a resident of Nebraska; Sarah, wife of Benjamin James; Mary A., who married Fred Strahley; Nancy J., who married Talbert Swalters; Matilda, wife of Walter Craig; Rachel, wife of George Minner; Richard, of Nebraska, and Catherine, wife of Robert Mills. Mr. Baker died in December, 1882, aged eighty-three years.

GEORGE K. BAKER was born in Beaver county, December 7, 1837, grew to maturity in that county, and at the age of twenty-two years rented a farm in Centre township, Butler county, where he lived six years. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres in Clay township, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Baker was married September 20, 1860, to Martha F. Russell, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (McCandless) Russell, of Centre township. She was born July 9, 1834, and is the third in a family of five children. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Thompson M., born April 24, 1862; Elizabeth R., widow of W. L. Stoops, who has two children, Henry C., and Francis J.; Mary C., wife of O. D. Pisor, and William R., who is station agent at Harrisville. Mr. Baker enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 28, 1865, and was mustered out of the service July 20, of the same year. Politically, he is a Democrat, and the family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALFRED MILLER, son of Robert and Hannah (Varnum) Miller, natives of Butler county, of German origin, was born in this county, March 5, 1848. He

commenced working in boyhood for his uncle, Enoch Varnum, and worked on his farm for several years, and then went into the oil fields and continued in that business until February 18, 1864. On that date he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being discharged in June, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, also at Cedar Creek. On his return from the army he purchased his present farm, and is engaged in farming, fruit growing and trucking. Mr. Miller was married September 14, 1869, to Olive Sutton, a daughter of Jesse and Mary J. Sutton, to whom were born four children, as follows: Carrie J.; Chloe B.; Laura J., and Eve E. Mrs. Miller died April 22, 1893, aged thirty-eight years. The family are members of the Methodist church, and in politics, Mr. Miller is an independent voter.

JOHN DAY was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1824, and is a son of John and Sarah Day, natives of the same county. His father was a blacksmith, and reared a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Womer; John; Ann, wife of Robert Adams; Anthony; Sarah, wife of Levi Whitmore; Catherine, wife of Daniel Heckman; George, and Priscilla, wife of James Ogden. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county, and when eighteen years of age commenced life for himself as a wood-chopper in winter and a charcoal burner in the summer season. These occupations he followed for seven years, and then worked on a farm for three years. At this time he purchased a farm in Washington township, Butler county, upon which he lived until 1867, then sold it, and bought his present farm of 131 acres, in Clay township, which he has ever since made his home. Mr. Day was married February 18, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Arner, to which union were born sixteen children, eleven of whom are living, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of W. T. Reddick; Christina, wife of Philip B. Porter; Mary A., wife of Andrew McMurray; David, a resident of Harmony; J. C. F., a farmer of Clay township, born February 22, 1858, married Mary L. Whitmire, and has four children: Stella A., Samuel A., Bessie M., and Ila R.; Margaret R., wife of Levi Conn; Samuel A., a resident of West Virginia; Emma N., wife John Huggins; W. P. L., a teacher; Ida E., wife of James R. Pringle, and Peter R., who resides with his father. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Day is a Republican. He enlisted September 3, 1864, in Company K, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until mustered out of the service June 13, 1865.

MILLER HUTCHISON was born in Oakland township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1855, son of Robert and Sarah (Miller) Hutchison, natives of this county. Robert Hutchison was a farmer, and a son of Fergus Hutchison, one of the pioneers of Butler county. He died October 30, 1866. The subject of this sketch is the only one living of a family of six children. At the age of nineteen years he engaged as a farm hand, and continued the same for some two years. He was married November 22, 1876, to Amelia B., a daughter of Jacob Brown, and then located on his present farm, which Mr. Brown had given to his daughter. It consists of ninety-three acres in Clay township, and seventy-five in Centre township. Mr. Hutchison makes a specialty of stock growing,

and is quite a successful farmer. He is the father of five children, as follows: Jacob B.; Myrtle C.; Warren E.; Barbara, deceased, and Margaret L. Mr. Hutchison and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is an adherent of the Republican party.

SEBASTIAN MERSHIMER was born in Germany, in 1758, came to America in youth, and served in the Continental army throughout the Revolution. He afterwards located at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the wagon-maker's trade, and later removed his family to what is now Lawrence county, where he died in 1845, aged eighty-seven years. He married Catherine Wright-meyer, and reared a family of five children, viz.: Adam; Frances, who married John Smith; Peter; Henry, and Catherine, who married Charles Campbell.

ADAM MERSHIMER was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and removed with his parents to Lawrence county, where he engaged in farming. He married Catherine Stickle, and reared a family of eight children, as follows: Peter, of Lawrence county; Sebastian, of the same county; Elizabeth, wife of Amos Messimer; Susan, deceased wife of Thomas Hanna; Samuel S.; Catherine, wife of Stewart Boyd; Henry R., and Eve, deceased. Mr. Mershimer died March 15, 1865, aged seventy-four years.

SAMUEL S. MERSHIMER was born in Lawrence county, in 1829, son of Adam Mershimer, received a common school education, and commenced to learn the carpenter's trade when he was nineteen years of age, which business he followed in Lawrence county for twenty-five years. He then removed to Butler county and purchased his present homestead of seventy-five acres in Clay township, where he has since been engaged in farming, making a specialty of small fruits. Mr. Mershimer was married January 14, 1858, to Margaret Morrow, who is the mother of eight children, as follows: Clara A., deceased; James M.; George M.; Charles W.; William C.; Margaret A.; Eldora M., and Clarence D. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Mershimer is a stanch Democrat.

ZELMAN R. MERSHIMER was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1850, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Richey) Mershimer, of that county, and a grandson of Adam Mershimer. His father is a resident of Lawrence county, and reared a family of five children as follows: Alsetha, wife of Milton Frew; Zelman R.; Henry R.; George B., and Adam E. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was reared upon his father's farm. He afterwards worked for his father for five years, then settled upon a rented farm, which he carried on for two years. In 1881 he purchased his present homestead of 100 acres in Clay township, Butler county, located upon it and is now one of the successful farmers of the community. Mr. Mershimer was married in March, 1870, to Amanda M. Wright, a daughter of John C. Wright, of Beaver county. Eight children are the fruits of this union, five of whom are living: Lemira I.; Audley R.; Elizabeth M.; Peter V., and Leland H. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Mershimer is an ardent Democrat.

JOHN BOOZEL was born in Mercer county (now Lawrence), Pennsylvania, March 8, 1831, son of William and Betsey (Wimer) Boozel, natives of Pennsyl-

vania, and of German origin. William Boozel was a son of Thomas Boozel, and followed farming all his life. The subject of this sketch commenced business life at the age of twenty-one, as a farm hand, and worked on a farm until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged in April, 1863. He was united in marriage with Nancy McConnell, July 3, 1856, and out of a family of thirteen children born to this union, eleven are living, viz.: Austin W., who married Nettie Snyder; William R., who married Alice Low; Laura Ella, wife of Frank Gibson; S. Maggie, wife of Ford Christley; John H.; Bettie, wife of George Bonnie; Walter E.; Joseph W.; J. Homer; Elmer S., and Nelson B. In 1881 Mr. Boozel purchased his present homestead in Clay township, consisting of 127 acres, where he has since been engaged in farming. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE W. RENICK was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, February 22, 1860, son of William D. and Caroline (Snyder) Renick. William D. Renick is a blacksmith in Slippery Rock township. He reared a family of eight children, as follows: Jacob G.; Daniel A.; Louisa, deceased; George W.; Margaret A., wife of Melvin Hall; Adam H.; William F., and Charles E. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and resided at home until he was twenty-nine years of age. He was married April 4, 1889, to Myrtle Sager, and has two children: Nellie C., and Evalena May. Mrs. Renick is a daughter of Benjamin Sager, of Slippery Rock township, and a member of the Presbyterian church. After his marriage Mr. Renick located on a farm of 165 acres in Clay township, where he has since resided. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religion, is an adherent of the Lutheran church.

AMOS YOUNG is a native of Butler county, born May 25, 1855, and a son of William and Mary (Brown) Young, natives of Butler county. His father was a miller by occupation, and reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living. Amos was the third in the family. When he was a child his father died, and he was taken into the family of his grandfather, Simon Young, but the latter died soon afterwards, and our subject then went to live with an uncle, whose name was also Simon Young. Here he resided until the age of fifteen years, working on the farm and attending school at intervals. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the stonemason's trade, and remained at that business for four years, and then engaged as a farm hand to Jacob Brown, whose daughter he subsequently married. Mr. Brown died May 4, 1891, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Young was united in marriage to Tillie C., daughter of Jacob and Barbara Brown, November 3, 1891. He resides on a farm, formerly owned by his father-in-law, consisting of eighty-five acres, to which he has added forty-one acres. He also owns sixty-four acres in Centre township. Mr. Young is a general farmer, and devotes considerable attention to the breeding of Shorthorn Durham cattle. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

REV. WILLIAM P. BREADEN was born in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and was reared upon his father's farm. He received his

primary education in a pioneer subscription school, then entered Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and afterwards Allegheny Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach by Lake Presbytery of the Associate Reformed church, in 1838, and was ordained May 11, 1843, as pastor of the Portersville and Evansburg congregations, in Butler county. He was subsequently pastor of the Fairview and West Sunbury congregations, from 1849 to 1862, when the connection between the two churches was dissolved. Mr. Breaden continued in charge of the West Sunbury church until his death, May 13, 1880. He married Miss Charlotte Kline, a daughter of Charles Kline, of Mercer county, about 1842, which union was blessed with five children, as follows: Mary C., who married Rev. E. N. McElree, D. D., of Freeport; John C.; William J.; John H., and Tillie C., wife of Perry Conway, of West Sunbury. Mr. Breaden preached the gospel in Butler county for more than forty years, and was one of the most widely known ministers in western Pennsylvania.

REV. JOHN H. BREADEN, son of Rev. William P. Breaden, was born at West Sunbury, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1851. He received his primary education in the public schools, then took an academic course at West Sunbury Academy, and entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, in 1870, where he was graduated in 1874. He entered the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, in the autumn of the latter year, where he took a full theological course, was licensed to preach in April, 1877, and was ordained June 11, 1878. He received a call from Oakland congregation, located near Anderson, Hancock county, West Virginia, accepted it, and remained in charge of that church until he accepted a call from Mt. Pleasant church, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, with which he remained for seven years, and was next called to take charge of the congregation at West Sunbury, over which his father was pastor for thirty-five years. Since 1887 he has been pastor of the West Sunbury church, and under his careful and judicious ministry the congregation has prospered in every way. Mr. Breaden was married August 19, 1879, to Mary A. Crawford, a daughter of W. L. Crawford, of Hancock county, West Virginia, and has three children, viz.: William L. C.; Bessie H., and Charlotte K. Mr. Breaden is an ardent Prohibitionist, and gives his earnest support to all measures which he believes are for the moral and material benefit of the community.

HORACE DECKER, son of Isaac and Abigail (Arnold) Decker, was born in Orange county, New York, November 25, 1821, and followed the vocation of a farmer throughout his life. His parents were Presbyterians, and reared their son in that faith. In 1845 he married Margaret Smith, a daughter of Luke Smith, of Fox Hill, now Fairmount, Morris county, New Jersey, where his parents had purchased and settled on a farm, and the following year the young couple removed to Marksborough, Warren county, and in 1848 to Sussex county, the same state. With the exception of six years spent in Middlesex county, the remaining years of his life were spent in Sussex county, where he died on his farm at Freedom, February 18, 1878. His wife survived him until March 12, 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Isaac D.; Alva D.; Eliza A.; John S.; Abigail E., who married Samuel Wilson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Oscar, deceased, and Irving W.

REV. ISAAC DAVISON DECKER, eldest son of Horace and Margaret Decker, was born at Fairmount, Morris county, New Jersey, April 19, 1846. After receiving a good common school education, he attended Blair Presbyterial Academy, at Blairstown, New Jersey, from 1863 to 1865, after which he taught several terms in the public schools of Sussex and Warren counties. He matriculated at Princeton College, in 1868, where, in his junior year, he was made an editor of the college magazine, and as a senior elected class poet, also securing the English Literature prize at graduation, in 1872. He then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1875. In 1874, having in previous vacations taught in academies and high schools of Maryland and New Jersey, he began to preach as a licentiate at Rockland, Canada, and after graduating he assisted Dr. Phraner, as local missionary, at Sing Sing, New York. At that time a classmate, Rev. T. S. Negley, having begun the organization of a church at Fairview, Butler county, and finding it necessary to return to finish his education, requested Mr. Decker to take up his unfinished work. The latter was licensed by Newton Presbytery, October 6, 1875, and began the work at Fairview and Karns City one month later. He was ordained and installed at Fairview, November 1, 1876. Before the close of that year about seventy-five members had been gathered, and a neat church built at each of the two points. On the evening of January 28, 1877, occurred the memorable gas explosion in the home of Mr. Patton, with whom Mr. Decker was boarding. Mrs. Patton received injuries from which she died, while her husband and Mr. Decker were very seriously burned, but by careful nursing both recovered. In May, 1878, he was married to Miss Kate M., a daughter of Elias Goble, of Freedom, New Jersey. She at once entered upon the work with her husband, soon becoming greatly endeared to the people on the charge, and highly esteemed in church and missionary circles throughout the Presbytery. In November, 1878, in addition to Fairview and Karns City, Mr. Decker began to supply the organization at Petrolia, where a small church was erected a few years later. In May, 1883, he took in addition the supply of a church at Martinsburg, and thus had four congregations under his charge. He continued in the work there until October, 1888, when, having received a call from Harmony church, in Newton Presbytery, New Jersey, he left his congenial charge with deep and mutual regret, removed to that place, and took up the work there which he continued nearly five years. While in charge of Harmony church he met with a heavy affliction in the death of his wife, April 8, 1892. This, followed by his mother's death the following March, led him to consider an urgent call from the West Sunbury congregation, in his old Presbytery. He finally decided to return, and did so in July, 1893, taking in addition to this charge the supplying of the North Butler church, and the vice principalship of West Sunbury Academy. Mr. Decker is one of the most popular ministers in Butler county, and during his labors in this field he has shown commendable zeal in building up the church and spreading the gospel. During his ministry of thirteen years in the oil country it was his privilege to see two churches organized, three houses of worship built, and over four hundred persons received into membership.

ROBERT HOCKENBERRY was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, about 1795, received his education in a pioneer subscription school and was reared a farmer. In 1815 he married Mary Tipper, of Juniata county, to which union were born the following children: Margarét; Rebecca, who married George Ralston; John; William; Benjamin; Joseph; George, and Eliza, who married William Cranmer. The family came to Butler county and located in what was known as the Jack settlement, in Worth township, whence they removed to Cherry township, where Mr. Hockenberry died in 1848. His widow survived him until the winter of 1891-92, and died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

JOHN HOCKENBERRY was born in Worth township, Butler county, in 1827, and was the eldest son of Robert and Mary Hockenberry. He grew up upon his father's farm, and learned the wagon-maker's trade with Samuel Curran, of Centreville, and worked as a journeyman for five years, and then opened a shop for himself. In 1849 he married Mary J. Christley, a daughter of John Christley, of Slippery Rock township, and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Edwin Christley, and continued to carry on wagon-making at Centreville until 1867. In that year he purchased a farm in Cherry township, containing 180 acres, known as the Robert McCandless farm, upon which he died in June, 1871. His widow resides in Centreville. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Harvey D.; Bertram L., and Isadore L., who married Alfred Christy, of Centreville. Mr. Hockenberry was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and filled the office of steward in that denomination. Politically, he was a Democrat, and held the office of school director and other minor positions in his township at different periods.

HARVEY D. HOCKENBERRY, physician and surgeon, was born at Centreville, Butler county, October 17, 1850. He received his primary education in the public schools, and afterwards took an academic course at the West Sunbury Academy. He commenced teaching at the age of sixteen years, and taught in the public schools for ten years. In the meantime he decided to enter the medical profession, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, and afterwards took a post graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In the spring of 1879 he located in practice at West Sunbury, and for the past fifteen years he has continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Hockenberry was married in April, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, of Cherry township, to which union have been born the following children: John B., and James A., both deceased; Ella S.; Carl M., deceased; Zoe D.; June A., deceased; Bernice; M. S. Quay, deceased, and Hazel. Dr. Hockenberry was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a class leader, trustee and Sabbath school superintendent down to 1890, when the celebrated Pollard dissension took place in the church, and he with the majority of the congregation withdrew. He has since been an attendant of the Presbyterian church, of West Sunbury. Dr. Hockenberry is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893, and is also a member of the State Medical Society. Since locating at West Sunbury he has built up an extensive practice, and is one of

the well known physicians of the county. He has always been a staunch Republican, has represented his section as a delegate to the county conventions, and has taken a prominent part in political affairs.

SAMUEL DUFFORD was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1812, was reared in his native county, and there learned the gunsmith's trade. When twenty years of age he came to Butler county, and located in what is now Connoquenessing township where he worked at his trade for many years. In July, 1835, he married Margaret Wagner, a daughter of Michael Wagner, and they became the parents of the following children: Frederick; William; Susan, who married William Dufford; Anna M., who was twice married, first to Louis Heist, and afterwards to George Frederick; George Lewis; Emeline; deceased, and Maria, who married Abraham Flowers. Mr. Dufford and wife were members of the Reformed church, in which he held the office of elder. Politically, he was a Democrat, and as school director took a deep interest in the progress of education. He died on May 19, 1881; his widow died September 6, 1892.

GEORGE LEWIS DUFFORD was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, January 18, 1845, and is the youngest son of Samuel and Margaret Dufford. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Butler, where he carried on business for five years, then removed to West Sunbury, afterwards purchased a property in that borough, and is now engaged in the blacksmithing business. In 1869 he married Susan Henshaw, a daughter of Eli Henshaw, of Connoquenessing township, and has two children: Albert, and Carrie E. Mr. Dufford is a member of the Reformed church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He is now a member of the borough council of West Sunbury.

JOHN PRYOR was born in eastern Pennsylvanian, January 2, 1797, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1803. They settled in Clay township, where the balance of their lives was spent. John was reared in this township, and attended a pioneer subscription school, where he obtained a meager education. About 1817 he married Eleanor Means, of Muddy Creek township, and they became the parents of eight children: Eleanor, who married John Bell; John, and Thomas, both deceased; Margaret, who married John G. Christie; James; William, who died in Libby prison during the Rebellion; Samuel, deceased, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Pryor and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which denomination he held the office of trustee. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and filled nearly all of the township offices at different periods. His wife died in 1873; he survived her until December 7, 1887.

JAMES PRYOR, only living son of John and Eleanor (Means) Pryor, was born in what is now Clay township, Butler county, April 19, 1828. He received a common school education, and followed farming down to 1876, when he embarked in merchandising at St. Joe, but removed to West Sunbury the following year. He carried on a general store in that borough until 1886, then sold out and established a hardware store, which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Pryor was married July 14, 1853, to Martha J. Christie, a daughter of John Christie, of Concord township, and has two children: Mylard B., and Howard C.

He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of West Sunbury, has filled all of the offices in that body, and is now an elder. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, has been justice of the peace for nine years, and has held all the other township offices excepting supervisor. He has been one of the active and enterprising citizens of the community for many years.

GEORGE WOLFORD was born in Cherry township, Butler county, November 2, 1852, son of Jacob and Lavina Wolford, and is a miller and farmer by occupation. On November 8, 1873, he married Etta Stewart, a daughter of David Stewart, of Cherry township. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Homer; Nannie; Bessie, deceased, and Charles B. In 1887 Mr. Wolford bought an interest in the Campbell Brothers flouring mill, at West Sunbury, and the firm then became Campbell & Wolford, which was changed in 1889 to J. C. Breaden & Company, but is at present known as the West Sunbury Milling Company, of which Mr. Wolford has charge. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is an earnest contributor to that organization. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been a delegate to county conventions at different times.

JAMES TURNER was born in Ireland about 1771, immigrated to America about 1792, and a few years later he came to Butler county and purchased 200 acres of land on Bear creek, in what is now Parker township. He married a Miss Woods, of Butler county, who became the mother of four children, as follows: Samuel; Rebecca, who married John Smith; Mrs. William Mapin, and William. Mr. Turner died upon his farm in 1856; his wife had died several years previous. They were members of the Seceder church, and in politics, he was a Whig. Mr. Turner was one of the first settlers of Parker township, and many of his descendants are residents of Butler county.

WILLIAM R. TURNER, youngest child of James Turner, was born in Parker township, Butler county, in 1810, attended a subscription school during the winter season, and was reared surrounded by the usual scenes of pioneer life. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Campbell, a daughter of Andrew Campbell, of Fairview township. They were the parents of the following children: Andrew L.; James W.; Isabella, who married James Kelly; John C.; Samuel C.; Nancy J., who married William Kelly; William P.; George B.; Hamilton R., and Rebecca, who married Abraham Millinger. Mr. Turner was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Whig. He died in 1854; his widow resides in this county.

GEORGE B. TURNER, son of William R. and Elizabeth Turner, was born in Parker township, Butler county, April 23, 1846. He grew to manhood in his native township, and was married in April, 1863, to Sarah W. Gibson, a daughter of Harvey Gibson, of Parker township, to which union have been born four children, as follows: William H.; John F.; Clarence B., and Clara E. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Turner fills the office of trustee. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held every office in his township from justice of the peace to auditor. In April, 1873, he purchased the Richard Allen farm, in Concord township, consisting of 115 acres, upon which he resided until June, 1893. At that time he removed to West Sunbury, pur-

chased the George Mechling property, and is now carrying on a meat market in that borough. He is still the owner of his farm in Concord township, and is one of the prosperous business men of the community.

JOHN F. TURNER, second son of George B. and Sarah W. Turner, was born in October, 1867, received a common school education, and then attended West Sunbury Academy. He taught school for six years, and attended lectures at Baltimore Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1893. He was then appointed by the government hospital physician and stationed in Nevada, where he now is located. He married Emma, a daughter of Edward Graham, of West Sunbury, September 21, 1893. She died in Nevada, March 17, 1894, and her body was brought home by her husband,—the journey consuming nine days,—and was interred in the West Sunbury Presbyterian cemetery.

DAVID MCJUNKIN was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1778, and was a son of William McJunkin, a native of the same place. Towards the close of the Revolution his father emigrated to the United States, and settled in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. His family consisted of three sons and six daughters. The sons were William, James, and David. James removed to Ohio in 1849, and there died. In 1796 David and William came to Butler county, and each took up 400 acres of land in what is now Centre township, but William afterward returned to Allegheny county, leaving his brother as the only representative of the family in Butler county. David resided upon that land until 1830, when he purchased the property of Dr. John Thompson, in Slippery Rock township, consisting of a saw and grist mill, and an iron furnace and forge, a foundry and carding mill, and 1,300 acres of land. He operated this property up to his death, in April, 1844. Mr. McJunkin was a soldier in the War of 1812, and is one of the well remembered pioneers of the county. Prior to purchasing the Thompson property he built an extensive tannery in Centre township, which ultimately became the property of his son William. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Aaron Moore, of which union were born the following children: William, born in 1800, died in infancy; Susannah, born December 4, 1802, deceased wife of David McCandless; William, born February 26, 1805, who died upon the homestead in Centre township; Alexander M., born in March, 1807, a Presbyterian minister, who died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1852; Josiah, born February 25, 1811, a miller in Mercer county; Sarah A., born in 1814, married Rev. William McMichael, of Clarion county; Isaiah, born July 16, 1816, a physician, who died in Chicago in 1865; Ebenezer, one of the oldest attorneys of the Butler bar; Mary E., born March 14, 1824, married Dr. O. D. Palmer, who died in New Brighton, Beaver county. The widow of David McJunkin survived until October, 1845.

WILLIAM MCJUNKIN, second son of David and Elizabeth (Moore) McJunkin, was born February 26, 1805, in Centre township, Butler county. He obtained a meager education in the pioneer log school of his neighborhood, and after attaining his majority he succeeded to his father's tannery business and farm, which he conducted until his death, April 4, 1850. He was a prominent man of his time, and was commissioned as colonel in the State Militia. He was an active member of the Butler Presbyterian church, and was an elder in that body for many

years. Mr. McJunkin married Priscilla, a daughter of Andrew Christie, of Concord township, and their children were as follows: Elvina, who married E. L. Varnum; Naomi, who married Washington Bovard; Angeline, deceased wife of John Mitchell; Abigail, who married John C. Moore, and died in 1860; Eveline, wife of Rev. Samuel Kerr, of Harrisville; J. David, attorney at law, Butler; Curtis A., deceased; Sylvester, and Imelda, both of whom are dead.

JOHN ELLIOTT was born in the Territory of Indiana, in November, 1793, and was brought by his parents to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. They settled in Centre township, where John grew to maturity, inured to the hardships and trials of pioneer life. He afterwards purchased a homestead of 150 acres, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1877. When his parents located in Centre township there were no houses on the site of Butler, and only a few pioneer families within the present limits of the county. He married Margaret Scott, a daughter of William Scott, of Westmoreland county, who became the mother of the following children: William, deceased; Prudence, who married Lemuel Davis; Scott M., deceased; James; Mary, who married James Badger; John, deceased; Huston, deceased; Hezekiah, deceased; Isaiah N.; Nancy M.; Harvey, and George, deceased. Mr. Elliott was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOHN A. ELLIOTT, was born in Centre township, Butler county, March 25, 1859, and is a grandson of John Elliott. He received a common school education; has filled the office of school director, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth of the public school system. Politically, he is a Democrat, has filled several township offices, and was elected a county auditor in 1898. Mr. Elliott married Belle Michael, a daughter of William Michael, of Butler township. Nine children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Bertha H.; Amos M.; Florence B.; John P.; Blanche; Ford; Roy W., deceased; Homer, and Elgie.

CHRISTIAN FLEEGER was a native of Hesse, Germany, and came with a Hessian cavalry regiment to Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war, deserted at that city and found his way to the American army. He was a shoemaker by trade, and at the close of the war located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, there married a Miss Byerly, and subsequently removed to Westmoreland county, whence he came to what is now Centre township, Butler county, in 1797, where he resided until his death, about 1836. His children were as follows: John; Jacob; Benjamin; Christian; Peter; Catherine, who married Jacob Brown; Mary, who married Rudolph Bortmass, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Slator.

JACOB FLEEGER, second son of Christian Fleeger, was born in Lancaster county, January 17, 1785, and came to Centre township, Butler county, with his father in 1797. He married Catherine Whitmire, a native of Berks county, about 1807. He died July 5, 1851; his wife died January 10, 1863. They were the parents of seventeen children: John; Peter; Christian; Jacob; David; Solomon; Elizabeth; Daniel; Henry; Francis; Mary, wife of Daniel Heck; Abraham; Amy; Margaret; Andrew B.; Catherine and Rosanna, who married Robert Donaldson. Mr. Fleeger cleared up a farm in Centre township, upon which

he resided until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics, a Democrat.

PETER FLEEGER, second son of Jacob and Catherine Fleegeer, was born on the homestead in Centre township, March 10, 1810, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. He afterwards settled upon a farm in Concord township, which he cleared and improved, and where he spent the balance of his life. He married Mary, a daughter of Jacob Rider, and their family consisted of twelve children: Sarah, who died in infancy; Samuel, deceased; William B. of Concord township; George W., of Butler; Margaret, deceased wife of Sylvanus Aggas; Catherine, wife of John T. Wick; Mary M.; John N., of Forward township; Isaiah D., of Concord township; Sarah Belle, wife of W. H. Wick; Annie, wife of M. J. Neyman, of Oakland township, and Peter A., of Concord township. Mrs. Fleegeer died March 11, 1876; her husband survived until August 29, 1889.

JOSEPH GALBRAITH, a descendant of the old and prominent family of that name in Butler county, was born in Centre township, Butler county, August 23, 1817, being the eldest of eight children. He was the only son of Alexander White and Rachel (McCartney) Galbraith, and grandson of John and Annie (White) Galbraith, who came to Butler county, from Huntingdon county, in 1797. His father, Alexander White Galbraith, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1786, and died in Ohio, May 2, 1855. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Joseph also took a warm interest in military matters, was for years a member of the Butler militia company, and was severely wounded while out with his company, by the accidental discharge of a musket. Joseph Galbraith was reared upon the homestead farm and received his education in the district school and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler. He was a great student, made the best use of his opportunities, excelled in mathematics and became well grounded in sacred and general literature. His reputation as a mathematician was such that students, as well as instructors, came from considerable distances to avail themselves of his assistance, which he always cheerfully extended. He was a constant and attentive reader of the bible, and became noted for his knowledge of that sacred book and his ability to quote it readily and accurately. He was a very industrious and intelligent farmer, and, while making that his main pursuit, he developed superior mechanical ability, and was an expert in the use of tools. Mr. Galbraith was married November 11, 1841, to Jane Earley, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and the following children were born to this union: Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late John Flinn of Pittsburg; Amy Rachel, who died in childhood; Matilda M., wife of William Fowler, of Pittsburg; John J., a resident of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Mary J., wife of Richard S. Stephens, of Pittsburg; Elvira and Nancy, twins, the first named being the wife of David Myers, of Pittsburg, and the latter the wife of Senator William Flinn, one of Pittsburg's most prominent citizens, and William Alexander, of St. Louis, Missouri. The family removed from Butler county to Pittsburg in 1860. Several years later, his wife having in the meantime died, Joseph Galbraith returned to Butler county, and spent most of his remaining years at West Sunbury. He died July 2, 1882, while on a visit at the home of his daughter in St. Louis.

Mr. Galbraith's intelligence and amiable character secured him the warm friendship of professional and other men of culture. He was a life-long member of the United Presbyterian church, and continued deeply interested in the affairs of that denomination until his death.

McCANDLESS FAMILY—The progenitor of the McCandless family in Butler county, was John McCandless, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America at an early date, and settled in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was spent. Four of his sons, John, George, James and William, all natives of Ireland, were among the early settlers of Centre township, Butler county, and from them have descended the McCandless family of this section of the State. Many of their posterity have held important public positions, and ranked among the successful business and public men of their times.

JOHN McCANDLESS, eldest son of John McCandless, Sr., was the first sheriff of Butler county, and died in 1810. He settled in Centre township in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, married Mary A. Smith, and reared a family of six children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Turner; Mrs. Jane Thompson; Elizabeth; Mrs. Nancy Patterson; John S., and George.

GEORGE McCANDLESS, second son of John McCandless, Sr., was the first of the family who settled in Butler county. He came to what is now Centre township about 1795-96, built a cabin and commenced a small clearing. He afterwards married Mary Fish, and their first child, John, was born in the cabin home, August 24, 1798, the first white male child born in the township. They reared quite a large family and have left numerous descendants in western Pennsylvania.

JAMES McCANDLESS, third son of John McCandless, Sr., married Margaret Moore, and resided in this township down to his death, in 1840. His wife survived him until 1847, and many of their descendants are still residents of the township.

WILLIAM McCANDLESS, fourth son of John McCandless, Sr., was born in Ireland, October 20, 1777, and came with his father to Allegheny county, whence he removed to what is now Centre township, Butler county, where he resided until his death, in 1850. In April, 1801, he married Nancy Fish, who was born June 11, 1783. She survived him until 1871, a period of twenty-one years. They were the parents of the following children: John F., born March 22, 1802; Nathan F., born December 28, 1803; Jane C., born January 15, 1806; Nancy, born November 1, 1808; Mary A., born May 18, 1810; Robert W., born November 22, 1812; Josiah, born March 6, 1816; Anderson, born May 26, 1818; Jemima, born January 16, 1820; Porter, born January 22, 1823, and William C., all of whom were born on the old homestead, and all dead except the youngest.

WILLIAM C. McCANDLESS, youngest son of William and Nancy McCandless, is the only survivor of his father's family. He was born November 7, 1825, grew up on the homestead and received a common school education. He has always resided upon the farm settled by his father in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, and has taken a deep interest in local educational and political

matters. He is a member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Mr. McCandless was married February 2, 1865, to Amelia, a daughter of William S. Bingham, of Centreville, Butler county. She is the mother of the following children: Mary A.; William B., Warren F., deceased; Origen G.; Olive J.; Florence J.; Jennings C.; John B., and one that died in early youth.

ANDERSON McCANDLESS, son of William and Nancy McCandless, was born upon the McCandless homestead, in Centre township, May 26, 1818, received his education in the pioneer subscription schools, and followed farming until his death. He was married June 25, 1846, to Mary Carlin, a daughter of William Carlin, of Lawrence county, to which union were born nine children, five of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Porter A.; Hannah J.; Carlin W.; Kinsey, deceased; Joseph T., who resides on the old homestead, and Mary E. Mr. McCandless and wife were members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, and took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of that denomination. In early life he was a Whig, but subsequently united with the Democratic party. He filled several of the minor offices in his township, and was connected with the State Militia, during his young manhood.

PORTER A. McCANDLESS, eldest in the family of Anderson and Mary McCandless, was born May 28, 1847, on the old homestead in Centre township. He received a good common school education, and was reared upon his father's farm. In 1872, he engaged in merchandising at Unionville, but sold out and opened a store at Greece City, which he also disposed of, and then purchased his present homestead in 1876. Mr. McCandless was married December 15, 1875, to Laura C. Eckert, a daughter of John N. Eckert, of Lawrence county. Eight children have been the fruits of this union, as follows: Mary F., who died at the age of fourteen; Hannah E.; Estella J.; Laura C.; Anderson L.; John D.; Sarah H., and Margurette. The parents are members of Unionville Presbyterian church, in which body Mr. McCandless holds the office of trustee. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN F. McCANDLESS, eldest in the family of William and Nancy (Fish) McCandless, was born upon the McCandless homestead in Centre township, Butler county, March 22, 1802. He lived with his parents until he was thirty years of age, and in the year 1832 was married to Nancy Hays, a daughter of William Hays. Nine children were born of this union, as follows: Mary J., wife of James Findley, of Kansas; Nancy A., wife of John J. Miller; Emeline, wife of James S. Glenn; William H.; John M., deceased; Jennings C.; Sarah B.; Porter, and Minerva, both of whom died in early youth. Mr. McCandless and wife were life-long members of the Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of trustee for several terms, and was also one of the building committee of the old Muddy Creek church. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, and filled several township offices at different periods.

WILLIAM H. McCANDLESS, eldest son of John F. McCandless, was born upon the homestead in Centre township, December 21, 1840, received a public school education, and worked upon the home farm until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Company 'B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Penn-

sylvania Volunteers, for the nine months service, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He served his full term, and then returned to his home, where he remained until August, 1864, when he again enlisted, in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, in which he served with the rank of first lieutenant, until the close of the war. Returning home in June, 1865, he resumed his duties upon the farm, and has since continued in agricultural pursuits. He was married March 8, 1866, to Hattie Glenn, a daughter of William Glenn, of Concord township, and has five children: Carrie B.; Milton L.; Minnie R.; Myrta, and Everett.

NATHAN F. McCANDLESS was born December 28, 1803, in Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was the second son of William and Nancy (Fish) McCandless, pioneers of that township. He was reared upon the homestead, and at the age of thirty his father gave him 100 acres of the home farm, which he subsequently cleared and improved. He resided upon this place for more than sixty years, dying January 31, 1891. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a ruling elder in that body for many years. In 1875 he was a prime mover in the erection of the Unionville church, and gave liberally of his means toward that purpose. In early life a Whig, he joined the Republican party upon its formation, and filled the office of justice of the peace for thirty years. Mr. McCandless married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thompson. She died in 1856, the mother of the following children: Nancy J., deceased wife of William Wilson; Martha, wife of S. R. Thompson; Lavina, deceased wife of Rev. Loyal Hays; Josiah, who served in Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1863; Jefferson W., of Centre township; Isaiah J., of Butler; Mary E., deceased wife of John L. Lee, and Clarinda M., wife of J. N. Thompson, of Brady township. Mr. McCandless married for his second wife Delia Hockenberry *nee* Mitchell, who bore him three children: Nathan F., deceased; Annetta M., wife of James Ramsey, of Butler township, and Nathan W., of McKean county. He was one of the leading farmers of Centre township, was extensively engaged in settling estates, and a progressive, public-spirited man.

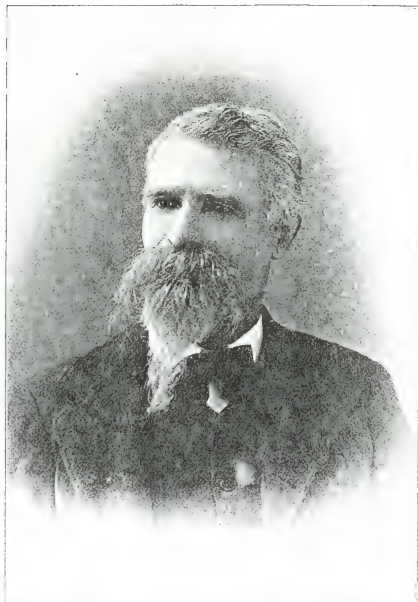
JOHN M. McCANDLESS, son of James and Margaret (Moore) McCandless, was born in Centre township, Butler county, in 1806, upon the farm settled and cleared by his father. He attended the subscription schools of pioneer days, and became by self-application a very well educated man, and filled most of the township offices, being justice of the peace ten years, and also jury commissioner. He married Nancy McCandless, a daughter of William McCandless, of Centre township, to which union were born twelve children, as follows: Margaret J., who married Lemon Dean, of Lawrence county; Josiah; James; Nancy A.; Abigail; Jemima; Elizabeth; Abner; Nancy, who married Calvin Robb; Mary E., who married Leonard Shannon, of Franklin township; William L., and one that died in early youth. The only survivors of this family are Abner, Nancy, Mary E., and William L. Mr. McCandless was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith, June 2, 1886. His wife died in July, 1894. He was one of the most intelligent farmers of the community, and always took a decided interest in religious and educational affairs.

WILLIAM L. McCANDLESS, youngest in the family of John M. McCandless, was born upon the homestead in Centre township, Butler county, and was reared and educated in his native township. He married Miss Mary J. Pollock, of Centre township, and is the father of seven children, as follows: Birdie A.; Iona G.; Ethel M.; infant daughter, deceased; Arthur C., deceased; William D., and Leslie J. Mr. McCandless, like his father, is an ardent Democrat, and is a staunch supporter of the measures and principles of his party.

THOMAS SMITH was a native of Virginia, who settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in 1796 removed to what is now Summit township, Butler county, locating near the site of Bonny Brook. He remained at that point for eighteen years, was one of the first tax collectors in the county, and took an active interest in public affairs. He was married in Virginia, to a Miss Cunningham, a relative of the Cunninghams who donated a part of the land which now comprises the borough of Butler. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters, as follows: Adam; John; Charles; Ruth; Cynthia, and Jane. About 1814 the family removed to Indiana, where Mr. Smith died in 1835.

ADAM SMITH, eldest son of Thomas Smith, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, came with his parents to what is now Summit township, in 1796, and removed with them to Indiana. In 1830 he returned to Butler county and settled in Centre township, upon the land where his son Washington P. now resides. He cleared a farm of 200 acres, improved it with good buildings and resided there until his death, in 1869. He married Agnes Wallace, a daughter of Benjamin Wallace, one of the pioneers of Centre township, who settled upon the land afterwards owned by his son-in-law, and now the property of his grandson. Their family consisted of six sons and one daughter, viz.: John; Washington P.; Milton, deceased; Harvey; Benjamin, deceased; Thomas B., and Margaret, deceased. His wife died in 1866; he survived her three years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican.

WASHINGTON PERRY SMITH, eldest son of Adam and Agnes (Wallace) Smith, was born December 10, 1821, in Harrison county, Indiana, and removed with his parents to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, where he grew to manhood. He received a limited education, but was a student in boyhood, and thus became self educated. He studied surveying under David Dougal, of Butler, and also learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed from 1843 to 1850. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, as superintendent of the building department, filled that position for sixteen years, and was then appointed superintendent of furnaces and railroads, which he occupied until the company suspended, in 1873. He then returned to the homestead in Centre township, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Smith has been an active worker in the Republican party since its organization, has held the office of school director for sixteen years, and has always manifested a laudable interest in the progress of the public schools. He was married in 1848, to Harriet, a daughter of Charles Thompson, of Massachusetts. She died in 1850, leaving one child, who died in early youth. His second wife was Emeline Thompson, a sister of his first wife, to whom have been born five children, as



Thos R. Hoar

follows: Harriet N., wife of John N. Allison; Ada, wife of Warren Albert; Carrie, wife of Everett Ralston; Margaret, wife of Robert Whitmire, and Mary. In early life Mr. Smith was identified with the Masonic order, but has taken no interest in that fraternity for many years. He has been one of the enterprising citizens of Centre township throughout his residence in Butler county.

JAMES ALLISON, a native of Ireland, first settled in Maryland, and came to Centre township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1802. He purchased 300 acres of land, and cleared a farm, a portion of which is now in possession of his grandson, John Allison, the old homestead being owned by O. D. Thompson. Mr. Allison married a Miss Thompson, and his family were as follows: Frank; William; Robert; Margaret, who married James Phillips, and Ellen, who married Henry Thomas, all of whom are dead. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, was quite prominent in church affairs, and resided upon his farm down to his death.

ROBERT ALLISON, third son of James Allison, was born in Maryland, in 1799, and came with his parents to Butler county at the age of three years. Here he grew to manhood, and spent the remainder of his life, dying upon the old homestead in Centre township, in 1883. He filled many of the township offices, and was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church throughout his life. Mr. Allison married Jane, a daughter of Charles Cochran, of Virginia. Their family consisted of the following children: Nancy, who married John Campbell; Mary, who married W. D. McCandless; Lydia E., who married J. E. Russell; Sarah E., who became the wife of Alexander Blain; Thomas C., who enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Belle Plain, Virginia; William, of Centre township, and John N. Mrs. Allison survived her husband two years, dying in 1885.

JOHN N. ALLISON, youngest child of Robert and Jane Allison, was born upon the homestead, in Centre township, December 26, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and at Witherspoon Institute, and taught school for six years. Being reared a farmer, he selected that as a vocation, and has followed it up to the present. He was married in 1872, to Harriet N., a daughter of Washington P. Smith, of Centre township, and is the father of six children, as follows: Perry C.; Carrie O.; Robert P.; Ella J.; Wesley L., and Mary E. Mr. Allison is a staunch Republican, has filled the offices of school director and township auditor, the latter for twelve years, and was elected county auditor in 1893. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is a trustee in the Holyoke congregation.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE was one of the early settlers of Butler county. He was born in Ireland in 1765, came with his parents to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in early boyhood, and there grew to maturity. About the year 1778, while he and an elder brother were hunting for his father's cattle in the woods, they were surprised by Indians. His brother fled, pursued by the latter, who upon their return told William they did not capture his brother. They took their prisoner to their camp, and there produced a scalp, which he recognized as that of his brother, whom the savages had killed and scalped. William was held

a captive for eighteen months, when the Indians exchanged him for a few gallons of whiskey, which in this case proved of some substantial benefit. William Christie was one of a family of three brothers and one sister. His brother Andrew settled in Butler county, upon the site of Greece City. About 1800 William came to Butler county and entered 200 acres of land in what is now Concord township, upon the head waters of Connoquenessing creek, built a cabin and lived upon this tract for several years. He then returned to Westmoreland county, leaving his son John in charge of the farm. He came back again in 1824, and resided with his son in Concord township until his death. He was one of the early school teachers of Westmoreland and Butler counties, and made education one of his particular hobbies. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. He married Sarah Irwin, who became the mother of three sons and one daughter, as follows: John; Robert, who was drowned in early manhood; William, who located in Venango county, and there died, and Betsey, who married John McClain, of Westmoreland county. Mr. Christie died at the home of his son John, in Concord township, in 1848; his wife died in 1823.

JOHN CHRISTIE, eldest son of William and Sarah Christie, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1796. In 1818 he took charge of his father's farm in Concord township, upon which the latter had settled in 1800, and devoted the balance of his life to clearing and improving it. He possessed a good education, and was one of the pioneer school teachers of Butler county. Politically, he was one of the leading Democrats of his time, and filled many of the minor township offices. In religious faith, he was a Presbyterian. Mr. Christie married Margaret, a daughter of Capt. John Guthrie, a veteran of the Revolution. She was a native of Westmoreland county, and became the mother of nine children, viz.: Sarah, who married Johnson Timblin; Mary; William A.; John G., of Concord township; Eliza, wife of John Anderson; Nancy, deceased; Martha, wife of James Pryor; Ellen, and Oliver, of Kansas. Mr. Christie died in 1861; his widow survived him ten years, dying in 1871.

WILLIAM A. CHRISTIE, eldest son of John and Margaret Christie, was born in Butler county, January 13, 1823, and received a public school education. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, and then commenced farming upon a part of the homestead place. In 1857 he purchased a farm in Centre township, resided upon it for thirty years, and then retired from active life, locating at Unionville, where he expects to spend his remaining years. Mr. Christie has been an active member of the Republican party since early manhood, filled the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and that of county commissioner for three years. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for thirty years, and has always given liberally of his means towards every worthy object. In 1849 he married Sarah J., a daughter of James McJunkin, to which union were born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: James L., a physician of Petersville; Mary L., wife of Dr. Albert Holman, of Unionville; William M., and Henry C., both residents of Baldwin City, Kansas. Mrs. Christie died July 17, 1887, at the home of her son William M., in Kansas, where her remains were interred. He was again

married in 1889, to Mrs. Kesiah J. McCandless, a daughter of John S. McCandless, whose father was the first sheriff of Butler county. Mr. Christie is one of the leading citizens of his township, and is a man of progressive ideas and commendable public spirit.

DR. ALBERT HOLMAN was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1853, upon the site of the first house erected in Franklin township, son of Joseph and Nancy (Neely) Holman. His grandfather, Joseph Holman, Sr., was one of the early settlers of Franklin township, Allegheny county. Our subject received his primary education in the public schools and afterwards attended Sharpsburg Academy. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for six years. In 1878 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. J. A. Holman, and located in practice at Unionville, Butler county, in 1880, as assistant to his brother. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1881, and formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until the removal of the latter to Allegheny City, one year afterwards. In 1890 Dr. Holman opened a drug store at Unionville, and in 1893 he purchased the general store of M. H. McCandless, which he carries on in connection with his profession. He was appointed postmaster at Unionville in 1893, and is still filling that position. He is one of the leading Democrats of his locality, and takes a prominent part in local campaigns. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M. In 1881 he married Mary L., a daughter of W. A. Christie, and has three children, viz.: Nanny B., Florence R., and Ralph McJ. Dr. Holman is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, enjoys a lucrative practice, stands well among his professional brethren, and is one of the leading citizens of his township.

HENRY HOON was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, five miles north of Harrisburg, and was of German extraction. In 1818 he settled in Oakland township, Butler county, purchasing 400 acres of land, upon which he made his home down to his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Kate Thomas, a native of New Jersey, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Dauphin county. She was the mother of two children: John, and Elizabeth, who married James Turk. His second wife bore him the following children: James; Henry; Samuel; William, and Anthony, all of whom are dead except Anthony, who lives upon the old homestead in Oakland township. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church, and resided in this county until their death.

JOHN HOON, eldest son of Henry and Kate (Thomas) Hoon, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and there learned the tanner's trade. He came with his parents to Butler county in 1818, and at the age of twenty-five engaged as a teamster between Pittsburg and Erie. In 1832 he settled upon the farm in Centre township, where his son Thomas R. now lives, and spent the remaining years of his life in farming. He was one of the leading Democrats of his township, held nearly all the township offices at different periods, and was lieutenant in the old State Militia. He was one of the early members of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, and an elder in that body for many years. He married Nancy B. Rainey, a daughter of Thomas M. and Sidney (McKit-

trick) Rainey, who bore him the following children: Margaret J., who married Michael Thompson; Catherine, deceased wife of Dickson Beighley; Mary E., wife of Philip Seibert; Agnes, deceased; Maria, who married Robert Gerrard; Harriet, who became the wife of Isaac Conant; Thomas R.; George H., deceased; John C.; Nelson, and Isaiah M. Mr. Hoon died July 31, 1864, and his widow, August 1, 1865.

THOMAS R. HOON, son of John Hoon, was born December 3, 1835, in Centre township, Butler county, and was reared and educated in his native township. He was employed as a teamster until 1860, then went to Oil Creek, Venango county, and engaged in the oil business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his full term; he then re enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following engagements: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and the closing scenes around Richmond, ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After being mustered out he returned to the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming. He married Sarah J., a daughter of David Jones, of Franklin township, to whom have been born seven children, as follows: George H., deceased; Mary; William C., deceased; John R.; Nancy B.; Henrietta, and Lina. Mr. Hoon is a member of John Randolph Post, G. A. R., also of the Patrons of Husbandry, and both he and wife are connected with the United Presbyterian church. He is a Republican, in politics, and has filled most of the township offices. He is the owner of 300 acres of well improved land, and is one of the progressive, enterprising farmers of his township.

JAMES THOMPSON was born in Ireland in 1778, there married Sarah Gilliland, and immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Butler county, early in the present century. He purchased a farm in what is now Franklin township, subsequently removed to Beaver county, and then returned to Butler county, and bought a tract of 600 acres of land in Cherry township. Here he cleared a farm, made substantial improvements, and resided upon it down to his death, in 1861. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. To James and Sarah Thompson were born twelve children, as follows: Mary A.; Jane, and Sarah, all of whom are dead; Elizabeth; Moses; Arabella; James, deceased; Minerva; Matilda, and John, the last two of whom are deceased; Emeline, and Andrew, deceased.

MOSES THOMPSON, eldest son of James and Sarah (Gilliland) Thompson, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1814, and was reared and educated in Butler and Beaver counties. In August, 1832, he came to Butler county from Beaver, and has since resided in this county. On February 19, 1833, he married Jane Thompson, a daughter of Anthony Thompson, of Centre township, to whom have been born the following children: Elizabeth A., wife of Henry Whitmire; Sarah, deceased; Anthony; William H., deceased; Josiah M., and James M. Mr. Thompson was a justice of the peace for ten years, and held most of the other township offices. In politics, he was in early life a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been an adherent of that

organization. He is now retired from active life, and resides in the borough of Butler. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANTHONY THOMPSON, eldest son of Moses and Jane Thompson, was born in Centre township, Butler county, May 5, 1888, and has always followed farming. He received a good common school education, and since attaining his majority he has filled nearly all of the township offices. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Thompson was married September 20, 1860, to Elizabeth A., daughter of William Russell, of Centre township. Six children have been the fruits of this union, as follows: Moses G.; Elizabeth A.; Martha J., deceased; Maggie A.; William R., deceased, and Anthony Robert. His present homestead was settled by Simon Young, Sr.; was bought by Moses Thompson fifty years ago, and was purchased by Anthony Thompson from his father twenty-three years ago, since which time it has been his permanent home.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, was a native of Down county, Ireland, and came to America about 1794. He afterwards settled in Jackson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased 150 acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He resided upon this farm until his death, which occurred about 1858. His family were as follows: Joseph; Wilson; John; William; Jesse; Cynthia, who married John McGrew; Jane, who married Jesse Miller; Nancy, who married John Wallace; Mary Ann, who married Joshua Davis, and Eliza, who married a Mr. Young. Mr. Johnston was an elder in the United Presbyterian church for many years, and was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

JESSE JOHNSTON, fifth son of Benjamin Johnston, was born on the homestead in Jackson township, Butler county, July 7, 1820, and learned the blacksmith's trade at Zelienople. He followed his trade for a few years at Portersville, but in 1850 he removed to Zelienople and engaged in farming in Jackson township. In 1852 he located in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In 1862 he returned to Butler county and purchased the old Johnston homestead of 214 acres, in Centre township, where he died, October 17, 1865. He was a Democrat, in politics, and was one of the early constables of Portersville. For many years he was an elder in the United Presbyterian church. He married Sarah J., a daughter of Joseph Allen, of Zelienople, and of the ten children born to this union, eight grew to maturity, as follows: Thornley, of Centre township; Joseph A., who died in 1871; Stephen A.; Martha J., who married Calvin Stevenson; John H., of Centre township; Mary A., deceased; James R., of Forward township; Charles C., of Centre township; Rosanna, wife of A. H. Campbell, and George B. McC., deceased.

THORNFLEY C. JOHNSTON, eldest son of Jesse and Sarah J. (Allen) Johnston, was born at Portersville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1842, and lived with his parents until his majority. He received a common school education, and afterwards attended Curry Institute, Pittsburg. He then returned to his father's home and taught school for two winters. After his father's death he remained on the homestead until 1870, in which year he married Arabella M. Walker, a daughter of William Walker, of Centre township, and located upon his present farm. To this union have been born seven children, as follows:

Jessie A. ; Clara L. ; Mary M. ; Clarence W. ; Lulu M. ; Alma S., and Albert L. Mr. Johnston is an elder in the United Presbyterian church of Butler. In politics, he is an ardent Democrat, and is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of his township.

DANIEL HECK, SR., was born in Lorraine, Germany, September 13, 1813, son of Daniel Heck, a native of the same place, who came to Butler county in 1828, where he resided until his death. Daniel came here with his parents, who settled in Prospect, where he remained about one year, and then began working at the cabinet-making business in Butler, removed two years later to Unionville, and carried on there for about five years. He then settled upon his present homestead in Centre township, where he has since resided. Mr. Heck has been twice married. First to Elizabeth Rose, a daughter of John Rose, of Centre township, who bore him the following children: Daniel A., a merchant of Butler; Mary A., who married Philip Gruver; Martha, who married John D. Albert; Margaret; Rachel, who married John Hyle; John C., deceased; Jacob A.; Presley J., and James W. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Gold, a daughter of Jacob Fleeger, to which union were born four children, as follows: Clara; Emma; George B. Mc., and Elizabeth. Mr. Heck is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

JOHN BADGER was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1782, immigrated to the United States in 1822, and settled in Clinton county, New York. He located in Butler county about 1829, and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Centre township, which he cleared and improved. He died upon his farm August 22, 1877; his wife died in 1869. They were married in Ireland, and her maiden name was Isabella Hudson. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, whose names are as follows: Eliza, who married John Thompson; Mary, who married Jacob Boyd; James; John, deceased; Rosanna, who married David Cameron; William, and Nancy, both deceased; Matilda, who married William Thorn; Jane, who married William Colbert; Margaret, who became the wife of George Shaffer, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Badger and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

JAMES BADGER, eldest son of John and Isabella Badger, was born in Ireland, in 1813, and came to Butler county with his parents when he was about sixteen years of age. He has resided in this county sixty-five years, and has watched its development from a comparative wilderness to its present well improved and prosperous condition. He was married June 10, 1840, to Mary Elliott, a daughter of John Elliott, of Centre township, and has four living children, as follows: Angeline, wife of Francis O'Donnell; Margaret B.; Isaiah, and Matilda, wife of Presley Elliott. The deceased are: John; William H.; James; Mary E.; Milton, and Florence. Mr. Badger is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he has always been a Democrat. He is residing upon the homestead settled by his father in 1829.

JACOB RIDER was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1787, grew to manhood in his native county, and then removed to Allegheny county, where he married Sarah Bright, a daughter of Michael Bright, of that county. He came to Butler county in 1830, and purchased the present Rider homestead of 200

acres, in Centre township, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1859. His widow survived until 1866. They were members of the English Lutheran church, in which denomination Mr. Rider filled the office of elder for several years. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and filled many of the township offices at different periods, among them school director, being very earnest in his efforts in behalf of education. Jacob and Sarah Rider were the parents of nine children, as follow: Michael, who was shot and killed while hunting, in 1839; Mary, who married Peter Fleeger; Christopher; Jacob; John S.; Samuel B.; David; Margaret who married Peter Whitmire; Sarah, and George, all of whom are dead except Samuel B., Margaret, and George.

SAMUEL B. RIDER was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1826, and came with his parents to Butler county when four years of age. He remained on the homestead farm until his marriage to Catherine Byers, June 5, 1851. She was a daughter of Daniel Byers, of Centre township, and is the mother of the following children: Sarah J., deceased, who married Redick McCandless; Lorenzo; Orestes C.; Samuel A., deceased; George A.; Harriet A., wife of Edward Graham; Laura A., wife of Calvin Stevenson; Olive E., wife of John Albert; Jessie V., deceased; U. S. and Carrie. Mr. Rider received a good public school education, and taught for six terms in Centre and Oakland townships. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Battery A, Sixth Heavy Artillery, attached to General Auger's Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, and served until his discharge, June 18, 1865. Most of his service was at Washington, where his battery assisted in the defence of the Capitol. He also did guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Mr. Rider is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director for several terms, also that of auditor, overseer of the poor and road commissioner. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is an adherent of the English Lutheran church.

ORESTES C. RIDER was born upon the homestead farm in Centre township, October 21, 1854, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. On October 22, 1879, he married Emeline Sanderson, a daughter of Philip Sanderson, of Clay township, and is the father of five children, as follows: Homer C.; Celia C.; Alvin L.; Elmer, and Leda E., deceased.

ULYSSES S. RIDER was born in Centre township, upon the homestead farm, March 23, 1869, received a common school education, and has followed agriculture as a vocation. He was married April 21, 1891, to Clara C. Hock, daughter of Conrad Hock, of Franklin township, and has one child, Charles D.

GEORGE RIDER, youngest son of Jacob and Sarah Rider, was born in Centre township, Butler county, March 24, 1833. was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools. On April 26, 1855, he married Mary A., a daughter of Jacob Rumbaugh, of Centre township. She died May 16, 1890, having borne him a family of eight children, as follows: Margaret L., wife of Harrison Miller; Sarah B., wife of Andrew Baker; Olive B., deceased; Emma E.; Mary E., wife of Jacob Christley; Maria, wife of Orin A. Hutchison; Elsie J., and one that died in infancy. Mr. Rider is a member of the Lutheran church, and an elder in that organization. Politically, he is an

ardent Republican, has filled the office of school director and several other positions of trust in his native township.

JOHN R. POLLOCK was born in Down county, Ireland, April 2, 1812, and immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832, where he worked for the firm of May & Andrew, of Pittsburg, for ten years. He then came to Butler county, and purchased a farm in Centre township, upon which he resided down to his death, February 11, 1893. Mr. Pollock was twice married, his first wife being Mary Black, and his second wife, Mary Blain. He was the father of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are as follows: Agnes, who married Alfred Aggas; Martha; Alexander; William; Maggie; James A.; Lizzie; Mary; Isaiah N.; John, and Thomas. Of these Martha, William, Maggie, and James A., are dead. Mr. Pollock was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Democrat. He held several of the offices in his township at different periods.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK was born February 27, 1848, upon the homestead farm in Centre township, and is the oldest son of John R. Pollock. He attended the public schools of his district in his boyhood, and has since been engaged in farming. On December 8, 1874, he married Annie Park, a daughter of John Park, of Pittsburg, and is the father of six children: John; Allen; Clarence; Howard; Foster, and George. Mr. Pollock is a Democrat, and is a member of the Holyoke United Presbyterian church.

JOHN POST, SR., was born in Germany, in 1822, was reared in his native land, and there married Elizabeth Crowley. They came to this country in 1848, and located at Buffalo Furnace, whence they removed to Winfield township, Butler county, where Mr. Post died at the age of fifty-four years. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Henry Weitzel; Catherine, who married Jacob Eisler; Margaret, wife of John Dur; John; Mary, wife of Frank Acre; Henry; Ida; William, and Annie, wife of William Crooks. Mr. Post was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination his wife also belonged.

JOHN POST, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Post, was born at Buffalo Furnace, December 27, 1853, received a common school education, and has been engaged in farming since early manhood. He married Margaret A. Acre, a daughter of August Acre, of this county, to which union have been born five children, as follows: Clarence A.; Mary E.; George A., who died December 19, 1891, and two that died in early youth. Mr. Post is a Republican in politics, but takes no active interest in political matters.

WILLIAM THOMPSON was a native of Ireland, and a son of John Thompson, who came from Ireland to New Jersey with a family of five children, as follows: John; James; William; Amy C., and Elizabeth. William grew to manhood in New Jersey, subsequently moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Greene county. He was married three times, and was the father of twenty-four children. By his first wife three children were born to him. His second wife, Catherine Hull, became the mother of seven children: John; Charles; Joseph; Maria; William; Sarah A., and Ruah. His third wife was Annie Wallace, to whom were born fourteen children, as follows: Isaac; James;

Hannah; Parker: Albert P.; Harvey D.; Wesley T. F.; Isaiah E. W.; Eleanor S.; Rebecca A.; Hiram W.; Amy E.; William, and one that died in early youth.

HARVEY D. THOMPSON, son of William and Annie (Wallace) Thompson, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1829, removed with his parents to Greene county at the age of ten years, and remained there until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Pittsburg to learn the coach-maker's trade, spent four years in that city, and located at Prospect, Butler county, in 1856. He there married Mary Forrester, a daughter of Joseph Forrester. She died in 1871, the mother of five children, as follows: Clarence; Flora E.; Harry F.; Millie, and John G. In 1873 he married Catherine M. Roth, to whom were born five children: Lewis R.; Louisa R.; Annie L. E.; George W., and Marietta G. Mrs. Thompson died in 1881, and in 1883 he married Mrs. Neese, and has one daughter by this union, Catherine. Mr. Thompson is a member of the English Lutheran church, in which he has filled the office of deacon for two terms. In politics, he has always been a Republican, has filled many of the township offices, and was elected sheriff of Butler county in 1869, in which office he served a full term. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He located upon his present homestead in 1874, is a good, practical farmer, and a very worthy citizen. He has always been active in political affairs, as well as in church and educational matters.

WILLIAM BLAIN was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, in 1797, grew to manhood in his native land, and there married Jane Arnold, a daughter of John Arnold, of the same shire. In July, 1852, they immigrated to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, remained there about two years, and then came to Butler county, locating in Buffalo township. In 1864 Mr. Blain purchased a farm in Centre township, upon which he resided down to his death, in April, 1876. He was a member of the United Presbyterian churches at Butler and Holyoke, and in politics, he was a Republican. By his marriage to Jane Arnold he became the father of the following children: Mary, deceased wife of John Pollock; Elizabeth, wife of John Park; John; Jane, deceased; William; Thomas A.; Alexander, and Jessie, deceased. John, William, and Thomas A. Blain were soldiers in the Union army. John and Thomas A., enlisted in Company D, Sixth United States Cavalry, August 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, siege of Yorktown, and all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac during their term of enlistment. John was captured during McClellan's campaign before Richmond, in 1862, was severely wounded at Savage Station, taken to Libby prison, and thence sent to Fortress Monroe. He remained in the hospital at that point four months, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate, in October, 1862. He re-enlisted March 15, 1865, in Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as corporal, until his final discharge at Fort Smith, Virginia, August 25, 1865. Thomas A. was never off duty a single day during his term of service. He was captured June 13, 1864, at Travellian Station, was held prisoner at Libby and Andersonville six months, was then exchanged, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., March 16, 1865. William enlisted in Company M, Fifth Heavy Artillery, and

served from the organization of the regiment until honorably discharged, June 13, 1865.

ALEXANDER BLAIN was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, January 15, 1840, and is the youngest son of William and Jane Blain. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1852, and to Butler county two years afterward. He received a common school education, and has been engaged in farming from early boyhood. He was married January 3, 1871, to Sarah E., a daughter of Robert Allison, of Centre township, and is the father of six children, as follows: William C. A.; Robert C.; John M.; Thomas H.; Agnes J., and Wilber Alexander. Mr. Blain is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been an elder and treasurer in that organization. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held many of the offices in his township.

JOHN S. SHAKELY, son of Henry Shakely, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, grew to manhood in his native township, and subsequently settled on a farm in Centre township. In 1864 he married Susan Byers, of Centre township, and is the father of one son, Alva, who now resides upon the old homestead. Mr. Shakely removed from the homestead farm to Butler, where he has retired from active business life. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

ALVA SHAKELY, only child of John S. and Susan Shakely, was born upon the homestead farm in Centre township, Butler county, January 23, 1865, and was reared beneath the parental roof and received a common school education in the district school. He has always resided upon the old homestead, which he has now charge of. He married Miss Kate Young, a daughter of Simon Young, of Centre township, September 24, 1890, and has one child, Cleo, born April 17, 1892. Both he and his wife are members of the English Lutheran church, and politically, he is a Republican.

FRANCIS M. NEFF was a native of Muenchberg, Bavaria, Germany, born March 10, 1795. He grew to maturity in his native land, and was married in Kleinwallstadt, to Regina Kessler, a daughter of Adam Kessler, to which union were born seven children, only two of whom survived infancy, as follows: John Ingnatz, deceased, and John Vitus. In 1845 Mr. Neff immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a small farm in what is now Oakland township. He was a potter, but after coming to this county he engaged in farming. His wife died upon the homestead in Donegal township, April 24, 1864. He survived her until March 19, 1872.

JOHN VITUS NEFF was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 15, 1829, and is the only survivor of his father's family. He was sixteen years of age when his parents located in Butler county, and had received a fair education in his native land. He learned the potter's and carpenter's trades after coming to this county, at which he worked until 1874. In 1875 he purchased his present homestead in Centre township, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. He married Mary A. Palmert, a daughter of Philip Palmert, of Donegal township, to which union were born the following children: John P., deceased; Frank P.; Josephine B., wife of Andrew Nickel, of Butler township; John C.; Joseph C.; Mary

E., wife of John Schmieder; Theresa M.; Clara R.; Annie B., and Barcellius F. Mr. Neff and family are members of the Catholic church, in which faith his parents lived and died. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, and is one of the enterprising farmers of his township.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ZELIENOPLE, HARMONY AND EVANS CITY BOROUGHS—JACKSON, FORWARD, ADAMS, CRANBERRY, CONNOQUENESSING AND LANCASTER TOWNSHIPS.

DR. LORING LUSK was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1799, and was reared in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, where his parents settled at quite an early day. He studied medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. Cossitt, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and there married Mary, a daughter of Joseph Smith, one of the pioneers of that borough. Dr. Lusk commenced the practice of medicine at Harmony, Butler county, in 1823, removed to Beaver county in 1829, and continued in practice there for a few years. He next engaged extensively, as a contractor, in the construction of the Pittsburg and Erie canal, but returned to Harmony in 1844, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1854 he removed to Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, where he practiced until 1861. He was then appointed surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, remained one year in the service, and again returned to Zelienville, where he established a drug store, which he carried on until his death, in 1878. His children were as follows: Joseph S., and Amos, two of the well remembered physicians of Butler county; Mary, who married Dr. F. S. Dodds, and Imelda, who married J. P. Cooksey, all of whom are dead.

DR. AMOS LUSK, second son of Dr. Loring Lusk, was born at Harmony, Butler county, May 31, 1828, but spent most of his boyhood days in Mercer county. He was educated in the schools of Mercer and New Brighton, read medicine with his father, and began practice in 1849. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1854. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital, Pittsburg, which position he held for four years. In 1857 he removed to Canton, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when the disorganized state of society in Missouri caused him to return to Butler county, and, in 1861, he located in Zelienville, where he continued to practice medicine for over thirty years. Throughout his long and varied career, he enjoyed the fullest confidence

of the public, and built up through the passing years a large and lucrative practice. In 1883 he and his son, Amos M., purchased the bank established by Nicholas Dambach, and the banking house of Amos Lusk & Son proved a financial success. Dr. Lusk was an excellent financier, and with the assistance of his son he built up a solid and substantial business. After his death his son sold an interest in the bank to John A. Gelbach, and subsequently sold the remaining interest to the latter's brother, and the firm then became Gelbach Brothers. Dr. Lusk was a celebrated linguist, was master of twelve languages, and spoke fluently, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Hebrew, French, German, Italian, English and other tongues, and had studied in all twenty-five different languages. He was perhaps the most proficient linguist in the State, was a gentleman of fine classical taste, and devoted his leisure moments to the perusal of the choicest literature. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Zelienople, and for many years had rendered professional services gratuitously to the Orphan's Home near that borough. Dr. Lusk married Agnes S. Clow, daughter of James S. Clow, of Westmoreland county, who survives him. Six children were born to this union, all of whom are living: William H., attorney at law, of Butler; James L., a captain of engineers in the United States army; Joseph R., chief train dispatcher of the Pittsburg and Western railroad at Allegheny; Amos M., of Zelienople; Mary V., wife of John A. Gelbach, of the same borough, and Julian. Dr. Lusk died November 17, 1891, his death occurring very suddenly, while on his way to attend a patient. In politics, he was a Republican, but took little interest in political affairs. He was a pioneer member of Harmony lodge, F. & A. M., and was buried by the Masonic order. Few men in Butler county stood so high in the estimation of their fellow citizens as this pioneer physician, most of whose long and varied career was spent in the place of his birth.

AMOS M. LUSK, fourth son of Dr. Amos Lusk, was born in Zelienople, January 14, 1868, and received his education in the public schools and under the private instruction of his father. He studied civil engineering, and followed that profession until 1883, when he engaged in the banking business with his father. Soon after the death of the latter he sold an interest in the bank to John A. Gelbach, and subsequently disposed of the remaining interest to Mr. Gelbach's brother. Since retiring from the bank Mr. Lusk has devoted his attention to oil producing. In 1884 he was married to Laura, daughter of George Stahl, of Zelienople, to whom have been born three children: Eva Elizabeth; George Amos, and Herbert. In politics, Mr. Lusk is a Republican, has served as president of the Zelienople council, and also as Burgess of the borough. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F., and Jr. O. U. A. M.

CHRISTIAN BUHL was born in Germany, in 1776, came to the United States in 1800, and in 1802 settled at Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he was married the following year to Dorothy Goehring, also a native of Germany. He was a hatter, and conducted that business in Zelienople for many years. He possessed a good education for that period, served as justice of the peace for many years, and was an associate judge of Butler county for one term. In politics, he was a Democrat, and in religious faith, a member of the German Lutheran church, and helped to build the old stone church at Zelienople. Mr.

Buhl died in 1864: his wife survived until 1868, living to the ripe old age of ninety years. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: George, and Christian H., both residing in Michigan; Charles, a resident of Danville, Illinois; Henry, of Zelenople; Jane, wife of Robert Hay, of Allegheny, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert King, of Detroit, Michigan.

HENRY BUHL was born in Zelenople, Butler county, August 13, 1813, son of Christian and Dorothy Buhl. He was reared in his native place, became a builder of steam engines, and was an engineer on the river for many years. In 1843 he married Christina W. C., daughter of Frederick C. Speyerer, of Cranberry township. After marriage they located on a farm in Forward township, residing there until 1891, and then took up their residence at Zelenople. Mr. Buhl also conducted a grist mill in connection with his farm for twenty-five years. Politically, he has always been a staunch Democrat. He is the father of seven children, as follows: Marie Christina, wife of Russell H. Boggs, of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny; F. C., of Evans City; Henry, a member of the firm of Boggs & Buhl; Fredericka J., wife of Jacob Gelbach, of Evans City; Emma, wife of Ferdinand Winter, of Altoona; Matilda, and Benjamin S. who resides on the farm in Forward township. Mr. Buhl and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Zelenople.

A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., was born in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1837. His father, Robert Cunningham, also a physician, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came to Beaver, where he met and married Jane Allison, a daughter of Hon. James Allison, a leading lawyer of western Pennsylvania, in 1832. Her father represented his district in Congress two terms, as did also her brother, Hon. John Allison. The subject of this sketch was reared in Beaver county, and was educated at the North Sewickley and Beaver Academies, but was prevented from taking a collegiate course because of an injury. He read medicine with Dr. Goucher, of Pittsburg, and commenced the practice of his profession at Wampum, Lawrence county, in 1863, thence removed to Poland, Ohio, and in 1867 located at Zelenople, Butler county. He is the oldest physician in that borough, and during the past twenty-seven years he has built up a lucrative practice. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was appointed one of the censors of the Medico Chirurgical College of that city in May, 1894. During his early life he studied dentistry, under Dr. M. E. Gillespie, of Pittsburg, and was thus enabled to conduct the dental business in connection with his regular profession. Dr. Cunningham has been identified with the oil interests during the past few years, and was the pioneer in the Harmony and Zelenople fields, where he was quite successful. In politics, he has been a Republican, and acted with that party up to within a few years, since which time he has been an independent voter, casting his ballot in favor of those who in his judgment would add dignity to the office to which they aspired, claiming that it is better to swear allegiance to principle than to party. Consequently he associated himself with the Prohibition party for a time, received the nomination of his district for Congress, and, as anticipated, was defeated. He has recently been acting with the Republican party, except when the other parties presented better material. He

has always voted for the presidential nominee of that party since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Cunningham was married, September 16, 1869, to Jane B. Wallace, a daughter of Francis Wallace, of Zelienople, to whom have been born eight children, viz.: Nora Viola; Francis W.; A. Vincent; Jennie W.; Lee Smith; Walter C.; Ralph, and Adaline F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his family are identified with the Presbyterian church. Dr. Cunningham was appointed on the board of examining surgeons of pensions for Butler county, August 1, 1894, without solicitation on his part.

SAMUEL YOUNG, the founder and late editor of the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1821. After receiving a common school education, he entered the book binding establishment of L. Loomis, of that city, and later took editorial charge of the *American Eagle*, of Pittsburg, published by Arthur A. Anderson. At the same time he was a correspondent for the Philadelphia and New York papers. He was the author and publisher of two books entitled "The Smoky City, a Tale of Crimes," and "Tales and Sketches," which found a ready sale and proved for the times a profitable enterprise. In 1847 he moved to Franklin, Venango county, and took charge of the stock department of the iron mills, then owned by Henry Coulter. He later became connected with the *Conneautville Courier*, as associate editor, and was afterwards associated with A. J. Gibson, as editor and publisher of the *Clarion Banner*, with which he was connected until June, 1868, when they sold the paper. In 1869 Mr. Young started the *Independent*, at East Brady, which proved a good investment, and in 1871 he erected a residence at East Brady, at a cost of \$5,000. He afterwards sold the *Independent*, and in 1878, at the solicitation of some of the prominent business men of Zelienople, he started the *Connoquenessing Valley News*, his son, J. R. Young, becoming associated with him. The *News* soon gained a fair circulation throughout Butler county and surrounding territory, and he continued in editorial charge until his death. The *News* has since been edited and published by his son, J. R. Young. Mr. Young was married December 3, 1844, to Miss Mary W. Armstrong. The surviving children of this union are: Belle A., wife of W. H. Taylor, of Centre county; J. R., of Zelienople, and Mary C., wife of S. F. Bowser, of Butler. Mrs. Young died June 20, 1881. He was again married, June 27, 1882, to Miss Emeline G. Boggs, who became the mother of one son, Samuel W., of Zelienople. Mr. Young died at his home in Zelienople, March 27, 1891. Politically, he was a Republican, and was one of the well known citizens of the county. Shortly before his death he published an autobiography, which contains many interesting references to Butler county and her people.

LEWIS DINDINGER was a native of Alsace, France, where he met and married Christina Miller. In 1830 they immigrated to Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where they purchased and improved a farm. Mr. Dindinger was also engaged in the construction of the canal from Pittsburg to Erie. They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are living as follows: George, of Lancaster township; Jacob, a resident of Wampum, Lawrence county; John, of Zelienople; Caroline, wife of Lewis Kerl, of Allegheny; Christina, wife of Henry Bloom, of Portersville; William, of Harmony, and Henry,

of Allegheny. The parents removed from Beaver county to Zelienople, where they united with the Lutheran church. Mr. Dindinger died in that borough, and his widow subsequently returned to the homestead in Beaver county, where she spent the remaining years of her life.

JOHN DINDINGER, merchant, was born in Franklin township, Beaver county, December 26, 1839, and is the third son of Lewis and Christina Dindinger. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, and in 1861 began clerking in a store. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, at the expiration of his term of service he returned to Beaver county, and, in 1864, engaged in merchandising, in Perry township, Lawrence county, where he continued until 1872, when he sold his store and purchased a farm in Franklin township, Beaver county. In 1874 he came to Zelienople and established his present mercantile business, also erected his store building. He has built up a large trade and is one of the representative business men in that section of the county. Mr. Dindinger is also interested in oil production, and was one of the organizers and a director in the National Bank of Harmony. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss R. T. Pyle, daughter of Caleb Pyle, of Lawrence county. Seven children have been born to this union: C. L., who is in partnership with his father; Louis Wilber, deceased; Franklin Howard, deceased; Ada, deceased; Eva Leola; Estella, and Norman Roy. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Dindinger is a Republican. He served as postmaster under Garfield's administration, and he is a member of Wilson Post, Number 469, G. A. R., of Zelienople.

WILLIAM DINDINGER was born in Franklin township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1850, son of Lewis and Christina (Miller) Dindinger. He was reared in Beaver county, received a common school education, and was engaged in farming until 1884, when he came to Zelienople and embarked in the hardware business. In January, 1886, he became a member of the firm of W. A. Goehring & Company, the largest dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, and oil well supplies in the borough. Mr. Dindinger is a member of the Breackneck Oil Company. He was married March 13, 1873, to Mary L., daughter of Justus Alborn, of Franklin township, Beaver county, and is the father of four children: Lewis A.; Charles H.; Walter A., and Arthur William. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, of Zelienople, in which body Mr. Dindinger has served as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school, and is also a member of the church council. In politics, he is a Republican, and is recognized as one of the enterprising business men of Harmony.

JOHN REED was born near Steubenville, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Randolph, born at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed came to Harmony, Butler county, in 1819, and carried on the Abraham Ziegler tannery until 1821, and then removed to Zelienople, where he and wife resided until their death. They reared a family of eight children, as follows: Mary Jane, deceased; W. A., of Washington county; Lewis of New Brighton, Beaver county; J. V., deceased; Edward, who died in infancy; Louisa, deceased; Margaret, wife of Milton Henry, of New Castle, and Charles E.

CHARLES E. REED, druggist, was born in the borough of Zelienople, June 3, 1843, and is the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Reed. He attended the public schools until the age of thirteen years, and then entered a drug store in Allegheny City, where he learned the drug business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with his brother, and established a drug store in Allegheny City, which they continued for six years. In 1882 he opened his present drug store at Zelienople, where he has since continued in the same line. Mr. Reed was married in 1864, to Mary S., daughter of John Blair, of Allegheny City. She died in 1884, leaving five children, as follows: W. A., an employee on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Oakdale; J. B., train dispatcher at New Castle Junction; C. L., who is operating a sheep ranch in Montana; Mary F., and Elizabeth. In 1885 Mr. Reed married Jeannette E. McClure, daughter of John McClure of Lancaster township. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Zelienople, in which body he fills the office of trustee. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was postmaster of Zelienople under Cleveland's first administration. He has been president of the Zelienople school board, and is now filling the office of notary public. He is a member of Harmony council, Number 698, Royal Arcanum.

ALBERT WINTER, jeweler, was born in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1850, son of Rev. E. F. and Johanna (Swartz) Winter, natives of Germany. His father was educated in Germany, and became a noted divine in the Evangelical church, having charge of four churches in Beaver county for a period of twenty-five years, during which time he erected eleven church buildings. He was pastor of the Evangelical church at Zelienople for twenty-five years. He was also pastor of the Burry church for forty-four years, and was organist for all the churches for which he was pastor. He died May 22, 1884. After his death his widow resided in Rochester, Beaver county, until December, 1893, when she moved to Zelienople. Her death occurred July 15, 1894. They were the parents of nine children, and are kindly remembered in Butler county. The subject of this sketch is the sixth child and was reared at Phillipsburg. He received a public school education, and conducted his father's farm for several years; afterwards learned the jeweler's trade at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and commenced working at the bench in 1868. In 1869 he established his present business house at Zelienople, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative trade. Mr. Winter is also interested in oil producing, and was associated with Dr. Cunningham in drilling the first well in the Zelienople field. In December, 1875, he married Annie C., daughter of Daniel Brenner, of Beaver county, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Zelienople, in which body he holds the office of elder. He has also served as teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics, Mr. Winter is a Prohibitionist, and has served as school director in the borough.

REV. J. A. KRIBBS, superintendent of the Orphan's Farm School at Zelienople, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the district schools, and the Zelienople Academy. He graduated from the Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1868, and for ten years was pastor of the Lutheran church at Kittanning. In 1878 he came to Zelienople, Butler county,



James McKie

and had charge of two churches for three years. In the same year he became connected with the Orphan's Farm School, as superintendent, and has since filled that position with great satisfaction to the many friends of the institution. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of two companies from Clarion county, one company from Armstrong county, and seven companies from Pittsburg and Allegheny county, under Colonel Allen, but afterwards commanded by General Pierson. The regiment was organized at Pittsburg, September 2, 1862, and Mr. Kribbs participated with his command in the great battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. He was commissioned first lieutenant of his company, and commanded it at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, the Richmond campaign and Petersburg. Mr. Kribbs was married in 1872, to Miss M. A. Dinwiddie, of Philadelphia. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Zelienople.

HENRY STOKEY was born in 1821, in Alsace, France, and immigrated to the United States in 1847, and settled in New Orleans. He remained there for two years, and returned to his native country in 1849 for the purpose of settling up his business with a view of making America his home. He returned to the United States in 1851, and again located at New Orleans, pursuing his trade, that of blacksmith and machinist, until 1852, when he located at Pittsburg, where, in the year 1853, he married Margaret Baer, also a native of Alsace, France. In 1856 he removed to Evans City, Butler county, and engaged in farming in Adams township, and also owned a farm in Jackson township. In 1864 Mr. Stokey became proprietor of a hotel in Evans City, which he conducted until 1868, when he resumed farming in Jackson township. In 1878 he purchased the Eagle Hotel, at Zelienople, which he carried on until his death, in 1883. His widow resides on the homestead in Jackson township. He was a member of the German Reformed church, while his widow is connected with the Lutheran denomination. Their family consisted of five children, as follows: Henry W.; Charles; Jacob; Lewis, and Theodore, who was drowned when sixteen years of age. Mr. Stokey was a Democrat, in politics, and served in the Zelienople council. He was a member of Connoquenessing Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Butler, which he joined in 1866, and was also a charter member of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.

HENRY W. STOKEY, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Zelienople, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1854, and is the eldest son of Henry and Margaret Stokey. He was educated in the common schools, and has always followed farming and hotel keeping. In 1881 he became proprietor of the Central Hotel at Evans City, and afterwards purchased the Stokey House, in the same place, and conducted it until 1888. In that year he removed to Zelienople, and shortly afterwards purchased the Bastian House, which he has rebuilt and named the Grand Central. It is a first-class hotel, and finished in modern style. Mr. Stokey was married May 5, 1881, to Amelia, daughter of Lewis Teets, of Beaver county, and has one child, Caroline Matilda. He and wife are adherents of the German Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Demo-

crat. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., and is one of the well known citizens of Zelienople.

CHARLES STOKEY, proprietor of the Stokey House, Zelienople, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, April 22, 1856, son of Henry and Margaret Stokey. He received a common school education and remained on the homestead farm until 1874, when he embarked in the harness business at Evans City, which he continued until the spring of 1878. At that time he removed to Zelienople with his father, who conducted the Stokey House until his death, when our subject became the proprietor, and has carried on that hotel successfully up to the present. Mr. Stokey was married in 1875, to Susan C., daughter of William Allen, Sr., of Zelienople, and has five children: Leila A.; Ellsworth B.; Russell L.; Herschel, and Karl Sidney. Mrs. Stokey is a member of the English Lutheran church. A Democrat, in politics, Mr. Stokey has taken very little interest in political matters for some years. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., also of Butler Chapter, R. A. M.; of Tancred Commandery, Number 48, of Pittsburg, and of Syria Temple, A. A. N. O. M. S.

SAMUEL E. RALSTON, physician and surgeon, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1863, son of William and Hannah (Riddell) Ralston, both natives of Butler county, and now residents of Prospect. His grandfather, William Ralston, was a native of Philadelphia, and by trade a miller. In 1815 he located at New Castle, Lawrence county, where he erected the first grist mill in that town. He later built a mill at Slippery Rock, Butler county, and another on the Connoquenessing creek, in Butler township, which he operated for many years. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, learned the milling business with his father, and followed that business for four years. He received his literary education at Mt. Union College, Stark county, Ohio, read medicine under Dr. Joseph Lusk, of Butler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1889. Dr. Ralston began practice in Harmony, where he remained until January, 1892, when he removed to Zelienople. Since commencing practice he has built up a lucrative business, and is recognized as a progressive physician. Politically, he is a Republican.

H. G. McKIM, insurance and real estate agent, is a son of R. A. and Ellen (Gould) McKim, natives of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was born at Mercer, July 9, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of nineteen entered the store of J. G. Moore of Mercer, as salesman and book-keeper, where he remained five years. He next accepted a position as traveling salesman for a Pittsburg house, with which he remained five years. In 1886 he came to Zelienople, Butler county, to accept the position of book-keeper for A. Seaton, which he filled for three years, and then established his present insurance and real estate business. Among the companies represented by Mr. McKim, may be mentioned the New York Life, The United States Accident, of New York city, the German Fire, of Pittsburg, the North American of Philadelphia, and many other old and prominent fire and life insurance companies. In 1893 he was elected a justice of the peace for the borough of Zelienople, and has also filled the position of borough clerk. He is a Republican, in politics, and is a

member of Evans City Lodge, K. of P. Zelenople Lodge, K. O. T. M., and Connoquenessing Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.

GEORGE STAHL, distiller, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1839, son of Jacob and Magdalene (Vocht) Stahl. His father was a native of Jackson township, Butler county, was a member of the Economite Society, and moved with that organization to Freedom, Beaver county. George received a common school education in the district schools of his native township, and in 1870 moved to Zelenople, where he engaged in the distilling business, which he has since conducted successfully. In 1862 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Ziegler of Harmony, and has four children: Laura, wife of Amos M. Lusk of Zelenople; John Abraham; Janet, and George Washington. Politically, Mr. Stahl is a Republican, and he and family are members of Grace Reformed church of Harmony.

WILLIAM EICHHOLTZ was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Holtzer) Eichholtz, natives of Germany. His parents immigrated to Allegheny City in 1838, subsequently removed to Beaver county, and settled upon a farm, where his mother died in 1886, and his father in 1891. Soon after locating in Beaver county, Conrad Eichholtz engaged in huckstering, which business he followed for fifteen years, shipping his produce to Pittsburgh. About 1860 he became interested in oil producing at Pithole and Petroleum Centre, Venango county, and was quite a successful operator for about fifteen years. He then returned to Beaver county, and retired from active business. Conrad and Elizabeth Eichholtz, were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Margaret, wife of Nicholas Gardner; Frederick; John; Catherine; Lewis; George; Louisa, wife of John Kocher; Mary, deceased; William; Edward, and Frank. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Eichholtz was connected with the Masonic order. The subject of this sketch worked upon the homestead farm until he became of age, when he married Louisa Lutz, a daughter of William and Fredericka Lutz, of Butler county. After his marriage his father gave him the homestead of 160 acres, upon which he lived about twelve years. He then purchased and settled upon his present farm of 112 acres, situated near Harmony, in Lancaster township, Butler county. This farm has proved a profitable oil producing property, and now contains fifteen wells, operated by J. Q. A. Kennedy, of Butler, Guckert & Steel, and M. L. Lockwood, the total output being about 1,000 barrels per day. Mr. Eichholtz was formerly engaged in the dairy business, and shipped as high as 1,000 gallons of milk to Allegheny every month. Mr. Eichholtz has a family of seven children, viz.: Frank; Nettie; Albert; Hiram; Conrad; Annie, and Omar. His wife died in 1892. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination her husband belongs. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM ZIEGLER was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1774. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his native county, and was also an extensive farmer there. In 1814 he purchased the entire property of the Harmony Society from Father Rapp, and in 1815 brought his family to this county and took possession of his purchase. He went into merchandising quite exten-

sively, which he carried on in connection with his farm. He died in 1836, at Harmony. In religious faith, he was a Mennonite, erected the church of that denomination at Harmony, in 1816, and was its principal support for twenty years. He was interred in the graveyard attached to this church. Mr. Ziegler was twice married; his first wife was Catherine Boehm, to whom were born the following children: Maria; Abraham, and Anna. His second wife was Elizabeth Eustandire, who became the mother of eleven children, as follows: Catherine; Andrew; Jacob; Samuel; Jonas; David; Michael; Susannah; Elizabeth; Barbara, and Joseph, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned.

JOSEPH ZIEGLER, youngest son of Abraham and Elizabeth Ziegler, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1815, and came with his parents to Butler county, where he grew to manhood. He then purchased his present farm of 200 acres, which was a part of the original Rapp property, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ziegler was reared in the Mennonite faith, and has been minister of the Harmony church for nearly forty years. He married, in 1839, Mary, daughter of George Boyer, of Lancaster township, Butler county, of which union were born ten children: Abraham, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Jacob Wise; George, deceased; Joseph, of Beaver county; Aaron A.; Samuel; Jonas; David B.; Elizabeth, and Catherine. Mrs. Ziegler died in April, 1892.

SAMUEL SWAIN was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was a son of Jacob Swain, a native of Maryland, who first settled in Westmoreland county, whence he removed to Butler county in 1816. He was a hatter by trade; and followed that business in connection with farming. Samuel was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Brown, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, whom he met and married in Butler county. Their children are as follows: A. A., who resides on the the old homestead; Samuel L., a resident of Ohio; W. G., also residing on the homestead farm; G. D., a merchant of Harmony, and one deceased. Mrs. Swain died in 1854, and he subsequently married a Miss Emerick, to whom was born one daughter, Maria, wife of Joseph T. Donley. Mr. Swain died in 1882; his widow removed to Butler, and died at the home of her daughter at Etna, Pennsylvania. Mr. Swain lived at Whitestown for a period, and later purchased a farm in Jackson township from the Ziegler estate, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a Democrat, in politics, and was an elder in the Lutheran church for many years. He contributed towards the erection of both the German and English Lutheran churches at Zelienople.

G. D. SWAIN, a leading merchant of Harmony, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, and is the fourth son of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Swain. He received his primary education in the public schools of Jackson township, subsequently attended Zelienople Academy, and later was engaged in teaching for twelve years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Quay, and served nine months, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, besides several skirmishes. In 1871 he embarked in merchandising at Harmony, where he has since built up an extensive business, one of the largest,

if not the largest, in this part of the county. In 1865 he married Harriet, daughter of Abraham Moyer, of Lancaster township, Butler county, and has two children: Mary, and Laura. He and family are members of the Lutheran church, in which organization he fills the office of deacon, and he is also a member of the standing committee. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in political matters. He has been a school director for twenty years, has been burgess of Harmony for ten consecutive terms, and has served as a delegate to the State conventions. In 1886 he was the Democratic nominee for the legislature, and though he made a splendid race, he was defeated, as the county is strongly Republican. Mr. Swain is a progressive and enterprising business man, and has won the respect and confidence of the best people of Butler county. He was one of the leading spirits in the erection of the soldier's monument at Butler, and is recognized as a patriotic and representative citizen.

JACOB F. WISE was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and moved with his father, John Wise, to Beaver county. He married a daughter of Abraham Ziegler and settled in Jackson township, Butler county, where he cleared and improved a farm. He afterwards moved to the Ziegler farm, on Connoquenessing creek, and thence to Harmony. He was a member of the Mennonite church. By his marriage to Miss Ziegler he was the father of five children: Abraham, deceased; Nancy, deceased wife of Jacob W. Rice; John; Jacob, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, and Mary, wife of C. Nicklas, of Petersville. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Moyer, of Lancaster township, to which union were born ten children: Alfred M., and Henry M., both residing at Harmony; Benjamin, of New Brighton; Susannah, wife of Jacob Fiedler, of Harmony; Levi M., an attorney of Butler; Israel, who resides upon the homestead farm; Sarah, wife of James R. Moore, of Allegheny; Jeremiah, deceased; Catherine, deceased wife of Edward Stauffer, of Harmony, and Noah, who resides at New Brighton. Mr. Wise was a Republican, in politics.

HENRY M. WISE, of the firm of H. M. Bentle & Company, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, January 1, 1854, and is the second son of Jacob F. and Sarah (Moyer) Wise. He received a good public school education, afterwards engaged in the distillery business with his father, and in 1878 he became cashier of the Harmony Savings Bank, which position he filled until 1884. In 1882 he became a member of the lumber firm of Wise, Lytle & Haim, but withdrew in 1884, and the following year became a member of the present firm. Mr. Wise was married in 1877, to Jeannette L., a daughter of the late Dr. Joseph S. Lusk, and has one son, Howard Beach. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church of Harmony, and he is a trustee in that body. He is a member of Middle Lancaster Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Harmony Council, R. A.; Tent, Number 13, K. of M., and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as burgess and member of the borough council, also as school director of the Harmony public schools. He was at one time the choice of the Republicans of his section for register and recorder of the county, but failed to receive the nomination.

ALFRED M. WISE, proprietor of livery stable, Harmony, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, August 6, 1852, son of Jacob F. and Sarah (Moyer) Wise. He attended the public schools and worked upon the homestead farm until twenty-one years of age. In 1876 he engaged in the livery business at Harmony, where he has since enjoyed the leading trade of the borough. He was married in 1874, to Ada Covert, daughter of Samuel Covert, of Harmony, and has four children: Charles; Annie; Clyde Delmar, and Florence Genevieve. He and wife are members of the Church of God. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

ERANIOUS BENTLE was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and for many years was a successful merchant of Zelenople, where he died in 1858. He married Rebecca Marquis, and was the father of four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Mary, wife of M. S. Nochtrieb, of Wooster, Ohio; Lavina, and Howard M. His widow married Edward Mellon, and resides in Zelenople.

HOWARD M. BENTLE, of the firm of H. M. Bentle & Company, was born in Zelenople, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1856, and is the only son of Eranious and Rebecca Bentle. He was reared in his native town, and received his education in the public schools, and at Ironton, Ohio, and Beaver, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was elected teller of the National Bank of Harmony, and filled that position until the bank ceased operations. In 1880 he engaged in merchandising at Harmony, which he continued until 1885, and then became a partner in the present lumber firm and planing mill of H. M. Bentle & Company. Besides their mill at Harmony, they have also a mill at Zelenople, and conduct quite an extensive business. Mr. Bentle was married in 1882, to Lillian H., daughter of John Tite, of Allegheny, and has two children: Laura Elizabeth, and Lydia Rebecca. He and wife are members of the English Lutheran church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as school director, and overseer of the poor in Harmony. He is a member of the R. A., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and Middle Lancaster Lodge, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM STIVER was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Jane Orr, a native of Ireland. They were among the early settlers of Jefferson county, Ohio, where Mrs. Stiver died in 1846. Of a family of four children born to this union, three are living, as follows: Jane, wife of J. M. Briggs; F. B., and Henry. Mr. Stiver married for his second wife, a Mrs. Covert, of Butler county, and resided in Harmony about seven years. He was a cabinet-maker, and died at West Carlinton, Ohio, in 1887. His widow resides at Harmony. Both she and her husband were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

F. B. STIVER, dealer in flour and feed, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 11, 1842, eldest son of William and Jane (Orr) Stiver. He lived in his native county until he was nine years old and then went to West Virginia. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company A, Second West Virginia Volunteers, and served three years in that command. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in most of the battles, marches and campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. After the war he

located in Harmony, Butler county, and in 1879 engaged in buying and shipping hay, feed, etc., in which he has continued up to the present. Mr. Stiver was married in 1883, to Jennie McConnell, of Lancaster township, Butler county. She is a member of the English Lutheran church, while he belongs to the Baptist church. Politically, a Republican, he has served in the council, also as constable of Harmony, and has been a member of the county committee. He is a member of Captain Wilson Post, G. A. R., of Zelienople, and is a charter member of Evans City Lodge, A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH SIDNEY SEAMAN was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1839, the third child of Elias and Margaret Seaman. His mother was a daughter of Charles Goehring, and was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, September 11, 1814. In 1834 she married Elias Seaman, and became the mother of five children, as follows: William Henry; Elias Jefferson, who died July 1, 1859; Joseph Sidney; Edward M., and Elias Francis. The father was born February 20, 1812, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and died August 24, 1842. Mrs. Seaman afterwards married George Giess, in 1848, which union was blessed with four children: Charles P.; Henrietta; Charlotte, who died in infancy, and Emma, wife of Jonas Ziegler. Mrs. Giess, who is still living at the ripe age of eighty years, retains all her mental faculties, and is a very intelligent woman. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Zelienople, to which village his parents removed when he was quite young. At the age of seventeen he went to Pittsburg, and served an apprenticeship of three years at roll-turning. By his energy and close application to business, he advanced step by step, until he became a member of the firm of J. B. Young & Company. This firm was prosperous and successful from its inception, and after some changes it was recognized as one of the most important manufacturing establishments in Pittsburg, and is now known as the Phœnix Roll Works, of Seaman, Sleeth & Black. Mr. Seaman was elected the first president of the company, which position he still occupies. He is a staunch Republican and has been president of the Lincoln Club since its organization. For the past twelve years he has been president of the school board of his ward, and takes a deep interest in educational matters; is a charter member and director of the Pennsylvania National Bank and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a prominent member and trustee of Grant Street Lutheran church, and is a member of the building committee of that and the East End Mission church. Mr. Seaman was married March 22, 1863, to Miss Alice H. Slater, to which union have been born three children: Charles B.; Grace; and Joseph, all of whom are living. He has always taken a deep interest in religious matters, and has contributed to the support of everything pertaining to the advancement and development of his home.

FREDERICK HALLSTEIN was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and immigrated to Utica, New York, from which place he came to Zelienople, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He was married October 30, 1852, to Catherine King, also a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. They remained in Zelienople until 1857, when they removed to Middle Lancaster. Mr. Hallstein was a shoemaker, and followed his trade at Zelienople and Middle Lancaster. He died in December, 1889. His widow resides with her son, Henry A., at Harmony. He was a

member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, filled at different times various church offices, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years. They were the parents of four children: J. F., of Butler; John W., a resident of Allegheny, Henry A., and Elizabeth A., deceased wife of C. W. Burry.

HENRY A. HALLSTEIN, station agent at Harmony, was born in Middle Lancaster, Butler county, September 11, 1856, son of Frederick Hallstein. After receiving a common school education, he learned the shoe-maker's trade with his father, at which he worked for several years. On September 8, 1882, he was appointed station and freight agent for the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, at Harmony; also agent for the United States Express Company, and manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at the same point. In connection with these offices, he is agent for the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit. Mr. Hallstein was married May 26, 1887, to Lettie M., daughter of Samuel Schuler, of Harmony, and has three children: Boneta Beatrice; Harold Arthur, and Grace. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Harmony, and is a trustee and recorder of that organization. Politically, he is a Democrat, is now auditor of the borough and secretary of the school board, and secretary of the board of health. He is a member of the R. A., K. O. T. M., and Jr. O. U. A. M., also of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Beneficial Association.

DR. ADAM WEISER was born in Prussia, in 1823, son of Adam and Katharine Weiser, natives of that country. His grandfather, Adam Weiser, was a physician, and a graduate of the Medical College of Berlin. He was the father of three children: John; Adam, and Gottlieb. His father, Adam Weiser, was born in Prussia, graduated from the Medical College of Berlin, married Katherine Hartung, and had four children, as follows: William, deceased; Adam; Casper, and Margaret, who married Ambrose Heller. His father died in 1831, and his widow came with her daughter to Wisconsin, where she died in 1859. The subject of this sketch began his medical studies when fourteen years of age, at the Medical College of Berlin, where his father held a professorship, and after seven years spent in that institution was graduated. When the revolution of 1848 broke out in Germany, he became a surgeon in one of the commands. In 1852 he married Louisa Wanner, of Prussia, and they became the parents of seven children, viz.: Samuel; Tricot; Philip; Adam; William A.; Susan, and one that died in early youth. In 1853 Dr. Weiser immigrated to New Jersey, remained in that state one year, then came to Pittsburg, and from there to Zelienople, Butler county. He afterwards located at Middle Lancaster, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1893, when he located at Evans City, and later removed to Harmony, where he is now engaged in practice. Dr. Weiser enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed surgeon of the field hospital in that command, and was discharged from the service in 1863. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Lutheran in religious faith, and in politics, a Democrat.

ROBERT BOGGS was one of the earliest settlers of Butler county. In 1796 he located on a tract of 400 acres of land, upon which the borough of Evans City now stands, and built his cabin in the midst of a wilderness. He was the second

son of James Boggs, a native of Ireland, who removed from the vicinity of Philadelphia, about the year 1760, and settled on forty acres of land on the north bank of the Allegheny river, which now forms a part of Allegheny. Robert Boggs was one of a family of four children, as follows: Andrew; Robert; Nancy, who married Samuel Duncan, and Martha, who became the wife of a Mr. Moore. Their father was killed by a falling tree while clearing a small patch of land in Allegheny county, and his widow subsequently married a man named Robinson. Gen. William Robinson was the fruits of this union; he was for many years one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Allegheny City. Robert Boggs learned the millwright's trade, and operated a mill prior to his settlement in Butler county. He married Martha, daughter of John Crawford, a pioneer of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, before settling in Butler county. He opened a tavern for the accommodation of the settlers and immigrants looking for homes, which stood upon the site of the present store of Boggs & Kline, of Evans City. Some years later he erected a grist mill, a very necessary improvement for that period, which stood upon the site of the present brick steam mill in Evans City. It was a log structure, and he operated it continuously until about 1836, when he sold the mill and 200 acres of land to Thomas B. Evans, who laid out the borough of Evans City, then called Evansburg. Mr. Boggs resided in that village until his death, in 1845, aged seventy-two years. Politically, he was a Jackson Democrat, filled the office of justice of the peace for many years, and also transacted much of the legal business of his neighbors, such as writing deeds, wills, etc. He always took an active part in political campaigns and wielded considerable influence in the councils of his party. Mr. Boggs was one of the original members of Plains Presbyterian church, and was buried in the cemetery near the church building of that organization, a plain stone marking his last resting place. By his marriage to Martha Crawford, he was the father of the following children: James, who married Nancy Richardson, and lives in Adams township; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Graham, and after his death a Mr. Evans; Margaret, who married Reese Evans; Mary, who became the wife of a Mr. Hill; Samuel, who married Jane Richardson; Andrew who married Mary Ann Irwin, and after her death Rachel Hazlett; Robert, who married Mary Jane McCandless, and Martha, who became the wife of Sylvester Ash. Robert Boggs' second wife was Mrs. Margaret McDonald, a sister of Angus McLeod of Forward township, and their children, were as follows: William, who first married Cynthia McDonald, and for his second wife Mrs. John Welsh; Thomas W., who married Mary E. Lemmon, and after her death Elizabeth Lyons; Nancy, who died unmarried, and Daniel, who married Sarah Hammel, and is the only living child of Robert Boggs, Sr.

ANDREW BOGGS, sixth child of Robert and Martha (Crawford) Boggs, was born January 6, 1806, on the site of Evans City, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood under the parental roof, learned the miller's trade, and succeeded to his father's business in the old mill. In 1836 he purchased seventy-six acres of land in Forward township, where he died April 10, 1886. He was a Democrat until 1855, then joined the Republican party, and was quite active

in the political circles of his time. He was a school director for many years, and filled the office of county commissioner from 1855 to 1858. He was an elder in the Plains Presbyterian church for half a century, being one of the original members of that society. Mr. Boggs was twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann, daughter of Archibald Irwin. Their children were as follows: Robert Irwin, of Allegheny; William F., of Pittsburg; Dr. Crawford A., deceased; Matilda, deceased wife of Capt. E. L. Gillespie, and James P. His second wife was Rachel Hazlett, who died in 1880, leaving one daughter, Mary A., wife of Daniel Dunbar of Forward township.

CAPT. JAMES P. BOGGS, youngest son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Irwin) Boggs, was born August 12, 1839, upon his present homestead. He received a common school education and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until April 26, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and served until 1864. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Mine Run and the Wilderness. He was severely wounded in the left temple at Second Bull Run, and at the battle of the Wilderness he received a wound from a minie-ball in the right thigh, and was laid up in the hospitals at Fredericksburg, Georgetown, and Philadelphia. He was taken prisoner at Gaines Mill, together with his entire regiment, by Stonewall Jackson, and sent to Castle Thunder, and then to Belle Isle, at Richmond, Virginia, where the men were exchanged and returned to their regiment. When his regiment was mustered into the service he was made corporal, was soon after promoted to first sergeant, in January, 1863, to first lieutenant, to captain May 1, 1864, and was mustered out of the service as brevet major. In 1865 he went into the oil fields of Venango and McKean counties, and was engaged in oil producing until 1881. In 1869-70 he was United States store keeper at Harmony, and is now engaged in farming upon the homestead, which he purchased several years ago. Mr. Boggs married Melissa J., daughter of Joseph Campbell, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, of which union have been born six children: Mary W.; Nettie; Frank W.; Carrie E.; Grace, and Zora G. A Republican, in politics, Captain Boggs has filled many of the offices of his township, and takes an active interest in political matters. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is connected with Capt. William Stewart Post, G. A. R., of Evans City, also with Camp 45, U. V. L., of Butler.

THOMAS W. BOGGS was born on the site of Evans City, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1813, and died in March, 1885. He was the second son of Robert Boggs, by his marriage with Mrs. Margaret McDonald, a sister of Angus McLeod. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed the same for many years. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Lemmon, a daughter of Robert Lemmon, of Butler township, where she was born. Mrs. Boggs died in 1849, leaving one child, Henry C. Her husband was again married, to Elizabeth Lyons, to whom were born four children: J. E., of Massachusetts; Eva L., wife of J. D. Turner, of Phillipsburg, Allegheny county; Myra B., a resident of Allegheny, and C. L., who resides in the west. Mr. Boggs was a stanch Republican, and served as justice of the peace at Evans City

for fifteen years. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Evans City, and was recognized as a worthy and honorable man.

HENRY C. BOGGS, of the firm of Boggs & Kline, merchants, Evans City, was born on the site of Evans City, Butler county, December 21, 1847, and is a son of Thomas W. and Mary E. (Lemmon) Boggs, and a grandson of Robert Boggs, one of the pioneers of Forward township. He was reared at Evans City, and received his education in the district school. In 1870 he engaged in merchandising at Evans City, and has continued in that line up to the present. In 1888 he formed a partnership with John W. Kline, since which time the firm of Boggs & Kline has carried on the business. Mr. Boggs was one of the organizers of the Long Oil Company, is treasurer of the same, and is interested in several other oil productions. In 1865 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served seven months. In 1870 he married Mary E., daughter of William Liken, of Jackson township, and has five living children: Flora L.; Harry G.; Iva L.; William Lee, and Margueretta L. Earl Wallace was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, February 25, 1892. Mr. Boggs is a Republican in politics, was appointed postmaster of Evans City by President Grant, and served twelve years. He was again appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and served his full term. He has filled the office of school director, and has also been a member of the borough council. He is a member of Captain Stewart Post, G. A. R., also of Evans City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Select Knights, and the A. O. U. W. He and family are members of the Baptist church of Evans City, in which he has served as treasurer, and took quite an active part in the erection of the present church building.

JOHN W. KLINE, of the firm of Boggs & Kline, was born in Forward township, Butler county, August 13, 1861, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Barringer) Kline, now residents of Forward township. Mr. Kline received a good education in the district and select schools, and taught for ten years in the public schools of Forward and Cranberry townships, and Evans City. In 1888 he became a member of the present firm, and has since devoted his attention to merchandising. He was married in September, 1888, to Maggie, daughter of Christian Textor, of Jackson township, and has two children: Grace, and Roscoe T. His wife is a member of the German Reformed church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the school board of Evans City.

LEWIS GANSZ, SR., was born in Germany, in 1803, and immigrated to the United States in 1831. A few years later his parents came to this country and settled at Zelienople, Butler county, whence they removed to Pittsburg. Mr. Gansz remained in Butler county, and became foreman of the Harmony tannery. In 1844 he located in what is now Evans City, later purchased the McIlwain tannery, and operated it for many years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was a prominent member of the German Reformed church, and assisted in the erection of the church building of that denomination at Evans City. He married Margaret Textor, and they were the parents of five children: Martin, who died in infancy; Susan, who married John Ash; John, of Fayette county; Lewis, of Evans City.

and Mary, widow of Dr. Thomas Kersting, of the same place. His wife died in 1876; he survived her until September 7, 1885.

LEWIS GANSZ, oil producer, was born at Harmony, Butler county, March 26, 1839, son of Lewis and Margaret Gansz. He was reared in Evans City, and received a common school education. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, succeeded him in that business, and was also engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Evans City for some years. Mr. Gansz retired from business in 1883, began operating in oil in 1887, organized the Gansz Oil Company, of which he has been president up to the present, and is one of the most extensive and successful operators in Butler county. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the close of the war, holding the rank of lieutenant. Mr. Gansz was married in November, 1879, to Lizzie, daughter of Sylvester Ash, a native of Forward township, Butler county. Mrs. Gansz is a member of the United Presbyterian church and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of that organization. Politically, he is a Democrat, but his extensive business interests have prevented him from taking any active part in political matters.

DR. WILLIAM IRVINE, of Evans City, is one of the oldest and best known citizens in Butler county. He is a native of Adams township, where he was born February 17, 1828. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Richardson) Irvine, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, James Irvine, settled in what is now Adams township towards the close of the Eighteenth century, and was one of its pioneer school teachers. Dr. Irvine's boyhood was spent midst pioneer surroundings; and his education was obtained at common and select schools. He taught a few terms in early manhood, and supplemented his knowledge by diligent study during his spare time. He finally made up his mind to enter the medical profession, and commenced reading medicine under Dr. William Sterrett, the first permanent physician of Evans City. He attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from the latter institution in March, 1855. Two years prior to his graduation he begun practice at Evans City, and has thus been in the active duties of his profession for the past forty-two years. Throughout this long and eventful period he has ministered to the people of his community in such a creditable manner as to win the respect and confidence of a large clientele. Dr. Irvine was married October 13, 1853, to Elizabeth Fife, a daughter of Maj. John Fife, of Allegheny county, where Mrs. Irvine was born and reared. Of the seven children that blessed this marriage, six grew to maturity, as follows: Belle, wife of Dr. J. M. List, of Evans City; Elizabeth, wife of William H. Gelbach, of Zelenople; Henrietta, deceased wife of Prof. M. A. Sutton; Annie, wife of Prof. A. Brown; S. J., and Margaret J., who died in April, 1893. Mrs. Irvine died November 13, 1894, after a happy married life of over forty-one years. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, a faithful and affectionate helpmate, and a fond and loving mother. The Doctor is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Evans City. Politically, he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor

Curtin an examining surgeon, to examine recruits for military service, and was a loyal supporter of the government throughout the war. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature, and served in the sessions of 1877 and 1878, performing his duties faithfully and well. He yet takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of his native county.

JOHN N. MILLER was born in Alsace, France, July 26, 1823, son of Peter and Margaret Miller. He immigrated to the United States in 1853, and located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but the same year he came to Evans City, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade for seventeen years. In 1868 he embarked in the hotel business, and continued to conduct the same until 1891, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles H. He erected the Miller House in 1876. In 1853 he married Christina Rape, a daughter of Adam Rape, a native of Germany, and by this union six children were born to him: Sarah, wife of S. A. Beam, of Harmony; Margaret, wife of Edward Dambach, of Evans City; Charles H., proprietor of the Miller House, Evans City; Emma C.; Matilda S., and Lewis T., deceased. Before coming to America, Mr. Miller served seven years in the Marine Corps of the French army, and visited Mexico, California, the West Indies, Brazil, Spain, Chili and Australia. He died at his home in Evans City, January 26, 1894. He was a member of the German Reformed church, to which denomination his family also belongs. He was a stanch Democrat, in politics, and was a member of Evans City Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Miller was largely interested in farming and oil property, and by strict attention to his business he had accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence.

JOHN ROHNER, cashier of the Citizens Bank, of Evans City, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 16, 1830, and is a son of John and Margaret Rohner. His father died when our subject was a child, and his mother immigrated to the United States in 1843. She located in Adams township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where John grew to manhood. She married John Croft, and died in Forward township in 1889. By her second marriage she became the mother of the following children: John and Andrew, both deceased; Samuel, of Forward township; George, a resident of Mt. Chestnut, and Margaret, wife of Taylor Martin. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Germany, and the public schools of Butler county. He afterwards engaged as a farm laborer, and by strict economy saved enough to purchase a farm. In 1854 he married Margaret L., daughter of David Duncan, of Cranberry township, and resided upon a farm in that township until 1883. In that year he located at Evans City, and became a partner in the banking house of Jacob Dambach & Company, now an incorporated State bank, Mr. Rohner being one of the incorporators and now cashier. Mr. Rohner is one of the incorporators of the Evans City Cemetery Company, and is a stockholder and director in the same. He was also one of the early oil producers in the Harmony field. In politics, he is a Republican, served ten years as justice of the peace in Cranberry township, several years as school director, and has been justice of the peace in Evans City since 1890. He is the father of three children, as follows: Sarah Olive, wife of Frank P. Confer, of Allegheny; Luella, a teacher in the public schools of Evans City,

who married Samuel C. Crider, of Cranberry township, in January, 1894, and David Elmer, who died when twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Rohner and family are members of the United Presbyterian church of Evans City, and he is now a trustee in that body.

JOHN BARKEY, SR., was a native of Butler county, and a merchant in Evans City for several years. He married Deborah Davidheiser, to which union were born eleven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Susan, wife of Frederick Rohiser; John; Enos; Lizzie, wife of Richard Allen, and Sarah, wife of William Stewart. Mr. Barkey died in 1869. He was a member of the Menno-nite church, and a very worthy citizen. In politics, he was a Democrat, but took no active interest in such matters. His widow resides in Evans City.

JOHN BARKEY, coal dealer, Evans City, was born in that borough, May 10, 1854, and is a son of John Barkey, Sr. He received a common school education, and for many years was local agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1890 he joined his brother, Enos, who had been in the coal business since 1887. The business was a success from the beginning, and they now enjoy an extensive trade. He was married in 1889, to Ida E., daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Jackson township, and has three children: Charles Spurgeon; Ray Edison, and John Wilson. Both he and wife are members of the Evans City Baptist church, in which organization he is a trustee and a teacher in the Sunday school. He is one of the active and energetic workers in the church. He is an ardent advocate of temperance principles, and in politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

ENOS BARKEY, coal dealer, Evans City, was born in that borough, February 15, 1863, son of John Barkey, Sr. He attended the public schools until the age of fifteen years, after which he worked on a farm for five years. In 1887 he engaged in the coal business, conducting it successfully until 1890, when he admitted his brother, John Barkey, as a partner. The firm now does a very large and successful business, and is one of the leading coal dealing firms of the township. In 1883 Mr. Barkey married Annie E. Barto, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Wimer) Barto, of Beaver county, parents of eight children, six of whom are living. The following children, all living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barkey: Mary Ethel, born February 25, 1884; Clara Blanch, November 4, 1886, and Anna Luella, December 1, 1891.

EDWARD WHITE was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Matthew White, who moved from Allegheny county, to Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1799, where the balance of his life was passed. Edward was a farmer and hotel keeper, and carried on a hotel at Whitestown, which became a well known stopping place for travelers between Pittsburg and Franklin. He married Elizabeth Sullivan, a daughter of Charles and Susannah Sullivan, pioneers of Butler county, to whom was born eight children. Six of these are now living, as follows: Eveline, who married John Martin, of Prospect; Charles M., a resident of Peebles, Ohio; James Madison, who resides at Braddock; Susan E., wife of Joseph Ash, of Evans City, and Benjamin F., and John M., both residents of Evans City. Mr. White died in 1844, and his widow married William C. Martin, and died in 1876. They were members of the

Presbyterian church. He was a staunch Democrat, and filled various township offices, and was also captain of a militia company for fifteen years.

JOHN M. WHITE, boot and shoe merchant, of Evans City, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, May 25, 1841, and is the youngest living child of Edward and Elizabeth White. He received his education in the township schools and at Prospect and Sunbury Academies and afterwards engaged in teaching. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served eighteen months. He re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which those regiments took part during his term of service. After the war he embarked in merchandising at Allegheny and later at Evans City, where he still carries on business. Mr. White was married in 1868, to Mary S., daughter of Jacob Stamm, of Butler county. They had one daughter, who died at the age of thirteen years. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is the present postmaster of Evans City, to which office he was appointed in November, 1896.

GEORGE IFFT, SR., was born in Germany, in 1815, and at the age of seventeen years, in 1832, he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and found employment with his uncle, Peter Ifft, in Beaver county. In 1838 he married Sophia Reeb, and located on his father-in-law's farm in Cranberry township, Butler county. In 1841 he purchased a farm in Jackson township, and in 1850 removed to the present homestead in Jackson township, near the limits of Evans City. He died there April 19, 1891. His wife was born in Germany, in 1822, and came to the United States with her father, Nicholas Reeb, in 1827, and settled in Cranberry township, Butler county the same year. Her father served in one of the great Napoleon's cavalry regiments for twelve years. He finally retired from his farm to Evans City, where he died in 1869, dying as he had lived, a member of the Lutheran church. To George and Sophia Ifft were born eight children, seven of whom are living: George, of Jackson township; Catherine, widow of Peter Peiffer, of Forward township; William, of Zelenople; Sarah, wife of George Lotz, of Forward township; Henry J., of Evans City; Nicholas, of the same place, and Lewis, of Washington, D. C. Politically, Mr. Ifft was a Democrat, and filled a number of the township offices. He gave liberally towards the erection of two Lutheran churches at Evans City, and was an elder in the church for many years.

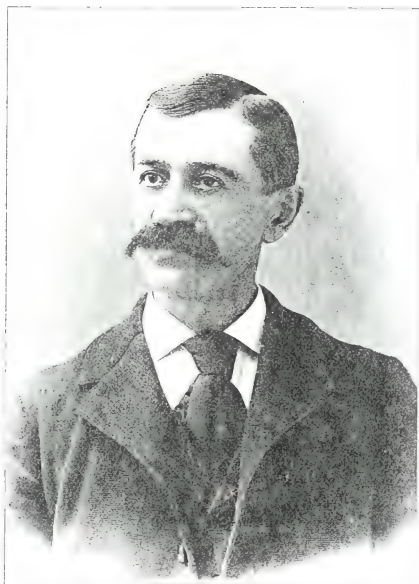
HENRY J. IFFT, merchant, Evans City, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, May 1, 1849, and is a son of George and Sophia Ifft. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1866 he went to Pittsburg and became a clerk in a grocery store. In March, 1868, he embarked in merchandising at Evans City, in partnership with his father, the firm name being George Ifft. The firm was composed of his father, himself, and his brothers, William, Nicholas and Lewis. In 1872 William retired from the firm, Nicholas in 1883, and Lewis in November, 1890, but William afterwards repurchased a quarter interest, which was recently purchased by the subject of this sketch, who is now the sole owner of the business. This is the oldest mercantile establishment in Evans

City, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1872 he married Agnes A., daughter of John Lyon, of Penn township, and sister of ex-mayor Robert W. Lyon, of Pittsburg. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Carrie Leona; Charles W.; Mary Josephine, and Frances B. Mr. Ifft and family are connected with the United Presbyterian church of Evans City, in which organization he holds the office of trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat, has served in the borough council, has been a member of the school board for several years, and has been president of the board for one term.

GEORGE IFFT is the eldest son of George and Sophia Ifft, and was born in Jackson township, Butler county, August 26, 1839, where he was also reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two he located upon a rented farm, and subsequently entered the employ of Frazier & Metzgar, paper manufacturers of Pittsburg, with whom he remained fifteen years. In 1875 he purchased his present farm, erected buildings thereon, and otherwise improved it. He was married in 1861 to Miss Amelia Shilling, who died in 1890. She was the mother of the following children: Sophia, wife of Herman Drebert; Emma, wife of George Twentier; William; Jennie, wife of John Bandy; Sarah, wife of J. E. Brown; George; Alexander; Lydia; Herman, and John. In politics, Mr. Ifft is a Democrat, has filled the offices of supervisor and overseer of the poor for twelve years, and is one of the present school directors of the township. For twenty years he has been an elder in the Lutheran church.

JOHN N. IFFT, son of George and Sophia (Reeb) Ifft, was born on July 23, 1853, in Jackson township, Butler county, and received a good public school education. Upon the death of his father he purchased the homestead, and is operating a stock farm of 125 acres. He is engaged in the breeding of French Norman, English Shire and Cleveland Bay coach horses. Among his horses are the following registered stock: Barton Boy, Number 6,680, sired by Charleston, dam Brown Bonny, imported by Bell Brothers, of Wooster, Ohio; Reigning Monarch, Number 6,235, bred by John Robinson, of England, sired by Lincoln, Number 1,351, grandsire Bold Lincoln, Number 231, dam Rival, Number 2,885, imported by Bell Brothers; French Norman stallion, Hercules, Number 4,320, bred by J. B. Kale, of Normandy, France, sired by Brenus, Number 1,958, dam Ulina, Number 2,763, imported by Isaac Dreifoos, of Pittsburg; also Noble Prince, Number 924, bred by William Rook, of Rooksborough, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, England, imported by the Cleveland Bay Horse Company, of Paw Paw, Michigan, foaled in 1890, sired by Prince George, Number 235, dam Rose, Number 250. He is also engaged in the breeding of high grade cattle, and devotes much time to the growth and development of the stock interests in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ifft was married August 24, 1882, to Mary L., daughter of George Datt, of Richland township, Allegheny county. Three children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Maggie, Mabel, and Omer. In politics, Mr. Ifft is a Democrat, and in religious faith, he is connected with the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH ALLEN was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1818, with his wife, Jane (Slee) Allen, and two children, Elizabeth and William. The family located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where our subject found



Wm Dindinger

employment, under Colonel Watson, in paving the streets of that city. Being a butcher, he afterwards engaged in that business in Pittsburg. In 1836 he came to Butler county, and located on a farm in Jackson township. Here he remained eleven years, and then returned to Allegheny county, and located on a farm near Pittsburg, where he died September 25, 1865. His wife died October 12, 1832, and he married a Mrs. Polliett, who died in 1865. By his first marriage, he was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, who married Washington Watson; William; Ann, wife of Charles Cheney, of Beaver county; Richard, a resident of Pittsburg; Susan, wife of James Reyburn of the same city; Sarah, wife of Jesse Johnson, of Mt. Chestnut, Butler county, and John, who resides in Pittsburg. Mr. Allen was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Pittsburg, up to his death.

WILLIAM ALLEN, SR., was born in Northumberlandshire, England, April 11, 1817, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Jane (Slee) Allen. He came with his parents to America in 1818, and in 1836 removed with them to Butler county. In 1839 he married Catherine, daughter of Anthony Byer of Zelienople, to which borough he removed from the farm in 1845, engaged in butchering and continued in the same line of business until 1880, when he retired. He is the father of eight living children, as follows: Joseph, and Richard, both residents of Pittsburg; William, of Zelienople; Anthony, of Butler; Emma, wife of William Fidell, of Allegheny City; Barbara, wife of Henry Schaffer, of Harmony; Susan, wife of Charles Stokey, of Zelienople, and Mary. The family are adherents of the English Lutheran church of Zelienople. Politically, Mr. Allen is a Democrat, and has filled several offices in Jackson township.

WILLIAM ALLEN, JR., of the firm of Allen & Dambach, Zelienople, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, May 17, 1845, and is the third son of William Allen, Sr. He received a common school education, and learned the butcher's trade with his father. In 1867 he commenced buying produce from the farmers, and continued that business for twenty-three years, making weekly trips by wagon to Pittsburg. In 1889 he became a member of the present firm of Allen & Dambach. Mr. Allen was married in 1873, to Mary, daughter of Henry Frank, of Jackson township, and to this union have been born six children: Harry H.; Frank; Jennie; Mary; Elmer, and Earl. Mrs. Allen is a member of the German Reformed church of Zelienople. Politically, Mr. Allen is a Democrat, has served in the borough council, also on the school board, and has filled the office of constable in his township.

FREDERICK BURRY was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and was a son of Frederick Burry, Sr., a native of Germany, and one of the pioneers of Beaver county. Burry church in that county was named in his honor. Our subject married Catherine Phillips, and they located in Franklin township, Butler county, about 1850. They cleared a farm and resided there until 1876, when they removed to Butler, where Mr. Burry died in 1882. His widow still resides in that borough. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: Louisa, wife of Samuel Croup, of Butler township; Frederick, of Franklin township; Margaret, wife of Adam Renno, of Butler; Catherine, who married Henry Wagner of the same place; Mary Ann, wife of Philip Smith, of Butler;

Phæbe, wife of Eli May, also a resident of that borough, and Lewis N., a resident of Evans City.

LEWIS N. BERRY, dealer in hardware, stoves, etc., Evans City, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, March 10, 1862, and is the youngest son of Frederick and Catherine Berry. He was reared in his native township, and attended the public schools there and in Butler. He learned the tinsmith's trade at Evans City, where he located in 1879, and in 1887 he established his present business. In 1887 Mr. Berry married Mary, daughter of Edward Zehner, of Zelienople, and has three children: Ina, Alma, and Grace. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Evans City. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., Evans City Lodge, K. of P., and Evans City Council, Jr., O. U. A. M. In politics, he is a Republican.

ANDREW DOUGLASS was born in Brady township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1810, and was a son of Edward Douglass, a native of Scotland, who settled in what is now Brady township in May, 1797, where he took up 400 acres of land, and cleared and improved a farm. Edward Douglass was a wagon-maker, and was quite a handy man in the community. He was a member of Wolf Creek Seceder church. He married Hannah Kelly, a native of Ireland, and died in 1847, aged seventy-eight years. His wife survived him until 1861, living to the ripe old age of eighty-six years. They reared a family of nine children, Andrew being the third child. He was educated in the common schools of pioneer days, learned the tanner's trade, and after his marriage located in Portersville, and later removed to Prospect, where he owned and conducted a tannery. He was married twice, his first wife being Catherine, a daughter of Capt. John Boston, to which union two children were born: Edward E., and John A., the latter deceased. He married for his second wife Ellen Douglass, to whom were born five children: John, Andrew, and Lewis, all deceased; William C., and Margaret, wife of Harry Bloom, of Beaver Falls. Mr. Douglass and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Democrat. He died in 1878; his widow resides in Beaver Falls.

WILLIAM C. DOUGLASS, harness-maker, Evans City, was born in Portersville, Butler county, April 12, 1851, son of Andrew and Ellen Douglass. He was reared under the parental roof and learned the harness-maker's trade at Indiana, Pennsylvania. In 1873 he commenced business at Prospect, Butler county, removed to Edenburg, Clarion county, in 1876, and in 1882 located at Evans City, where he has since carried on business. He was also identified with the Wahl and Bishop Oil Company. In 1874, he married Annie K., daughter of Henry Grine, of Prospect, who has had three children: Charles C., who graduated at the Slippery Rock State Normal School in the class of 1894, taught school for a short time and died, after a week's illness, October 27, 1894; Milton H., and Russell W. Mr. Douglass is a Democrat, is now serving his third term as a school director in Evans City, and has also served as burgess of the borough one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Evans City Lodge. A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a trustee in the Evans City organization.

PHILIP RIPPER is a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1850. He learned the tailor's trade in his native land, which he followed in Germany and the United States. In 1852 he brought his family to this country and located at Zelenople, Butler county, where he resided until 1867, engaged in the brewery business, tailoring, and dealing in coal. In that year he located on a farm in Forward township, and has since resided in that subdivision and Jackson township. He married, in Germany, Elizabeth Doerr, and they are the parents of seven children, as follows: John A.; J. P.; P. H.; George; Lizzie, wife of Adolph Kober; Leonard, and John. Mr. Ripper and wife belong to the German Lutheran church, of which he became a member in the year 1852.

JOHN A. RIPPER was born in Germany, October 26, 1850, and is the eldest son of Philip Ripper. In 1865, at the age of fifteen years, he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade at Butler, and worked there about six years, and about five years in Pittsburg. He then located at Petersville, Butler county. He was married in 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Leonard Kropp, of Allegheny City. In 1877 he removed to Evans City, worked at his trade there until 1888, and then engaged in the news and stationery business. He was elected justice of the peace in 1884, has since filled that office, and has also been Burgess, tax collector and assessor of the borough. In politics, he is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the German Lutheran church, in which body he was trustee, also secretary, and is now treasurer, which position he has held for four terms. He has a family of five children, as follows: Lizzie; Charles J.; Bertha M.; William A., and Nora M.

DR. H. M. WILSON was born at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. George and Anna (Huber) Wilson. He received a public school education, read medicine with his brother, Dr. C. A. Wilson, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, in 1887. He commenced practice at Stanton, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, the same year, and remained there until January 15, 1891, when he located at Evans City. In October, 1892, he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. J. C. Wilson, under the firm name of H. M. & J. C. Wilson, and has built up and enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the Butler County and Jefferson County Medical Societies; also of the State Medical Society, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is surgeon for the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company at Evans City, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of that part of the county. Dr. Wilson is a member of the K. of P., and the I. O. O. F., and takes a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his adopted home.

DR. JOSEPH C. WILSON was born at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, March 12, 1854, son of Dr. George and Anna Wilson. After receiving a public school education, he entered the State Normal School at Edinboro, and was graduated from that institution in 1879. He then taught for three years, and filled the position of principal of the public schools of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county. He read medicine with his father, Dr. George Wilson, and his brother, Dr. C. A. Wilson, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. He commenced practice at Sigel, Jefferson county, whence

he removed to Evans City, Butler county, in October, 1892, and formed the present partnership of H. M. & J. C. Wilson, physicians and surgeons. He was married in 1884, to Ratie A., daughter of John F. Hummer, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and has one daughter, Anna. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society; also of the State Medical Society, and is connected with the K. of P., and the Masonic order.

REV. JOHN M. DIGHT, of Evans City, is a son of Richard W. and Matilda (Downs) Dight. His mother was a descendant of an old and prominent family that settled at an early date at Redbank, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His parents removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where John M. was born, May 30, 1843. His primary education was obtained at the old Stokley school house, two miles from the town of Mercer, on the Franklin pike. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, following the usual avocations of a farmer's life. He taught school when nineteen years of age, as an introduction to an extensive experience in school work. When he was twenty-one years of age he removed with his parents to Sandy Lake township, where he lived until the age of twenty-four. In 1869 he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and subsequently attended Allegheny college, at Meadville, and graduated June 26, 1874. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Dight was elected county superintendent of schools of Mercer county, which office he filled for three years. He then entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, and graduated from that institution in 1880. He was at once called to his present charge, was ordained June 9, 1880, and has been the continuous pastor of his present charge, consisting of the United Presbyterian churches at Evans City, and Mount Pleasant, Allegheny county, during the past fourteen years. Mr. Dight was the originator of the Evans City Cemetery, and is president of the Evans City Natural Gas Company, which he re-organized and placed upon a paying basis. Politically, he is a Republican, and while not a Prohibitionist, he is a warm friend of the temperance cause. Mr. Dight was married August 24, 1875, to Martha, daughter of John Richey, of Sunville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of four sons and one daughter, as follows: John C.; Herman H.; Howard W.; Alice, and Eugene K. Mr. Dight early learned the useful lesson of self-dependence. He made his way through college and the theological seminary unaided, and his success in life has been the result of his own untiring efforts.

REV. LOUIS WAGNER, son of Nicholas H. and Catherine (Kuntz) Wagner, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 24, 1857. His father was a professor of classics at St. Wendenlinus College, of the City of St. Wendenl, where our subject received his preparatory education, and graduated in 1880. He afterwards attended the University of Leipsic, where he was graduated in 1882. He came to the United States the same year, entered the theological department of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1885. He then commenced teaching classics in the German and English College at Wheeling, West Virginia, was called as pastor of St. John's church, Perryville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1885, and was ordained in 1885, in which year he accepted the pastorate of his present church at Evans City.

Mr. Wagner was married in 1886 to Sophia, daughter of Rev. C. F. W. Brecht, of Perryville, where the latter has had charge of a church for forty years, and has also preached in Butler county for twenty-four years. Two children are the fruits of this union: Tabitha, and Theodosia. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Joint Synod of Ohio and other States, and is one of the well-known ministers of his denomination. Politically, he is a Republican, is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and takes a deep interest in all public matters.

JOHN HAZLETT was born in County Down, Ireland, August 12, 1783. At the age of twenty-eight he came to America, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. On the 12th of May, 1806, he was married to Mary Campbell, who came to this country a year or two before her husband. In 1828 they removed to the town of Allegheny, Allegheny county, and soon afterwards to a farm near the site of Evans City, Butler county, now owned by James Sutton and Joseph Ash. Mr. Hazlett subsequently removed to Allegheny City, where he established the first white lead works west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1844 these works were incorporated under the firm style of Farnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz, which later became Schwartz & Hazlett, but are now known as the Pennsylvania Lead Works. Mr. Hazlett died March 9, 1869, aged eighty-seven years, at the residence of his son, John, in Allegheny City. His wife died April 10, 1824. Their family consisted of ten children, as follows: The two oldest who died in infancy; Mary; Robert, deceased; Martha, who is in her eighty-fourth year and resides in Wilkinsburg; Annabell, deceased; Sarah, a resident of LeClair, Iowa; Rachel; John, and Joseph, the last deceased.

ROBERT HAZLETT, eldest son of John and Mary Hazlett, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1809. He removed with his parents to Butler county, and afterwards to Allegheny City, where he was engaged with his father in the manufacture of white lead. He was married, October 21, 1834, to Janette McKee, of Allegheny City, to whom were born eight children, viz.: John M., deceased; Robert C.; James, deceased; Joseph E.; William J.; Samuel W.; Andrew N., and Anna M. J., wife of William S. Watt, who resides near Wilkinsburg. Joseph E. and William J. were missing from their home at the lead works one evening in December, 1852, and were never heard of again. They were supposed to have been drowned in the Allegheny river, as the works were situated on the river bank. Mr. Hazlett died on his farm near Evans City, November 8, 1866. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Watt, of Wilkinsburg, May 14, 1881.

SAMUEL W. HAZLETT, fifth son of Robert Hazlett, was born in the old log house on the homestead of his grandfather, John Hazlett, near Evans City, Butler county, December 28, 1847, obtained a common school education and has since been employed in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1868, he and two companions went to the head waters of the Sioux river, Dakota Territory, for the purpose of securing government land for settlement, and were the only white men who remained in that valley after the Sioux massacre of 1862. They hunted and trapped, and were pursued by Indians several times, but escaped. Mr. Hazlett returned to Allegheny City, where he was married in May, 1877, to Maggie

M. Stewart, daughter of David and Eliza (Scott) Stewart, of the same place. Three children are the fruits of their union, viz.: Percy S.; Mabel S., and William E., deceased. In 1878 Mr. Hazlett returned to Evans City, and sold goods on the road during the year that the Pittsburg and Western railroad was opened. He has since been engaged in clerking, with his residence at Evans City. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, has filled the office of trustee, and is now an elder. In politics, Mr. Hazlett is a Republican, and has served in the borough council of Evans City for two terms.

JEREMIAH SUTTON, a native of New Jersey, settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about the close of the Revolutionary war, having served through that struggle as a member of a New Jersey regiment. About 1800 he came to Butler county, settled in Concord township, and purchased 100 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and spent the balance of his life thereon. He married in New Jersey, and had one daughter, Polly, who became the wife of a man named Voorhees, and three sons, Platt, Joseph, and Jeremiah.

PLATT SUTTON was born in New Jersey, and came to Butler county for his father on a tour of inspection, selected the land which his father afterwards purchased, and, after the death of the latter, he bought it, and resided upon it to the time of his death. He married Elizabeth Sterling, of Westmoreland county, to whom were born the following children: Mary, who married John Sutton; Nancy, who married John Harper; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Andrew Bowman; Jeremiah, and Joseph, both of whom are dead; Phoebe, who resides on the homestead; Margaret, wife of Scott Jamison; Platt, and James. Platt Sutton, Sr., served in the War of 1812, and died in 1852, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1843. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

JAMES SUTTON, youngest son of Platt and Elizabeth Sutton, was born upon the homestead in Concord township, Butler county, October 21, 1821. He received a meager education in the log school houses of pioneer days, inherited the homestead, and lived thereon until 1873. In that year he purchased the Robert Kinnear farm in Forward township, consisting of 156 acres, upon which he resided until 1891, then erected his present home in Evans City, and retired from active business. Mr. Sutton was married in 1860, to Dorcas, daughter of Mordica Graham, of Forward township. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living, as follows: Mordica; Alva; Elmer P.; Mary E., wife of John Irwin; Ora, and Harry W. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and although in early life a Republican in politics, he is now independent.

GUSTAVE GRIESBACH, oil producer, was born in Germany, October 3, 1849, son of Christain and Hannah Griesbach. He immigrated to the United States in 1873, located in Pittsburg, and worked at butchering for four and a half years. In 1877 he married Catherine, daughter of John Dombart of Forward township, and in 1879 located in Evans City, engaged in the butchering business, and followed it for eleven years. In 1889 he embarked in oil producing at Bakerstown, and in 1890 he organized the Griesbach Oil Company, which has since been one of the heavy producers in this field, operating largely on the Little Connoquen-

essing creek. Mr. Griesbach is a Republican, and has served on the school board of Evans City. He is a member of the Reformed church of Evans City, and is a trustee in that organization. Seven children are the fruits of his marriage to Catherine Dombart, as follows: Annie M.; Albert G.; Walter C.; Amanda L.; Clyde G.; Clara P., and Gustave A. Mr. Griesbach is one of the solid and substantial oil producers of Evans City.

REV. HENRY VOEGELE was born in Jackson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1842. His parents were Frederick and Catherine (Sweitzer) Voegele, natives of Alsace, Germany, who immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1823, and settled at Harmony, Butler county. His father was a weaver, and followed that business here about two years, then purchased a farm, in Jackson township, where Philip Voegele now lives, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1876. His widow survived him until the spring of 1886. Their children were as follows: Philip and Frederick, both of whom are dead; Catherine, wife of Philip Wolfe; Margaret, wife of Gottlieb Henzel; Philip, and Henry. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and contributed towards the erection of the first building at Zelienople. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the public schools, subsequently attended Union College, Queensburg, Ohio, and studied theology with the Rev. Lewis Troutman, of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Voegele was called to the Boliver charge, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1868; was licensed at Ashland, Ohio, the same year, and in 1869, was ordained at Wooster, Ohio. He spent two years at Bolivar, and then became pastor at Canton, where he continued as pastor for thirteen years. His next charge was St. John's German Lutheran church, Pulaski county, Indiana, where he remained two and a half years, and then became pastor of St. Martin's church, LeRoy, New York, where he continued to preach for three years. In 1890 he accepted a call from St. Peter's Evangelical Union church, of Evans City, and also of Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, at Mount Hope. Mr. Voegele was married in 1869, to Lydia, daughter of Samuel Weidman, of Stark county, Ohio. In 1887 he was married the second time to Lucindy D. Sailer, of Le Roy, New York, which union has been blessed by three children: Elizabeth C.; Charley F., and Margaret Mary. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Pittsburg, and is well known in his church throughout western Pennsylvania. He supports the Republican party, and takes quite an active interest in public affairs.

ZENO MARKEL was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1815, son of Daniel and Hannah (Hartzell) Markel, natives of Montgomery and Bucks counties, respectively. His father was a major in the War of 1812. Mr. Markel is the youngest of seven children, all of whom are dead except himself and Lydia, wife of Philip Klein, of Montgomery county. At eighteen years of age he removed to Montgomery county, there learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1838 came west to Beaver county, where he worked at his trade for two years. In 1839 he married Susannah Stamm, a daughter of David Stamm, of Beaver county, and in 1840 he located in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, where he continued farming for eight years. He removed from Muddy Creek to Forward township, and resided in the latter until 1889, when he retired to Evans City to spend the

remaining years of his life. He is the father of three children, as follows: Maria, wife of John Weaver, of Penn township; Hannah, and Daniel. Mr. Markel and wife are members of the Reformed church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

DANIEL MARKEL, only son of Zeno Markel, was born in Forward township, Butler county, May 7, 1854, and was reared and educated in his native township, where he has always been engaged in farming. In 1879 he married Mary A., daughter of John Helm, of Evans City, and located on a farm in Forward township. He resided there until 1889, and then removed to Evans City. Mr. Markle was one of the organizers of the Rough Run Manufacturing Company, Limited. He has a family of eight children: Lawrence O.; Flora T.; Emma; Amanda D.; Lewilla C.; Iva Marie; Karl H., and Zeno H. He and wife are members of the English Reformed church, in which body he fills the office of trustee. Mr. Markle is a staunch Democrat, has served as burgess of Evans City, and also in the borough council.

JAMES BEERS was born in Down county, Ireland, in June, 1807, and was reared to farm life, and also followed boating. He married Jane, daughter of Samuel Ferguson, of the same place, to which union were born eleven children: Ellen, and Sarah, both deceased; Catherine, wife of John Cashdollar, of Adams township; Samuel; John; Ellen, wife of J. M. Little, of Callery; James; Margaret, wife of Robert McKee, of Fayette county; Alexander M.; Robert, and Eliza, wife of R. J. Park, of Adams township. Mr. Beers came to the United States in 1827, first settled in Missouri, then removed to Louisiana, and from there to Pittsburg, whence he came to Butler county. He purchased the Patterson farm in Adams township, also the Johnson farm, and a part of the Patton farm, making in all 106 acres. He also bought mining property in Fayette county, where he mined fire clay and quarried rock. He owned property at Dunbar, Fayette county, and was quite a prosperous business man down to his death, in July, 1886. His widow survived until March, 1888. They were members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Beers was a Democrat, filled the office of school director for several years, and took an active interest in public affairs.

ALEXANDER M. BEERS, fourth son of James Beers, was born upon the Beers homestead, in Adams township, Butler county, December 18, 1850. He received a common school education, and followed farming until 1877, when he removed to Dunbar, Fayette county, and went into the coal mining business, and afterwards carried on a general store. In 1882 he returned to Callery Junction, Butler county, where he carried on merchandising, during which time he was appointed postmaster at that point by President Arthur. In 1887 he was appointed a railway postal clerk by President Cleveland, and afterwards embarked in the oil business, in which he has continued up to the present. He is now senior member of the firm of Beers & McKee, who are operating in the Evans City field. Mr. Beers was married January 26, 1876, to Emma, daughter of John Lloyd, of Adams township, and has six children, as follows: John A.; Mabel M.; Sarah B.; Walter L.; Clare, and one that died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Beers has always been a Democrat, was mercantile appraiser of Butler county in

1884, and was the Democratic nominee for register and recorder in 1893. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

DANIEL FIEDLER, a native of Brandenburg, Saxony, Germany, was born in 1764, and immigrated to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1798. About the year 1803 he was induced by Dr. Muller to come to Butler county. He settled on the site of Zelenople, just below where the stone Lutheran church now stands. He was a shoemaker, but after coming to Zelenople he worked for Dr. Muller at his furnace for a number of years. He then purchased a farm of 140 acres, where Jacob Gutenkunst now lives, in Jackson township, which he cleared up and lived upon until 1839, when he sold it and removed to Harmony, Butler county, November 21, 1840. He married Catherine Firestone, in 1802, at Darlington, Beaver county, to whom was born one son, Jacob. Mr. Fiedler was a man of fine education, and one of the most intelligent Germans of this locality. He was a member of the Lutheran church, one of the founders of that denomination at Zelenople, and did much towards the erection of the old stone building still standing at Zelenople. He was also one of the early elders of the church. Though a Democrat, in politics, he cast his last vote for Harrison, in 1840.

JACOB FIEDLER, only son of Daniel and Catherine Fiedler, was born in 1803, on the banks of the Connoquenessing, in Jackson township. He was reared on a farm, and after arriving at his majority he purchased a tract of 232 acres, where George Lotz and Adam Mickly now live, in Jackson township. Here he resided until 1838, when he sold out and removed to Harmony, purchased a hotel, which stood on the site of G. D. Swain's store, and carried on the hotel business until his death, which occurred September 14, 1842. He was a Democrat until 1840, in which year he joined the Whig party, and supported Harrison for the presidency. He was a member of the Lutheran church at Zelenople, and an earnest supporter of that organization. Mr. Fiedler married Susannah, daughter of Jacob Goehring, of Beaver county, to which union were born seven children: Daniel; Jacob; Caroline, wife of Abraham Ziegler, Sr.; Louisa, deceased wife of Gottlieb Pfeffer; George W., a resident of Ohio; Melissa, wife of Eli Ziegler, of Harmony, and William H., a resident of Ohio. His widow married Abraham Ziegler, and died in 1887. She is buried in the cemetery near the Mennonite church, in Jackson township.

DANIEL FIEDLER, oldest in the family of Jacob Fiedler, was born upon the farm settled by his father, in Jackson township, Butler county, August 19, 1828. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, and he finished his studies at Columbus College, Columbus, Ohio. After his father's death he assisted his mother in conducting the hotel at Harmony, until her second marriage in 1845, when he engaged in various occupations until 1851. He then purchased a farm in Cranberry township, lived upon it six years, and in 1861 he bought his present homestead, which then contained sixty-eight acres. He has since added thereto 175 acres, erected a substantial brick house, and made other good improvements. Mr. Fiedler entered politics when a young man, being a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization, and was one of its active and leading members for many years. After filling

nearly all of the township offices, he was elected associate judge in 1871, and filled that office until 1878. In 1884 he was a delegate to the State Convention in the interest of James G. Blaine, was a member of the county committee for years, but has finally retired from taking any active part in politics. In connection with his farm, he has been engaged in coal mining thereon for nearly forty years. Mr. Fiedler married Magdalene, daughter of Jonas Ziegler, and has five children living: Jacob; Jonas; Dr. D. W.; Benton, and Louisa, wife of George Walker. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Butler county.

THOMAS WILSON, a native of Down county, Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1793, with his wife and three sons, Andrew H., Thomas, and James. In 1827 the family came from Mifflin township, Allegheny county, where the settlement was first made, and the father and sons each took up a tract of 400 acres in what is now Jackson township, Butler county. Andrew H. located where John M. and George W. Wilson now reside; James, immediately south of his brother, and Thomas immediately west of James. The mother died in Allegheny county, and her husband died upon the farm settled by his son Thomas, and was buried in the cemetery at Plains church. Thomas Wilson, Jr. married Betsey White, and died upon his farm, leaving no children. James Wilson married Nancy Cooper, to whom were born eight daughters and five sons, all of whom are dead.

ANDREW H. WILSON, eldest son of Thomas Wilson, Sr., was born June 24, 1766, in Down county, Ireland, and on May 1, 1790, he married Mary Henderson, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland. He was a shoemaker, and after settling in Jackson township worked at his trade for the pioneers, in connection with the cultivation of his farm. His wife died in May, 1837; he survived her until May 4, 1847. Both were buried in the cemetery at the Plains church. Their children were as follows: John, who died in Ireland; Elizabeth, deceased wife of William Martin; George, deceased, born November 27, 1796; Mary, who died unmarried, born February 22, 1799; Nancy, born February 24, 1802, deceased wife of James Garvin; Rebecca, born April 14, 1805, deceased wife of George Cooper; Ellen, born January 29, 1807, who resides upon the homestead, and John, deceased, born July 15, 1809. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Masonic order in Ireland, but after coming to this county he dropped his associations with that fraternity. He was one of the pioneer members of Plains Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. At his death he divided his farm of 400 acres equally between his sons George and John H. Politically, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and took a deep interest in the success of his party.

JOHN H. WILSON, youngest son of Andrew H. Wilson, was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, July 15, 1809, and came to Jackson township, Butler county, with his parents at the age of eighteen years. He was reared a farmer, and his whole life after coming to Butler county was spent upon a portion of the homestead farm in Jackson township. He married Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Hauk, June 20, 1848, and they were the parents of six children: Andrew H., who resides in Ohio; Jonathan; Mary E.; Sarah E., wife of Samuel Brenneman; John Milton, and Jennie T., wife of George W. Nixon, of

Jackson township. Mr. Wilson died November 29, 1883; his wife survived him until January 28, 1893, and both are buried in the cemetery at Plains church, Cranberry township.

JOHN MILTON WILSON, youngest son of John H. and Margaret (Hauk) Wilson, was born September 20, 1855, upon the homestead farm in Jackson township. He was reared a farmer, and received a public school education. He resides upon the 200 acres which belonged to his father, and has always followed farming. Mr. Wilson takes an active interest in political matters, and is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, was originally a member of the Plains church, but now belongs to the church at Evans City. He and his sister, Mary E., reside upon the old homestead. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., and Evans City Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JONATHAN WILSON, second son of John H. and Margaret Wilson, was born upon the homestead in Jackson township, February 5, 1851, and received a common school education. He resided at home until 1880, and then purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which he has since improved. He married Susan, daughter of the late Jacob Stamm, and has one daughter, Margaret B. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, is a member of Evans City Presbyterian church, and is one of the well known citizens of his native township.

GEORGE WILSON, son of Andrew H. Wilson, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1796. His parents removed to Butler county in 1827, and settled in what is now Jackson township, where the subject of this sketch was reared. He inherited one-half of the homestead farm, and erected the brick residence where the heirs of Thomas I. Wilson now live. He was one of the leading citizens of Butler county, was a Democrat in politics, and filled most of the township offices. He married Rebecca, daughter of James Wilson, of Allegheny county, but no relation to his family. Their children were as follows: James G., who died in 1868; Andrew H., of Harmony; Mary J.; Esther M., wife of R. H. Brown; Elizabeth E., and Thomas I., both of whom are dead; George W.; John M., deceased, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were members of the United Presbyterian church at Evans City, and died in 1863, and 1860, respectively. They are buried in the Evans City cemetery.

GEORGE W. WILSON, fourth son of George Wilson, was born February 5, 1840, upon the homestead in Jackson township. He was reared to farm life, and after his father's death he inherited one-half of the farm and erected his present residence thereon. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is one of the well known farmers of the township. Mr. Wilson was married November 26, 1864, to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Donaldson, and their children are as follows: Ada L., wife of U. G. Evans; Alvin L., who married Maud Hudson; Thomas A., and Anna L. Politically, he is a Democrat, and one of the leading members of his party. In 1893 he was elected a county commissioner of Butler county, which office he is now filling. He has occupied at different times most of the offices of his township, and has been a school director for eighteen years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and for some years he has been an elder in that organization.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, SR., the progenitor of the Ramseys of Butler county, was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1776, and came to America prior to the year 1786. He remained in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, for some years, and in 1796 he settled on a tract of government land in what is now Cranberry township, Butler county, containing 400 acres, built a cabin in the midst of the forest, and began the work of clearing a farm. Returning to Westmoreland county, he married Grace Smith, and brought his young bride to his home in Butler county. She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1776, a daughter of James Smith, who served in the Revolutionary war, and fell at the battle of Brandywine. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Mary, deceased wife of Isaac Young; Hannah, who married Joseph Robinson; James; John; William; Alexander, of Cranberry township, and Anthony, all of whom are dead except Alexander. Mr. Ramsey and wife were members of White Oak Springs United Presbyterian church, and died in February, 1840, and 1845, respectively. Politically, he was a Democrat, and throughout the pioneer days was influential in the local councils of his party.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, only living child of Alexander and Grace (Smith) Ramsey, was born upon the homestead in Cranberry township, Butler county, August 1, 1817. He grew to maturity amidst the dangers and privations of pioneer days, and on July 3, 1845, he married Sarah Ann McGeorge, a native of Butler county, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth McGeorge. She was born December 8, 1820. Her father was a native of Scotland, came to the United States in youth, here married, and settled in Butler county in April, 1815. Mr. Ramsey first located in Cranberry township, and later removed to a tract of land in the southern part of Jackson township, which he had purchased in 1841. Here he has resided up to the present time. To Alexander and Sarah Ann Ramsey have been born five children: John Alexander; William S.; Elizabeth; Mary Ellen, and Samuel C., all of whom are dead except William S. and Samuel C., both of whom reside in Jackson township. Mr. Ramsey and wife have been members of the United Presbyterian church of Evans City since its organization, and he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party since he cast his first vote.

WILLIAM S. RAMSEY, son of Alexander and Sarah A. Ramsey, was born upon the homestead in Jackson township, October 15, 1847. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until reaching his majority. On April 2, 1868, he married Miss Nancy Dunn, the ninth in a family of twelve children, born to Thomas L. and Mary Dunn, who came from eastern Pennsylvania and settled in what is now Jackson township early in the present century. Mr. Ramsey located on his present farm, then in woodland and unimproved, and their first home, a log cabin, is still standing close to their present commodious residence erected in 1884. His farm is now one of the best in the township, and he is one of the leading and influential farmers of the community. Six children have been the fruits of his marriage, as follows: Ida M., wife of George W. Schaney, of Beaver Falls; Della, wife of J. J. Helm, of Evans City; Susan A., wife of W. B. Evans, of the same borough; Emma J., and Charles S., both of whom are dead, and Bryan L., who lives with his par-

ents. Mr. Ramsey's farm of 121 acres is located one and a half miles from Evans City, where he follows stock-raising and general farming. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and assigned on detached duty in Tennessee. He was honorably discharged in September, of the same year. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of Capt. William Stewart Post, G. A. R., of Evans City. He and wife are members of the Evans City United Presbyterian church, and the family are among the most respected in the township.

JAMES RAMSEY, son of Alexander and Grace (Smith) Ramsey, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, June 5, 1805, married Annie Covert, who was born March 4, 1812, and by her became the father of the following children: Mary Ann, who married W. H. Hohnodde, who enlisted in the Union army and was killed in front of Fredericksburg; Nancy, and Elizabeth, who reside at Beaver Falls; Alexander C., and William H., both residents of Jackson township, and James, deceased. Mr. Ramsey was an elder in the United Presbyterian church for many years, and died June 19, 1869. His wife survived him until October 7, 1891. She, too, had been a life-long member of the United Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER C. RAMSEY, eldest son of James and Annie (Covert) Ramsey, was born upon the homestead in Jackson township, Butler county, January 10, 1843. He was reared upon the farm, and received a common school education. In 1867 he married Sophia Powell, a native of Butler county, and a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Cooper) Powell, and located upon a part of the homestead, where they have since resided. Eight children are the fruits of this union, as follows: James H.; Lulu M.; Lewis E.; Annie J.; Alice N.; Wade E.; Flora E., deceased, and Nellie G. Mr. Ramsey and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church at Evans City. He is a Democrat in politics, and is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

ANTHONY RAMSEY, son of Alexander and Grace (Smith) Ramsey, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1820. He married Elizabeth McGeorge, also a native of this county, born November 17, 1822. They resided in Cranberry township throughout their married life. Mr. Ramsey died January 31, 1880, and his wife December 18, 1884. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Joseph Cashdollar; Mary Jane, deceased; Addison, of Cranberry township; John, a resident of Evans City; Euphemia A., of Allegheny; Ella, deceased; Edwin, who resides in Jackson township, and Baxter R., of Cranberry township. Mr. Ramsey was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the community, and a descendant of one of its oldest families.

BAXTER R. RAMSEY, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Ramsey, was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Cranberry township, August 30, 1865. He has always resided in this township, and is one of its leading young farmers. He was married May 25, 1893, to Maggie, daughter of Newton and Margaret Garvin, of Cranberry township. Both he and wife are members of Evans City United Presbyterian church. He is one of the leading Democrats of his community, and is also a member of Cranberry Grange, Number 908, P. of H.

THOMAS HARPER was born June 30, 1799, on New creek, six miles north of where the present town of Steubenville, Ohio, now stands. He came of Irish ancestry. His father was a scout in General Wayne's army during the campaign against the Western Confederacy of Indian tribes. About 1793 the latter married a lady who lived in Virginia, and settled on the site of Wheeling, whence he removed to a farm on New creek, in what is now Jefferson county, Ohio. Three sons and four daughters were born to him of this union. After reaching their majority, two of the sons, James and Andrew, moved farther west, while Thomas remained in the vicinity of Steubenville, and followed boating on the Ohio, Kanawha, and other rivers. In 1819 Thomas visited Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he met Margaret Swartz, whom he married in January, 1820. She was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and was of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage. Her father was a man of considerable means, kept a hotel, and also operated a saw and grist mill on his farm. At the age of six years she was left an orphan by the death of her parents, and was practically reared among strangers. In the spring of 1821, Thomas Harper and wife, and two children, came to Butler county. They settled in what is now Jackson township, and lived there until the fall of 1842, when they removed into Cranberry township, where Mrs. Harper died in September, 1873, aged nearly seventy-five years. Her husband survived her until June 30, 1876, dying on the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birthday. Both were endowed by nature to endure the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and they were upright and industrious to a remarkable degree. They were the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, and eleven of the number are now living, six sons and five daughters, the oldest seventy-four and the youngest fifty-four years of age. The parents were Methodists and reared their children in that faith. Originally a Jackson Democrat, Mr. Harper was carried away with the Know-Nothing craze, and subsequently drifted into the Republican party.

ANDREW HARPER, son of Thomas and Margaret Harper, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, April 19, 1832, and has spent his entire life in his native township amid the peaceful scenes of agricultural pursuits. On March 24, 1859, he married Barbara Tinstman, and is the father of eleven children: Josephine; Asa A.; Clarissa; Cyrus B.; Sarah E.; Anzie E.; Oliver T.; Albert E.; Annie May; Charles E., and William W., all of whom are living in Jackson township. Mr. Harper has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, but supported Lincoln in 1860, and 1864, since which time he has voted the Democratic ticket. In 1883 he was elected a county auditor, and has filled the office of justice of the peace ten years. During the past thirty years he has occupied at various times most of the public offices in his township. Mr. Harper is a member of no church or society, nevertheless he is one of the most respected citizens of the community, and his long and busy life has been marked by the commendable virtues of honesty, industry and sobriety.

CYRUS B. HARPER, miller, was born on the homestead farm in Jackson township, Butler county, September 18, 1866, son of Andrew and Barbara Harper. He received a common school education and lived with his parents until 1886, when he became connected with the Zelenople flouring mills. In

1889 he formed a partnership with C. W. Keefer, purchased the mill, and operated it until March, 1892, when Mr. Harper bought out his partner, and has since been sole proprietor. In 1890 he married Carrie, daughter of Tobias Meeder, of Cranberry township, and has two sons, Harvey E., and Curtus L. Politically, Mr. Harper is a Democrat, and he is connected with the English Lutheran church of Zelenople.

JOHN BEHM, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, immigrated to the United States about 1835, and located at Unionville, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade after coming to this county, but later purchased a small farm close to Evans City, Butler county. He subsequently bought the farm where his son Casper now lives, in Jackson township, consisting of ninety acres, upon which he resided down to his death. He married in Germany, Margaret Long, to which union were born the following children: Margaret, who became the wife of Peter Burns; Catherine, who married Henry Wolfe; George L.; Casper; Henry; Lizzie, who married Philip Hensel; Mrs. Mary Snauffer, and John, of Jackson township. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a member of the German Reformed church of Evans City.

GEORGE L. BEHM, eldest son of John and Margaret Behm, was born at Unionville, Beaver county, January 15, 1839. He grew to manhood on the homestead farm in Butler county, and at the age of nineteen purchased a farm at Whitestown, containing 180 acres, where he lived for five years. He then bought the Jacob Ziegler farm of 220 acres, in Jackson township, upon which he has since lived. He now owns eighty-four acres of his original farm, and thirty-six acres in Lancaster township. In 1859 he married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Ziegler, and is the father of six children, five of whom are living: Henry, of Harmony; Jacob, a resident of Allegheny county; Lizzie, wife of William Stamm; Charles, and Bertha. In politics, Mr. Behm is a Republican, and is an elder in Grace Reformed church of Harmony.

ADAM ENDRES was born in Germany, and is a son of Adam Endres, who was a native of Alsace, Germany, and immigrated to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, settling on Brush creek, close to Unionville. About 1860 he removed with his son Adam to Jackson township, Butler county, where he died. He was buried in the cemetery at Burry church, in Beaver county. He married in his native land, and had two children: Adam, and Caroline, who married Lewis Teets. The subject of this sketch resided in Beaver county until 1860, when he purchased the farm upon which his son Jacob now lives. He cleared and improved it, and followed farming until 1875, when he built a residence close to Zelenople, and retired from active business. Mr. Endres was one of the original stockholders in the Pittsburg and Mercer Plank Road Company. He has been more or less connected with oil producing, and has accumulated a comfortable estate. Before removing to Butler county, Mr. Endres was a member of the Burry Reformed church, but after his settlement in Jackson township, he joined St. Peter's Reformed church, in which he has filled the office of elder. Mr. Endres married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Woster, of Beaver county, and their children are as follows: Daniel; Caroline, wife of George B. Bastien; Jacob; Catherine, deceased; Sadie, wife of Herman J.

Speyerer; Lena, deceased; Charlotte; Sophia, deceased; Hannah, wife of W. H. Lusk, attorney at law, of Butler; George, and Clara, both of whom are dead. The eldest son, Daniel, removed to New Brighton in 1876, where he is now engaged in the butchering business. Mr. Endres has filled several of the minor offices in Jackson township, and is one of the old and respected citizens of the community.

JACOB ENDRES, youngest son of Adam and Elizabeth Endres, was born in Beaver county, June 1, 1850, and received a common school education. He grew to manhood on the homestead farm in Jackson township, and in 1875 assumed control of the farm, his father retiring. In 1874 he married Mary E., daughter of George Teets, of Beaver county, and their children are as follows: George A.; Altha E.; Eva B.; Clara; Bertha M., and Howard J. Politically, Mr. Endres is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director. He is also a director in the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Zelenople, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Both he and family are connected with the Evangelical Lutheran church of Zelenople.

GEORGE WELSH, farmer and oil producer, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, December 4, 1862, son of James and Susan (Bolton) Welsh, of Zelenople. He received his education in the district schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked for the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, as a bridge carpenter, for three years. In 1886 he located upon his present farm in Jackson township, and for the past four years he has also been engaged in oil producing. There are seven wells upon his farm, two of which he owns. In 1885 he was married to Mary Jane, a daughter of John Magee, whose father was one of the pioneers of Butler county. Mr. Welsh is a member of the Presbyterian church of Whitestown, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN VOEGTLY was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1834, son of Jacob Voegtly, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States, with his father at the age of twenty-one years. He married Elizabeth Boyer, who resided near Pine Creek, and in 1852 he purchased a farm in Ross township, Allegheny county, where he and wife spent the balance of their lives. They had a family of fourteen children, of whom they reared six: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Schlag, of Allegheny; Maria, wife of Adam Endres, of Zelenople; John; Andrew, a resident of Allegheny county; Esther, wife of William Miltner, of the same county, and Matthias, who also resides in Allegheny county. The subject of this sketch was reared in Allegheny City, and attended the public schools of that place. In 1867 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Miltner, of Allegheny county, and settled upon a farm in Ross township. In 1886 he purchased his present farm in Jackson township, Butler county, upon which he settled the same year. He is the father of five children, as follows: William J.; John M.; Maria H.; Henry and Charles Frederick. Mr. Voegtly is a Republican, in politics, and is a leading member of the German Lutheran church, of Zelenople.

H. W. FANKER was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1851, son of Henry W. and Louisa (Boreman) Fanker, natives of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated to Pittsburg in 1849. H. W. was reared at Wilkinsburg, and

received his education in that borough and at the German parochial school of the East End, Pittsburg. After he grew to manhood he engaged in the butchering business with his father at Wilkinsburg, and later entered the employ of H. N. Lytle, of Braddock, where he remained until 1878. He then embarked in the same business for himself, and carried it on at Braddock until 1890, when he purchased his present farm of 196 acres, in Jackson township, Butler county. Upon this he erected one of the finest residences in the county, a three story brick structure, fifty by sixty, standing on an elevation about 300 feet above the roadway, and facing a wide, handsome lawn, with spacious driveways and walks. The residence contains sixteen rooms, is heated with steam and fitted up with every modern convenience. In 1889 Mr. Fanker organized a company for the production of oil upon his farm. They developed ten wells, some of them averaging as high as 150 barrels a day. He sold his production in 1893, and his interest now embraces only the royalty. He has improved his farm in many ways, and has nearly 100 acres under cultivation. In 1876 Mr. Fanker married Annie, daughter of Adam Shaffer, of Jackson township, and has a family of five living children: Harry; Clara; Frank; Charley, and Paul. He started in life with less than \$200 capital, and his business success is the result of his own industry. Besides his beautiful farm and oil properties, he is the owner of much valuable real estate at Braddock. Both he and wife are adherents of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

W. A. NICKLAS is a son of Charles and Catherine (Burr) Nicklas, and was born in Forward township, Butler county, January 28, 1868. His mother is a daughter of Peter Burr. He received a common school education, followed farming for several years, and afterwards engaged at the butcher's trade. In 1893 he formed a partnership with G. F. Nicklas, and embarked in the livery business, at Evans City. He married Allie Fabel, and resided in that borough conducting the livery until his removal to his present farm. He has since devoted his attention to agriculture.

JOSEPH DOUTHETT, SR., was a native of Armagh county, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States at an early date, taking up his residence in Washington county, Pennsylvania. About 1799 he came to Butler county, and located upon the farm in Forward township where David Douthett's heirs now reside. He married in Ireland, and was the father of the following children: Joseph; Alexander; Charles; Jacob; Benjamin; Martha, who married Robert Magee, and Rosanna, who married Robert Fowler. Mr. Douthett and his wife, Rosanna, died upon the farm which they settled, and are buried in the cemetery on the same place. In the same burial ground lie the remains of his sons, Joseph, Jacob, and Benjamin.

BENJAMIN DOUTHETT was the fifth son of Joseph and Rosanna Douthett, and was born in Armagh county, Ireland, in 1772. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania, and throughout his life followed agricultural pursuits. He married Jane Smith, and by this marriage they were the parents of the following children: Joseph; John; William; David; Benjamin; Alexander; Samuel; Mary, who married James Magee, and Martha J., who married William Dodds, all of whom are dead except Alexander and Martha J. The mother died in 1847,

and the father in 1850, and both are buried in the Douthett family cemetery upon the old homestead. Mr. Douthett owned 500 acres of land, which he divided among his children, but the old homestead is that now owned by Samuel Douthett's heirs.

JOSEPH DOUTHETT, eldest son of Benjamin and Jane (Smith) Douthett, was born October 6, 1807, upon his grandfather's farm, in what is now Forward township. His education was obtained in the old log school house near where he was reared, but after reaching manhood he was a constant reader and a student, and thus became self educated, and taught for many years. He settled in Penn township, and became one of its extensive farmers. He learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades, in youth, and followed them in connection with agriculture. Politically, he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and was recognized as an influential member of his party in this county. He was a justice of the peace for Penn township, was elected county commissioner in 1847, and was a school director for many years, always taking a deep interest in the prosperity of the public schools. He married Rebecca, daughter of James Magee, a resident of Jackson township, and they were the parents of seven sons and one daughter who grew to maturity, as follows: Benjamin, of Kansas; James M., of Jackson township; John who resides in Pittsburg; Robert, a resident of Illinois; David B., of Forward township; Joseph, of Penn township, and Jane, widow of Robert Miller. In early life Mr. Douthett was a member of the Covenant church, but later joined the United Presbyterian church. He died July 23, 1884; his widow survived until August 17, 1885, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

DAVID DOUTHETT, fourth son of Benjamin and Jane Douthett, was born July 4, 1814, on the farm now owned by Samuel Douthett's heirs, in Forward township. Here he grew to manhood, but subsequently settled upon the farm where his grandfather located in 1799, and in the old log cabin erected by his grandfather were born and reared his family. This building is standing to-day, and occupied by Walter S. Douthett, one of David's sons. Mr. Douthett followed farming until arriving at old age, then retired to Brownsdale, where he died May 23, 1885. He married Jane E., daughter of Joseph Brown, one of the pioneers of Forward township. She survives him and resides at the village of Brownsdale, in Penn township. This union was blessed with the following children: Agnes J., wife of J. B. Dodds; Benjamin W.; Joseph P., deceased; James M.; Walter W., deceased; David K., a physician residing in Iowa; Delorma M., a resident of Nebraska; Mary E., wife of J. F. Brittain; William G., of Butler; Adam M., a merchant of Brownsdale; Walter S., of Forward township, and Braden G., deceased. Mr. Douthett was the first postmaster of Brownsdale, and was one of the early school directors of his locality. In politics, he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he became a member of that organization, and was quite an influential man in local political matters. He was one of the founders and original members of the United Presbyterian church of Brownsdale, and throughout his long and useful life contributed liberally toward the support of that congregation. He was a man of strict integrity, upright and straightforward in all his dealings with his fellow men, and won the respect and confidence of the best people of Butler county.

JAMES M. DOUTHETT, JR., was born in Forward township, Butler county, January 15, 1850, son of David and Jane E. (Brown) Douthett, and grandson of Benjamin Douthett. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools. He was married December 31, 1873, to Elizabeth Crowe, a daughter of David B. and Sarah J. (Dodds) Crowe, both members of pioneer families of Butler county, and of Irish descent. Her parents are residents of Forward township. Mr. Douthett located upon his present farm in 1891, which contains 102 acres, and is well improved. He is quite an active worker in the Republican party, and is an earnest member of, and a liberal contributor toward the United Presbyterian church.

JAMES M. DOUTHETT was born in what is now Forward township, February 1, 1831, and is the second son of Joseph and Rebecca (Magee) Douthett. He was reared principally in Jackson township, and educated in the district schools. He married Lucinda Magee, daughter of Robert and Martha Magee, of Jackson township, settled upon his present farm, in the same township, and has since resided upon it. Three children were born to this union: Allison J., of Evans City; Martha, wife of Frank Kelly, of Jackson township, and Rebecca. Mr. Douthett is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Mars, and is an elder in that society. He is one of the representative farmers of the community.

ALLISON J. DOUTHETT, son of James M. and Lucinda (Magee) Douthett, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, July 27, 1853, received a good common school education, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm. In 1878 he engaged in drilling water wells, and 1882 he became a tool dresser for Charles Neely, and subsequently followed the same business with Johnson Brothers, J. P. Fishel, and others. In 1888 he commenced drilling and producing in the oil fields of western Pennsylvania, and has operated in Armstrong county, and in the Petersville and Callery fields, Butler county; Duff City and Wildwood, in Allegheny county, and also the Harmony field, in Butler county. He was a member of the Evans City Oil Company, and is now connected with the Boggs Oil Company, operating in the Brownsdale and Evans City fields. Mr. Douthett was married October 25, 1877, to Letitia, a daughter of David B. Crowe, of Forward township, and they are the parents of four children, as follows: Scott H.; James C.; David D., and Orrin R. In politics, he is a Republican, but devotes little attention to political matters. In February, 1894, he was elected a member of the borough council, and also of the school board of Evans City, which offices he is now filling.

HON. DAVID B. DOUTHETT, fifth son of Joseph and Rebecca (Magee) Douthett, was born in Forward township, Butler county, October 12, 1840, and was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute. He was engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county from 1857 to 1861, when he enlisted in Company H. One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant. The principal battles in which he participated are named as follows: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly,

Antietam, South Mountain, Williamsport, Second Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run and the Wilderness. He was wounded at Williamsburg, a minie-ball passed through his hat at Fredericksburg, and at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was severely wounded, being shot through the left thigh with a minie-ball. He was sent to Findlay Hospital, Washington, D. C., afterwards to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, and then to Pittsburg, whence he returned to his regiment before Petersburg. He took part in the final campaign under Grant, and was mustered out of the service near Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865. Returning to his home Mr. Douthett was elected justice of the peace of Forward township, and filled that position ten years. He also served as school director for twelve years, and was president of the Butler County School Directors for a long period. He was postmaster at Brownsdale for three terms, was mercantile appraiser in 1890, and in 1891 was appointed by Governor Pattison a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Farmers National Congress, at Sedalia, Missouri. In 1892 Mr. Douthett was elected, on the Republican ticket, to which party he has always belonged, a member of the legislature, receiving 225 more votes than any other candidate on the ticket, and running 100 votes ahead of the national ticket. While serving in the House he secured the passage of a bill to regulate and establish uniform fees to be charged by the justices of the peace, aldermen, magistrates, and constables in Pennsylvania. In November, 1894, he was re-elected for a second term. He is a member of Capt. William Stewart Post, G. A. R., of Evans City, and of Encampment, Number 45, U. V. L. For many years he has been one of the leading members of the United Presbyterian church, and has been foremost in his community in every good work. He was married in 1864, to Sarah B., a daughter of Joseph Brown, of Forward township, and has two children: Ida, wife of Dr. H. S. McClymonds, of Renfrew and Marshall B. Mr. Douthett has been an active participant in local politics for many years, and his rewards by popular vote attest to the estimation in which he is held.

MARSHALL B. DOUTHETT, son of David B. and Sarah B. (Brown) Douthett, was born upon the homestead farm in Forward township, Butler county, December 29, 1870. He obtained a common school education and afterwards attended Slippery Rock State Normal School, and Actual Business College, graduating from the last mentioned institution in 1886. He taught school four years, and in January, 1891, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and reappointed in January, 1894. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. Mr. Douthett is a charter member of Lincoln League, of Butler county, and has always been an earnest worker in his party.

JOSEPH ASH was one of the early settlers of Forward township, Butler county, coming hither from Kentucky. He is supposed to have been a native of Wales, or of Welsh parentage. About 1804 he settled upon a tract of 212 acres, where his grandson, James A. Ash, now resides. He cleared a farm here and lived upon it until his death. Mr. Ash was one of the pioneer mail carriers between Pittsburg and Erie, and it is said that a pocket handkerchief did duty as a mail bag. He died in 1813, and was buried upon the homestead farm. In

1803 the remains of himself and wife were removed to the Evans City cemetery. In his religious belief, he was a Baptist. His children were as follows: Rachel, who married Robert McKinney; Sylvester; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Dodds, and Isaac, who died at Evans City.

SYLVESTER ASH, eldest son of Joseph Ash, was born in 1808, upon the homestead farm, in what is now Forward township, Butler county. He grew up amid the scenes of pioneer days, and obtained such education as the schools of that period afforded. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed that business in connection with farming. He built the first farm house upon the homestead, on the site of the one now standing, added fifty-two acres to his father's original purchase, and owned other properties in Evans City. In early life he was a Whig, but afterward joined the Republican party, and took quite a leading part in political affairs in this vicinity, but would never accept any public office. He was reared in the Baptist faith, and though a regular attendant and a liberal supporter of that denomination, he was not a member of the church. Mr. Ash married Martha, daughter of Robert Boggs, the first settler on the site of Evans City. Seven children were born of this union, five of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Joseph, of Evans City; Isaac, a well known lawyer of Oil City; Robert, of Allegheny; Lizzie, wife of Lewis Gansz, and James A. Mr. Ash died in 1882; his widow survived until 1886.

ARCHIBALD IRWIN was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Butler county about the year 1810. He had lived in Crawford and Allegheny counties prior to coming here, and followed the trade of blacksmith. He located upon the farm in Forward township where his grandson, John A. Irwin, now resides. He was a man of good education, and one of the pioneer school teachers of the township. In 1845 he removed to Pittsburg, and died at the home of his son Thomas in that city. In a letter written by George W. Irwin, in 1853, to his son, John A., we find the following record of the Irwin genealogy: "In your last you wished to know something of your ancestry. My great-grandfather Irwin was an Episcopalian preacher in Ireland. My grandfather was his eldest son, and came to this country when young, married in Pennsylvania, and had two sons and one daughter, my father being the eldest. My grandfather served in the Colonial forces under General Grant, and was present at the battle between the English and French, known as Braddock's defeat. For his services in the army he was granted a tract of land in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, but allowed the grant to go by default, as land was then of little value. He afterwards served under Washington in the Revolution. My father being young then had his share of the difficulties of the Revolutionary period. He learned the blacksmithing trade with a Mr. Porter, at Redstone, Pennsylvania. He assisted in electing General Washington as first president of our country. His last vote was cast for James K. Polk for president. He claimed to be a Democrat all his life, and was eighty-three years of age when he died. My maternal grandparents, Thomas Fletcher and wife, came from Scotland to Pennsylvania, and became wealthy farmers. They were of the Seceder persuasion, and were well thought of. Your maternal grandfather, W. M. Hanna, came from Ireland, settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a wealthy farmer. Your

grandmother Hanna, was the daughter of W. M. Thompson, a native of Scotland, who settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was a justice of the peace, and a prosperous farmer. They were all Presbyterians in religious faith."

GEORGE W. IRWIN, son of Archibald Irwin, was born near Meadville, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1800, removed to Pittsburg with his parents in 1806, and thence to Butler county. In 1812 he went to Pittsburg for the purpose of learning the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of nineteen years was employed in one of the iron works of that city as superintendent of the blacksmithing department. He was later engaged as an engineer on the Ohio river. He afterwards embarked in the manufacture of boilers at Pittsburg, and also carried on a paper mill in Ohio. In 1847 he engaged in the manufacture of boilers at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until the war commenced. When the Federal troops captured Nashville they took charge of his plant and thus destroyed his business. Being a stanch Union man, he fought in the battle of Nashville as a Union soldier. In 1868 he returned to Pittsburg, and thence to Butler county, where he was engaged in farming until his death, May 18, 1878. Mr. Irwin was prominent in the iron industry of Pittsburg for many years and was well known among the manufacturers of that city. Politically, he was a Republican. He married Ozilla Hanfta, a daughter of W. M. Hanna, of Lancaster county. She died at Nashville in 1868. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

JOHN A. IRWIN, fourth son of George W. Irwin, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, April 21, 1832, and was reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He obtained a common school education, learned the book-binder's trade, and embarked in business at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1852. He later went into the book-binding business at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Being a Union man, he came north to escape service in the Southern army, and became employed with Wells, Riddle & Company, of Pittsburg, which position he filled from 1861 to 1867. In 1868 he established a book-binding house in Pittsburg, which he has since carried on successfully. His homestead in Forward township is one of the richest oil properties in this part of the county, and is one of the best improved farms in the township. Mr. Irwin married Margaret P. Colvin, to which union have been born the following children: Ozilla; Sarah; William; George; Robert, and Margaret. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church. For over forty years Mr. Irwin has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and is State manager of the Odd Fellows Endowment Association. He has also been connected with the A. O. U. W. for more than twenty-one years, and is a member of the Hep-tosophs.

THE WALDRON FAMILY of Butler county are descendants of Baron Resolved Van Waldron, a native of Harlam, Holland, who immigrated with Peter Stuyvesant, one of the early governors of New York, in 1647. Baron VanWaldron was born in 1608. He obtained a patent from the Dutch government for the land that now embraces what was originally Harlem, New York. He served as magistrate for seventeen years, and laid out that part of the City of New York, known as Harlem, extending from Seventy-fourth street, on East river, to One Hundred

and Thirtieth street, North river, consisting of 10,000 acres. In 1660 he built Waldron Hall, one of the early buildings of Harlem, which was occupied by his descendants down to 1800. He was a lineal descendant of Baron Rudolph Van Waldron, who was granted a coat of arms in 1128, by the government of Holland, for valor on the plains of Palestine, and in the capture of Jerusalem, in 1099. Baron Resolved Van Waldron married Lady Taneka Van Nagle, April 10, 1653, and was the father of four sons and four daughters. The fourth son, Samuel, was born in New Harlem, October 10, 1670, and married Lady Margaret Bloodgood, of Flushing, Long Island, in March, 1692, to which union were born nine children. The second son of Samuel Van Waldron, Francis B., born November 10, 1697, married Catherine Brunneal, of New Harlem, December, 21, 1721. In 1730 Francis B. removed to Clover Hill, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was the father of ten children, the fourth son being Samuel B., born at New Harlem, March 3, 1729. Samuel B. married Catherine Van Ness, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1751, to which union were born eight children. The eldest, Samuel V., born August 19, 1752, served five years under Washington and Marion, and was at the battle of Brandywine, and other historic engagements of the Revolution. He married Magdalena Simpson, of Morris county, New Jersey, April 26, 1774, and lived near Trenton until 1795, when he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1796 Samuel V. Waldron, removed to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and settled upon the farm in Wolf Creek township, now owned by Simeon D. Waldron. He died upon that farm in January, 1849. He was a millwright, and erected one of the pioneer mills in that locality.

JOHN WALDRON, second son of Samuel V. and Magdalena (Simpson) Waldron, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, April 17, 1785, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He was twice married, his first wife being Maria, daughter of Alexander Lindsey, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to whom were born the following children: Margaret; Isabella; Jemima; Alexander; Samuel; John L.; Susan, and William S. His second wife was Jane Davidson, of Venango county. Mr. Waldron served in the War of 1812, in Perry's Lake Erie squadron. In 1816 he came to Butler county, and purchased a farm where his son, William S., now lives. He was engaged in farming nearly all his life, but was also one of the pioneer teachers, and a good mechanic. He died April 5, 1863. For forty years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM S. WALDRON, youngest son of John S. and Maria (Lindsey) Waldron, was born upon his present homestead in Forward township, June 23, 1823. He received a good English education, and taught for several years in the public schools. In 1848 he was principal of one of the public schools in Peoria, Illinois. In 1852 he purchased the old homestead, and two years afterward remodeled and improved the buildings. Mr. Waldron was married September 3, 1846, to Eliza M., daughter of John and Susan (Kling) Bellis, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Butler county in 1842. Their children are as follows: O. K., a dentist of Butler; Susan O., wife of Nelson B. Duncan; Theodore C.; William S., deceased; Laura H., wife of R. M. Kinnear; J. C.:

Eva M., wife of J. B. Evans; Reuben O.; Maria B., wife of F. B. Dodds; Fred V.; Elizabeth A. J.; Ulysses S. G.; Ada M., wife of B. S. Buhl, and Leota E., wife of O. S. Sutton. In politics, Mr. Waldron was first a Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been prominent in the local councils of that organization. For fifteen years he was one of the school directors of Forward township, and served three years on the school board of Evans City. In 1856 he was elected a county auditor, and in 1872 was elected to the legislature, both of which positions he filled with credit. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., is past master of that lodge, and its only living charter member in the county. He is also a charter member of Evans City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and connected with the encampment of that fraternity. Mr. Waldron is a man of broad views and liberal opinions, who keeps well up with the progressive spirit of the age. Through the passing years he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's riches, and can be safely classed as one of the substantial, enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his native county.

ADAM BROWN, SR., a native of Germany, was a son of Adam Brown, who immigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and served as a packhorse driver in the Continental army. His father located at Big Spring, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, after the war, where he resided until his death. Adam, came to Butler county in the last decade of the Eighteenth century, and located in what is now Middlesex township. He subsequently settled upon a 400-acre tract of land near the site of Brownsdale, which he cleared and improved. He married Agnes Holmes, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Cumberland county. Both died early in the present century. Their children were as follows: John, who died upon a portion of the original farm; Adam; Joseph, who also died upon a part of the old homestead; Thomas R., who died in Pittsburg; Elizabeth, who married James McCandless, and died in Butler county; Martha, who became the wife of Johnson White, and also died in this county, and Margaret, who married William White, and died in Ohio. Adam Brown, Sr., was one of the early constables of the county, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Whig party. He was a Presbyterian, in religion, a man of fair education, in both English and German, and wielded considerable influence among the pioneers. He was interred in the old Presbyterian cemetery in Middlesex township.

ADAM BROWN, JR., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm in Butler county. He was the second son of Adam Brown, Sr., and at the death of his father he was appointed executor of the latter's estate. He received the homestead as his share of the estate, and lived upon it until 1833, when he purchased the mill and farm where his son Robert H. now resides. The mill was an old frame structure, but he tore it down, and rebuilt a new frame mill, and added a saw mill, which he conducted until 1861. In that year he retired from active business and settled upon a farm he then owned, but now the property of Walter C. Boggs, in Forward township. He married Sarah, daughter of 'Squire Robert Brown, to whom were born thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Nancy, who married James Hammel; Robert H.; Adam; Ruth, who married C. E.

Anderson; Sarah, deceased wife of Asa Leason; Margaret, deceased wife of Wesley Henderson; John, and William C., both deceased; Joseph, who married a daughter of Thomas Gray, and is now residing in Penn township, and Nathan, who married a daughter of Mr. Emery, and who now resides in Harrisville, Butler county. Thomas R., Betsey and Nelson, died in infancy. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, who survives him. Politically, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

ROBERT H. BROWN, eldest son of Adam and Sarah Brown, was born September 12, 1824, in Middlesex township, Butler county. He was reared on the homestead farm, and received his education in the district schools. He learned the milling business with his father, and purchased the mill and farm from the latter, which he conducted until 1880. In that year he bought a farm in Cranberry township, resided upon it until 1891, and then returned to his original homestead, where he engaged in farming and operating his flour and saw mill. In 1863 the old mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by himself; his farm contains some five producing oil wells, and is thus quite profitable. In 1850 he married Margaret E., daughter of George Wilson. His second wife was Cynthia F., daughter of Jesse Miller, of Forward township, to which union have been born six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Sarah E.; Mary L.; Robert L., and Nora B. Politically, Mr. Brown is a Republican, and in religious faith, he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CROWE, son of Francis Crowe, came with his parents from Ireland some time in the last century, and settled upon the Susquehanna river in eastern Pennsylvania. He was one of three brothers, two of whom settled in Indiana and Kentucky. He had four sisters, as follows: Ellen, who married a man named Anderson; Margaret; Mary, who married Alexander Douthett, and one whose name is not remembered. About 1812 John Crowe located on the site of Petersville, Butler county, removing later to Breakneck, in Forward township, and soon afterwards he settled upon a 200-acre tract of land where John and David Crowe now live. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. He was married three times. His first wife was Jane Pollock, and their children were as follows: Mary, who married David Douthett; Grizella, who married Nathaniel Walker; Samuel; William, and John, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned. His second wife was Nancy Boyles, who bore him one son, David B., who resides upon a part of the homestead farm. His third wife was Elizabeth Robb, but no children were born to this union. John Crowe resided in Forward township until his death, and was one of the leading members of the old Covenanter church in this locality. His father, Francis Crowe, also came to Butler county, where he resided with his son John until his death.

WILLIAM P. CROWE, second son of John and Jane (Pollock) Crowe, was born in 1813, upon the old homestead in Forward township, and received his education in the pioneer log school house of the neighborhood. He learned the tanner's trade in Pittsburg, but later took up the bricklayer's trade, which he followed through life. He settled upon the farm where his son, George W., now resides, which he purchased some years before retiring from active business, and died there in 1871. He married Sarah J., daughter of John Hays, of

Middlesex township, which union was blessed with eleven children: William J., of Butler; George W.; Benjamin F., of Beaver county; Ellen; Milton; Nelson M., a minister of De Haven, Allegheny county; Mary, wife of John Tress; James M., deceased; Lizzie, wife of R. O. Knox; Calvin, and Albert. Mr. Crowe was one of the leading Republicans of Forward township, and took a deep interest in political affairs. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. His widow resides in Beaver county.

HENRY GELBACH was born in Bavaria, Germany, and immigrated to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He subsequently removed to what is now Forward township, Butler county, and purchased 100 acres of land, now known as the Markel farm. This he cleared and improved, and resided upon it down to within a few years of his death, which occurred at Zelienople, whither he had removed from his farm. He married in Germany, and was the father of one son, Philip, and three daughters, as follows: Margaret, who married Philip Blimm; Elizabeth, who married Martin Behm, and Louisa, who married Charles Katz.

PHILIP GELBACH, only son of Henry Gelbach, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 15, 1817, and came with his parents to the United States in 1830. He grew to manhood upon the homestead in Forward township, and received a meager education in the pioneer log schools of that locality. He afterwards purchased a farm adjoining his father's farm, consisting of 160 acres, where his son, Philip D., now lives. He continued to farm until he arrived at old age, when he retired to Evans City, where he died October 3, 1884. The first frame barn built in the neighborhood he erected upon his farm. He was a very industrious man and was known as a good, honest citizen. Mr. Gelbach was married in 1846, to Sophia, daughter of Christian Dambach, to which union were born five sons and two daughters, as follows: Jacob, of Zelienople; Philip D., of Forward township; Louisa, deceased wife of William J. Blakeley; William H., of Zelienople; Julia, wife of Peter Schenck, of Butler; Christian, of Forward township, and John A., of Zelienople. Mrs. Gelbach resides in the last mentioned borough. Politically, Mr. Gelbach was a Democrat, and filled many of the township offices. He was a member of St. John's Evangelical church of Evans City, and gave liberally of his means towards the erection of the present church building. He was an elder and trustee of that church for many years, and in all the relations of life he was recognized as a worthy citizen.

PHILIP D. GELBACH, second son of Philip and Sophia Gelbach, was born upon the homestead in Forward township, in 1848, and was reared and educated in his native township. In 1874 he located upon the farm where his brother Christian now lives, where he remained until 1886, and then purchased the old Gelbach homestead, which he has improved a great deal since that time. It contains 247 acres, and is one of the best oil producing farms in this locality. In 1874 he was married to Catherine, daughter of Martin Behm, and is the father of seven children, as follows: Daniel L.; Emma M.; Henry F.; Elmer M.; Ida L.; Clara E., and Edna A. Mr. Gelbach is one of the progressive citizens of the county, an active member of the Democratic party, and takes a decided interest in public affairs. He has filled the offices of school director and county audi-

tor. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church of Evans City, and a trustee in that organization.

WILLIAM H. GELBACH was born in Forward township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1854, and is the third son of Philip and Sophia Gelbach. He received his education in the district schools, and in Greentown Academy, Perrysville, Ohio. In 1873 he embarked in merchandising at Petersville, Butler county, where he carried on business for three years. He then taught school in Ohio for three years, and in 1880 he entered into a partnership with William H. Ifft, and engaged in the mercantile business at Zelienople. This firm continued in business for six years, when the partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Gelbach Brothers was established. He sold his interest in the store in 1893, and has since been engaged in Gelbach Brothers bank. Mr. Gelbach was married in 1880, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. William Irvine, of Evans City, by which union five children have been born to them: Josephine Eugenia; Julia Edith; Flora Isabella; Lillian Irvine, and Norman Earl, who died August 10, 1893. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, in which body Mr. Gelbach fills the office of elder. In politics, he is a Democrat, has served in the borough council, and has been a continuous member, since 1883, of the school board of Zelienople, and in 1891 he was a delegate to the State Convention.

JOHN A. GELBACH, of the banking firm of Gelbach Brothers, was born in Forward township, Butler county, March 28, 1862, and is the youngest son of Philip and Sophia Gelbach. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, and completed his education at Zelienople Academy. In 1885 he engaged in the feed business at Beaver Falls, where he remained until 1887, and then became a member of the mercantile firm of Gelbach Brothers. In 1892 he sold his interest in the store and joined his brother Jacob, and Amos M. Lusk in the banking business in Zelienople, which is still continued by Gelbach Brothers. He was married in 1891, to Mary Lusk, daughter of the late Dr. Amos Lusk of Zelienople, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of that borough. He is a Democrat, in politics, and has served two terms in the borough council. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, Number 429, F. & A. M., also of Lancaster Lodge, I. O. O. F.

NICHOLAS BEHM, SR., a native of Coner-Hesse, Germany, immigrated to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to what is now Forward township, Butler county, in 1830, and settled near Breakneck upon a rented farm. He had then a family of three sons and two daughters, as follows: John; Nicholas; George; Margaret, who married George Barkley, and Eva, who married John Metz. In 1834 he located at Zelienople, subsequently purchased a farm in Jackson township, and died at the home of his son Nicholas, in 1871, aged ninety-two years.

NICHOLAS BEHM, second son of Nicholas Behm, Sr., was born August 22, 1817, in Germany. He came with his father to Butler county, and purchased a farm of 100 acres in Forward township, where his son Augustus H. now resides. Here he spent the balance of his days, dying August 11, 1883. He married Louisa Rehnick, and they were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Maggie, wife of Henry Lentz; Mary, wife of Fred Swartz; Ann, wife of Ernest

Nebauch; Caroline, wife of George Heist; Amelia D., wife of Charles Meuhlbrenner; Louisa, wife of Isaac Blakeley; Hannah, wife of Daniel Behm; Christina, deceased; Lena, deceased; William, of Adams township; John, of Allegheny county; Augustus H., and George R. Mr. Behm filled the offices of overseer of the poor and school director for many years; in politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of St. John's Reformed church of Evans City.

AUGUSTUS H. BEHM, third son of Nicholas Behm, Jr., was born upon his present farm February 23, 1854. He received a common school education, and has followed farming up to the present, owning a well improved farm of 189 acres. Upon his place are two oil wells, which produced at one time 180 barrels, and 150 barrels, per hour, respectively. Mr. Behm has recently erected one of the finest private residences in the county, and is recognized as an enterprising, substantial business man. He was married in 1882, to Matilda, daughter of William Goehring, of Forward township, and they have a family of six children: Clyde H.; Leah F.; Cleveland Charley; Harry M.; Etta L., and Jay N. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has filled the office of township auditor. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church of Evans City, is an elder in that body, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE R. BEHM, youngest son of Nicholas Behm, was born February 15, 1865, upon his present homestead in Forward township, where he has resided throughout his life. In 1891 he married Maggie Mahood, daughter of James Mahood, of Renfrew, Penn township. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church, and politically, is a Democrat. Upon his farm he has eight producing wells, one ninety barrel well, and one of 100 barrels per hour.

WILLIAM HUNTER, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1835, and settled upon the land in Forward township, Butler county, where his grandsons, W. W. and A. D. Hunter, now live. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of two sons and five daughters. Joseph, one of the sons, died soon after the settlement was made. The other children were named as follows: Alexander; Fannie, who married Carson Coulter; Ann, who married Samuel Dean; Jane, who became the wife of Andrew Dunn; Mary, who married Samuel Douthett, and Rosanna, who married Scott White. Mr. Hunter died April 18, 1861, aged seventy-seven years. His widow survived him until August 11, 1869, and both are buried in the cemetery near the Presbyterian church, in Middlesex township. All of the children are dead except Mrs. White, who is a resident of Allegheny. Mr. Hunter and wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, eldest son of William Hunter, was born in Ireland in 1818, and grew to manhood in his native land. He came with his parents to the United States, and after the death of his father he succeeded to the homestead farm in Forward township. He made many improvements in the property, in clearing off the timber and erecting buildings. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Dixon, of Penn township, and they were the parents of two sons: William W., and Alexander D. In politics, Mr. Hunter was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and filled the office of school director in Forward township. His wife died November 22, 1875; he survived her until October

19, 1888. In early life they belonged to the Presbyterian church, but later became members of the United Presbyterian church of Adams township.

WILLIAM W. HUNTER, eldest son of Alexander Hunter, was born July 27, 1861, upon the homestead farm in Forward township, and has never resided at any other point. He married Susie, daughter of Jacob Hutchman, and has two children: Maggie E., and Laura W. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of Union United Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER D. HUNTER, youngest son of Alexander Hunter, was born upon the homestead in Forward township, October 1, 1866, received a common school education, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Hutchman, and has one son, Howard A. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of Union United Presbyterian church.

DANIEL STAMM and his father settled in Franklin township, Beaver county, close to the Butler county line, where the latter died and was interred upon the homestead. Daniel grew up on the farm settled by his father, and remained with his parents until his marriage to Elizabeth Shearer, to which union were born the following children: Conrad; Jacob; John; Daniel; Mary, who married Henry Shanor; Susan, wife of Zeno Markel, of Evans City, and Eliza, who became the wife of a Eli Hartzell. The parents died upon the homestead farm, where the greater portion of their lives was passed.

JACOB STAMM, SR., son of Daniel Stamm, was born in November, 1811, upon the old homestead, learned the tanner's trade, and followed that occupation for several years. In 1837 he purchased the farm in Forward township, consisting of 212 acres, to which he afterwards added seventy-eight acres, upon which his sons, Solomon and Jacob, now live. Mr. Stamm cleared and improved this farm. In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization. He was one of the pioneer member of St. John's Reformed church of Evans City. He married Susan, daughter of Christopher Ziegler, of Beaver county, who became the mother of eight children: Deborah, wife of George Wise; Abraham; Kesiah, wife of Casper Behm; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Pepper; Solomon; Mary, wife of John Milton White; Susan, wife of Jonathan Wilson, and Jacob. Mr. Stamm died May 27, 1892; his widow resides upon the homestead farm. She is a member of the Mennonite church.

SOLOMON STAMM, second son of Jacob Stamm, was born upon the homestead in Forward township, Butler county, October 13, 1844, and was reared to manhood beneath the parental roof. In May, 1872, he married Euphemia, daughter of Nicol Allen, of Cranberry township, and has four children: Mary; Bruce B.; Guy H., and Inez. In politics, Mr. Stamm was a Republican down to recent years, but is now an adherent of the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Evans City.

JACOB STAMM, youngest son of Jacob and Susan Stamm, was born January 12, 1851, upon the homestead farm in Forward township. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming, carrying on the farm in partnership with his brother Solomon. He is a mem-

ber of the Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. Stamm is one of the leading citizens of Forward township, and, like his brother, takes an active interest in the growth and development of the community.

WILLIAM H. STAMM, son of Daniel and Sophia (Woster) Stamm, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1853. He is a grandson of Daniel Stamm, whose father settled in Franklin township, Beaver county, close to the line of Jackson township, at an early date. His father was born in 1817, and settled upon a part of the old homestead, in Beaver county, where he died in July, 1880. His family were as follows: Eliza, wife of David Morrison; Lena, wife of David Ziegler; Frank; Alice D., wife of Frank Stamm; William H., and Edward W., who resides upon the homestead with his mother. The subject of this sketch was reared in Beaver county, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. He then purchased a farm close at hand, upon which he lived four years. In the spring of 1891 he bought his present farm in Jackson township, containing 103 acres, and has since resided upon it engaged in general farming. Mr. Stamm was married in 1887, to Lizzie, daughter of George L. Behm, of Jackson township, and is the father of one son, Harold Byron. He is a deacon in Grace Reformed church of Harmony. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, is a member of Columbia Alliance, of Harmony, and is one of the progressive young farmers of the community.

OSWALD A. RADER was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, grew to manhood in his native place, and in 1834 immigrated to the United States and settled in Kentucky. In 1838 he located in Forward township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased what is now known as the Marshall Brinton farm, and lived upon it for ten years. He then purchased his present homestead in Forward township, containing 200 acres, which he has cleared and brought under cultivation. In 1887 oil was discovered upon his farm, and it now contains several wells, some of which have produced as high as 200 barrels per day. Mr. Rader is one of the progressive farmers of his township, and takes an interest in everything calculated to benefit the community. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, is an adherent of St. John's Lutheran church, of Petersville. He married Margaret, a daughter of John Flinner, of Jackson township, to which union have been born thirteen children: John; Henry; Adam; Peter; Frederick; William M.; Annie, wife of L. C. Goehring; Kate, wife of James Esterling; Lizzie; Tillie, wife of H. E. Drushell; Benjamin; Phillip, and Ida. Mr. Rader is retired from active business, his farm now being carried on by his sons. He has filled the offices of overseer of the poor, school director and auditor.

WILLIAM M. RADER, sixth son of Oswald A. Rader, was born on the homestead in Forward township, in 1864, and was reared beneath the parental roof. In 1887 he built his present residence on the home farm, and is engaged in general farming. Politically, he is one of the leading young Democrats of Forward township, and is at present township assessor. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran church, of Petersville, and is a trustee and secretary of that organization. Mr. Rader married Emma, a daughter of Elias Goehring, in 1887, and has two children, Nora and Elmer.

WILLIAM M. MARSHALL was a native of Derry county, Ireland, born in 1814, and was brought to the United States when a boy of eight years of age. He learned the hatter's trade in Pittsburg, followed that business for some years, and subsequently engaged in merchandising at Allegheny City, where he filled the office of tax collector. About 1841 he removed to Evans City, Butler county, and opened a general store, which he carried on for two years, and then returned to Allegheny City. One year afterward he again came to Butler county, and located at Whitestown, Connoquenessing township, opened a store and carried on business at that point some four years. He next settled upon a portion of the McLeod farm, in Forward township, having married Jane, daughter of Enos McLeod, April 3, 1845. He resided upon this farm down to his death, April 27, 1885. He followed farming and coal mining the greater portion of his time. By his marriage to Jane McLeod, he was the father of eleven children, as follows: Samuel J.; Robert J.; Henry; George, and Mary, all of whom are dead; Charley, deceased, who married Mary Miller; Tillie; Lavina, and three that died in infancy. Mrs. Marshall resides upon the homestead in Forward township. She is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county. In early life Mr. Marshall was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, in which party he was quite a leading member. He was a warm friend of education and a school director for several years. He was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church, and gave liberally of his means toward the support of that denomination.

SAMUEL J. MARSHALL, eldest son of William M. Marshall, was born at Whitestown, Butler county, January 13, 1849, and received a common school education. From 1873 to 1885 he conducted an extensive coal business, mining the coal on his father's farm. Since the latter year he has been engaged in oil producing, farming and coal mining. He is an adherent of the Republican party, has filled the office of school director, and also that of roadmaster. In religious belief, he is connected with the United Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is recognized as one of the enterprising farmers of the community.

ROBERT J. MARSHALL, second son of William M. Marshall, was born upon the homestead farm at Whitestown, Butler county, May 31, 1851. He received a good public school education, and has taught considerable in the township schools in connection with cultivating the old homestead farm. He is a Republican, in politics, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

GEORGE MARSHALL, fourth son of William M. Marshall, was born in Forward township, Butler county, April 3, 1857, received a common school education, was reared a farmer, and is engaged in farming and oil producing. They had eleven producing wells upon the homestead farm, which was one of the most valuable in the township. Mr. Marshall is a Republican, in politics, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

HARTMAN KNAUFF, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, settled in Cranberry township, Butler county, where he purchased a farm of 100 acres, upon which he resided until his death. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters, as follows: Martin, and Michael, both deceased; Henry, of Cran-

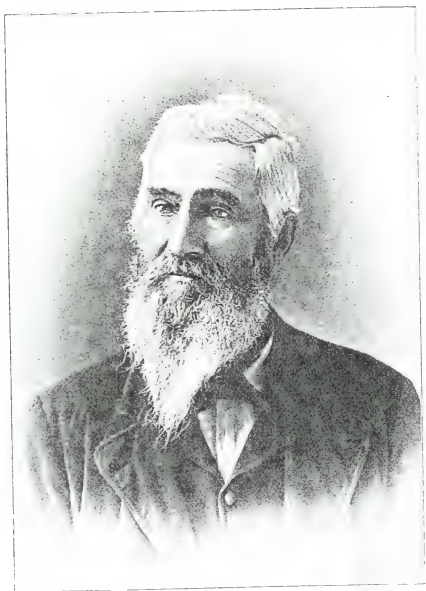
berry township; John; Hartman, who died on the trip to America; Catherine, wife of Jacob Wihing; Gertrude, wife of Mr. Miller, and Lizzie, who died on the passage to the United States. Mr. Knauff and wife died in Cranberry township. They were adherents of the Lutheran church, and were among the early members of the Zelenople congregation.

JOHN KNAUFF, fourth son of Hartman Knauff, was born in Germany in 1824, and at the age of fourteen came with his parents to Butler county. He worked on the homestead farm until his marriage, in 1845, to Sophia, daughter of Michael Fox, when he settled upon a farm owned by his father-in-law. He afterwards located on a 200-acre tract of land in Forward township, where his son A. H. now resides. His wife died three years after their marriage, and he subsequently married Sophia, daughter of Christian Rape, of Jackson township. Six children were born of this union, three of whom are living, as follows: Mary, wife of George Dambach; Sophia, wife of George Meeder, and Adam Henry. Mr. Knauff has retired from active business, and resides with his son upon the homestead farm. Politically, a Democrat, he has filled the office of school director and other minor positions in his township. He is a trustee and elder in the Lutheran church, at Zelenople.

ADAM HENRY KNAUFF, only son of John and Sophia (Rape) Knauff, was born upon the homestead farm, in Forward township, September 19, 1861, and received a common school education. In 1883 he purchased a farm of 200 acres, where he has since resided. He had upon his farm thirty-six producing wells, drilled since 1890, one of which produced ninety barrels per hour, and another 100 barrels per hour. He now has five producing wells. Mr. Knauff married Mary, daughter of George Knauff, of Jackson township, and has four children: William; Henry; Lena, and Frank. In 1893, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, township auditor. He is an adherent of the Lutheran church, to which denomination his father belongs.

JACOB MILLER was born about 1773, in Alsace, Germany, where he grew to manhood. He settled first in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 1830, whence he removed to Butler county about 1832, and settled upon a rented farm near Prospect, in Franklin township. After a few years he removed to Beaver county, and died there in 1848. He was married in Germany, and his children were as follows: Nicholas; Adam; John; Jacob, who went to South America; Mrs. Mary Nicklas; Mrs. Lizzie Boss, and Mrs. Brunner.

JOHN B. MILLER, third son of Jacob Miller, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1807. He learned the mason's trade, immigrated to the United States with his parents, came with them to Butler county, and purchased a small farm near Harmony, in Jackson township, where he resided until 1843. He then bought fifty acres, now owned by his son John M., in Forward township, upon which he resided until within two years of his death, when he retired, and lived with his son John M. until he died, in April, 1890. He married Christina Martz, a native of France, who died in February, 1869. Their children were as follows: Jacob M., a resident of Forward township, who married Margaret Cashdollar, and is the father of eight children; John M.; Elias M.; Catherine, deceased, who was twice married, first to Wheeler Henry, and after his death to Adam Beal; Mar-



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garet, who married William Irion, and subsequently John Halficker; Sadie, wife of John Hord, and three that died in infancy. Mr. Miller and wife were members of the Evans City Reformed church, in which organization he filled the office of elder. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat.

JOHN M. MILLER, second son of John B. and Christina Miller, was born January 19, 1846, in Forward township, Butler county. At the age of twenty-eight he took charge of the homestead farm, which he conducted until 1888, and then purchased his present farm, known as the Nicklas place, containing fifty-six acres, and now cultivates both farms, but resides upon his own. He has one producing well upon his own property, and ten upon the old homestead. He married Caroline Burr, who died in the spring of 1885, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Annie, wife of Frank Thomas; Tillie; Lena, and Peter, deceased. Mr. Miller is a member of the Reformed church, and politically, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE MARBURGER, SR., was born in Hesse-Hingelhoff, Kreischluter, Germany, November 3, 1813, and was a son of George Marburger, born in the same place, in 1781. His parents came to Zelienople, Butler county, in 1838, accompanied by their sons George and Henry, removing one year afterwards to the vicinity of Evans City. Three sons and two daughters had preceded them to this country. His father resided with our subject until his death, which occurred December 7, 1870. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was buried in the Evans City cemetery. The subject of this sketch came to the United States with his father, and lived with him until 1843, when he purchased a farm of 100 acres, to which he later added forty acres, in what is now Forward township, Butler county, upon which he still resides. Prior to immigrating to the United States he learned the wheelwright's trade, and also served five years in the German army. He was a member of the Lutheran church, was an elder in that denomination for a number of years, and also a trustee and treasurer. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr Marburger married Kunigunda Marburger, of his native town, who bore him a family of six children, as follows: Catherine, who married John Kauffman; Margaret, who married John Twentier; Mary, deceased; George; Eva, wife of Alexander Schilling, and John.

GEORGE MARBURGER was born upon the old homestead in Forward township, Butler county, January 12, 1845, and was reared in his native township. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. R. I. Boggs, and was honorably discharged from the service September 11, 1865. He married Magdalene, a daughter of Casper Kauffman, of Jackson township, and is the father of the following children: William L.; John A., deceased; Emma C.; George A., deceased; Daniel; Catherine K.; Anna M., and Henry, both deceased; Charles; Maggie L., and Flora M. Mr. Marburger is a member of the Lutheran church, and has been president of the church council. He is one of the active and influential Democrats of Adams township, has filled the offices of school director and overseer of the poor for a number of years, and was the Democratic nominee for treasurer of Butler county in 1893.

JOHN MARBURGER, youngest son of George Marburger, Sr., was born upon the homestead farm in Forward township, August 28, 1854, where he also grew to manhood. He is now the owner of 170 acres of land in Forward township, which he cultivates in connection with his father's farm. He married Mary M., daughter of Martin Wahl, of Evans City, and they are the parents of eight children: Martin; Katie; Andrew; John; Wallace; Ausmus; Adam, and Minnie. Besides his farming operations, Mr Marburger is also engaged in oil producing, and has eight oil wells and two gas wells. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

JAMES HAZLETT was born in 1800, upon the old homestead farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was reared a farmer, and learned the tanner's trade in Butler county, after which he embarked in that business in Allegheny county. He carried it on for eight years, and then settled upon a farm in Forward township, Butler county, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1830 he married Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of James Hamilton, of Allegheny county. Her father was a son of James Hamilton, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to West Deer township, Allegheny county, in 1819, where he reared a family of six children, and was prominent in the Presbyterian church of that locality, dying about 1848. Her father was the third in the family. Ten children were born to James and Margaret Hazlett, as follows: Robert, now a resident of Canada; John, who died at Andersonville prison during the Rebellion; William, deceased; James, a resident of Wyoming; George, who resides in Boston; Alexander, who is now in McDonald; Leslie P., of Forward township; Martha, who married Hillary Wilson; Mary, a resident of Grove City, and Margaret, wife of Alonzo Shorts. Mr. Hazlett died in 1873, and his wife in 1887. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican. During his residence in Forward township he filled the offices of school director and supervisor, and was one of the warmest supporters of the public school system.

LESLIE P. HAZLETT was born in 1843, upon the homestead farm in Allegheny county, son of James and Margaret Hazlett, and came with his parents to Butler county, where he purchased fifty acres of land adjoining his father's farm, on the line of Connoquenessing and Forward townships, and afterwards bought his father's homestead. In 1870 he was married to Barbara Ziegler, a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Ziegler, of Harmony, Butler county, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Letitia, wife of Clinton Henshaw, of Allegheny; George W.; Lizzie; Frank L. and Maggie. Mrs. Hazlett died in 1887. Politically, he has been one of the active Republicans of his locality for many years, has been school director in his township for twenty-two years, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for five years. He was re-elected to the last mentioned office, but refused to serve. He was originally a member of the Presbyterian church, but is now a Methodist. He is connected with Harmony Lodge, Number 429, F. & A. M., and has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly thirty years. Mr. Hazlett is one of the prosperous farmers of Butler county, his farm being in the Hundred Foot field, and now containing twelve producing wells, operated by the Forest Oil Company, the Columbia Oil Company, Abrams & Company, and Elias Barnhart.

ISAAC RILEY, a native of Armagh county, Ireland, grew to manhood in his native land, and afterwards immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in an iron mill. He followed the occupation of heater for some years, but about 1854 he purchased a farm in Forward township, upon which his son Samuel now lives, which he cleared and improved. He died here August 3, 1864, aged fifty-eight years. He was twice married, his first wife being a native of Ireland and dying before he came to the United States. She was the mother of the following children: John: Joseph, deceased; William: Robert: Mary J., who married John E. Small, and Eliza, who married Martin McBride. These children came with their father to Pittsburg. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Beck, *nee* Spear. She survived him some years, and is buried in the United Presbyterian cemetery at Brownsdale. Two children were the fruits of this union: Samuel, and Thomas, the latter deceased. In early life Mr. Riley was a Presbyterian, but after coming to this county he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of Forward township, and was a trustee in that body. He was first a Whig, and later a Republican.

SAMUEL RILEY, only living son of Isaac and Margaret (Beck) Riley, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1845, and came with his parents to Forward township, where he was reared and educated. After his father's death he purchased the homestead, and has since made all the improvements now upon it. Mr. Riley married Sarah J., daughter of John McElroy: she was born in Pittsburg, and died May 14, 1864, leaving no children. Mr. Riley married for his second wife, Mary J., daughter of John Thompson, of Middlesex township, and they are the parents of nine children: John; Harry; Langdon; William; Wylie; Charley; Josie; Maggie, and Lizzie. Mr. Riley is one of the leading farmers of his township, and is recognized as an enterprising citizen. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director for one term.

HENRY PHILIP CONRAD WAGNER, son of John Jacob and Eva Catherine (Masonholt) Wagner, was born in the City of Worms, Germany, May 21, 1834. His father emigrated from Germany in 1839, and settled with his family in New Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he is yet living. His family consists of the following children: Henry Philip Conrad; Eva, wife of Joseph Goehring; John Jacob; Laura, wife of Charles Cheney; Caroline, wife of George Stinecker; Margaret, wife of John Behm; George P., and Elizabeth, wife of Adam Rape. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and in 1860 he purchased a portion of his present homestead in Forward township, and has added thereto, until he has now a farm of nearly 170 acres. Mr. Wagner learned the carpenter's trade, and for a time followed that business in connection with farming. He has always manifested commendable interest in the public schools, has served as school director, and has also filled the office of township auditor. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion, adheres to the German Reformed church. He has been an elder in the Evans City congregation for many years. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Marshing, of Penn township, and has four children: George H.: Charley P.: Sarah M., and Paulina E.

ADAM WEBER, a native of Baden, Germany, came to the United States about 1830, and lived in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about one year. He was a miller, and operated a mill in Pittsburg, whence he removed to Butler county about 1832. He purchased about 100 acres of land in Penn township, where his son John now resides, and this he cleared and improved. He was married in Germany to Fanny Doup, and was the father of the following children: Peter, of Butler township; Samuel, of Forward township; George, a resident of New York state; Adam, of Butler; Susannah, and John, of Penn township. Mr. Weber died in March, 1865; his wife survived until 1883. He filled the offices of constable, and collector of his township. In religious belief, he was a Lutheran, and was a trustee in the Lutheran church at Butler.

SAMUEL WEBER, second son of Adam Weber, was born in Germany, January 26, 1826, and was educated in the German schools. He learned the stonemason's trade, and followed that business until 1883, when he retired to his farm in Forward township, which he had purchased in 1852. He cleared and improved this place and erected all of the present buildings. Mr. Weber was married in 1855, to Anna Welt, a native of Germany, who died in 1874. The following children were born to this union: Margaret, widow of Hugh Strowick; John, of Beaver Falls; Adam, of Pittsburg; Kate, wife of Jacob Strowick; George, deceased; Samuel; Fannie, and Louisa, wife of F. Brown. His second wife was Lucinda, daughter of George Shaffer. Politically, Mr. Weber is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Butler.

HENRY MAY was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834, and came to Butler county when sixteen years of age, settling in Cranberry township. He followed farming, and after reaching manhood he bought the Hartman farm, but subsequently sold it and bought a farm in Forward township, where he died, February 12, 1880. In 1854 he married Annie, a daughter of Peter Scheidemantle, of Lancaster township, who bore him a family of seven children: William H.; Eli, of Butler; Annie K., wife of Jonas Hartzell, of Penn township; George; Eva, wife of John Scheidemantle, of Pittsburg; Mary E., and Matilda. Mrs. May resides at Evans City, and is a member of the Reformed church, to which denomination her husband belonged. In politics, he was a Democrat, and filled the office of school director for one term.

DAVID C. JOHNSTON was born on the Johnston homestead, in Pine township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1844, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Crawford) Johnston, who were married in 1837. His father was a native of Pine township, Mercer county, born in 1815, and by his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Crawford, he was the father of ten children, as follows: Albert G. C.; Elizabeth; Jane; Catherine; David C.; Ruth; Margaret; Hannah; Kennedy K., and John N. The father died in the spring of 1864; his widow resides with her daughter, Catherine, at Grove City. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the homestead in Mercer county, and received a common school education. He enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Camp Copeland. His company proceeded to Washington, D. C., and then went into service on the Alexandria railroad, where they remained eight months, then

returned to the forts at Washington, thence to Camp Copeland, where Mr. Johnston was mustered out of service June 22, 1865. Returning to Mercer county he was engaged in the lumber business until 1869, when he embarked in oil producing at Parker City. From there he came to Butler and operated in the Thorn Creek field, and has continued the business up to the present. Mr. Johnston married Mary M., daughter of James McConnell, of Mercer county, June 4, 1868, to which union were born six children: Edwin E., deceased; Lester E.; Willna W.; Celia A.; Lizzie C., and John N. Mr. Johnston is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R.; is a Republican in politics, and was one of the confreres that nominated John M. Greer for State Senator in 1876. In 1875 he was a candidate for treasurer in Armstrong county, and received every vote but three in Hovey township, where he lived, and every vote in his precinct. Though he had been a resident of Armstrong county only five years, he was fourth in the contest for nomination.

JOSEPH BLAKELEY was born in Ireland about 1773, received a fair English education, and after arriving at manhood he immigrated to the United States and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Allegheny county. He came to Butler county in 1796, purchased a farm of eighty acres in what is now Forward township, where he died in 1858. He was married in Ireland to a Miss Harvey, who came with him to America, and died in Butler county, about 1838. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Jane, who married William Mellis; Delilah, who married Alexander Steel; Mary, who married Jesse Rolls; Lewis; Harvey, and Joseph. Mr. Blakeley was a Quaker, and died in that faith.

LEWIS BLAKELEY was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, came to Butler county with his parents when but two years of age, and grew to manhood in Forward township. In 1815 he married Jane McAllister. She was born in Washington county, March 7, 1797, a daughter of Archibald McAllister, a native of Ireland, who settled in Forward township, Butler county, in 1801. Mr. Blakeley established a distillery on the farm subsequently owned by his son Andrew, and carried on that business in connection with agriculture for many years. Lewis and Jane Blakeley were the parents of the following children: John; Andrew; Jesse; Isaac; Joseph; Archibald; Lewis; Harvey; William; Hannah J.; Thomas G., and Mordecai G. Archibald and William were members of the Butler county bar for several years, and are well known in this county. Encouraged by their mother's patriotic devotion and loyalty, five of the sons entered the Union army, and one laid down his life in defence of the flag. The father died September 3, 1845, leaving to his widow the care of a large family. She was, however, a woman of keen discretion, strong will power, and great industry, and possessed both moral and physical courage. She performed well the duties that fell to her lot and gave her children every advantage which the times afforded. She and husband joined the Union church, which was organized in the neighborhood, and both remained consistent members the balance of their lives. Mrs. Blakeley survived her husband nearly thirty-seven years, dying June 15, 1882, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Cookson, of Cranberry township, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

ANDREW BLAKELEY, second son of Lewis and Jane Blakeley, was born in Forward township, Butler county, June 8, 1818, grew to manhood in his native township, and married Sarah Jane Harris, to which union were born six children, viz.: Lewis, a resident of Missouri; William J., of Adams township; Margaret J., wife of John Cooper; Isaac E., also a resident of Adams; Harriet E., deceased, and Joseph L., of Jefferson township. Mr. Blakeley is a member of the Union church, of Adams township, where he now resides, and hauled the brick used in the erection of the building. In politics, he is a Republican. He has followed farming all his life, and is to-day one of the oldest native born citizens of Butler county, in which he has lived for more than three quarters of a century.

ISAAC E. BLAKELEY, son of Andrew Blakeley, was born on the old homestead, in Forward township, Butler county, June 7, 1851, received a common school education, and learned the marble cutter's trade in Butler. He has worked at that business ever since, and is now carrying on marble cutting upon his farm in Adams township. He married Louisa Behm, a daughter of Nicholas Behm, of Forward township, and has seven children, as follows: Henry A.; Amelia M.; Walter G.; Gertrude A.; Sarah L.; Charles J., and John B. Mr. Blakeley is one of the active workers in the Republican party, and gives an unswerving support to the principles and measures of that organization.

WILLIAM CRISWELL was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1774, and came to Philadelphia in 1791, where he began selling goods through the country districts surrounding that city. He followed peddling for about seven years, and in 1798 he crossed the Allegheny mountains on foot, and settled upon a tract of 200 acres of land in what is now Adams township, Butler county. He was then a single man, and kept bachelor's hall for two years in a log cabin which he had built in the midst of the primitive forest. Often the wolves would surround his cabin as soon as darkness came on and make night hideous with their howling, until driven away by a shot from his trusty rifle. For some time after making his settlement, he engaged in packing salt, ammunition, etc., from Pittsburg, Carlisle, and Philadelphia, for the use of the pioneers, and thus earned a little surplus money. In June, 1800, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Criswell, of Cumberland county, and the young couple began their married life in the rude cabin erected two years before. Eleven children were born to this union, two of whom, John and Isabella, died in early youth. The names of those who grew to maturity are as follows: Mary, who married William Hutchman; Martha, who married James Kidd; Robert, who died unmarried, in 1856; Nancy, who died single, in 1868; Margaret, who married Robert McKinney; Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Plummer; Jane, who married Samuel Purvis, of Beaver county; Susanna, who married Samuel Kidd, and James. The parents were members of the Covenanter church, in which Mr. Criswell was an elder. They spent their whole married life in this county, and died upon the farm where they settled.

JAMES CRISWELL was born in Adams township, Butler county, February 7, 1820, and was the youngest son of William and Margaret Criswell. He grew to manhood on the old Criswell homestead, and was married November 24, 1842,

to Elizabeth, daughter of David Spear, of Adams township. They are the parents of seven children as follows: William, deceased; David; Robert, deceased; Margaret, wife of Professor Mitchell, of New Wilmington; John A.; James P., and Mary E., wife of T. L. Donaldson, of Glade Mills. Mr. Criswell was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has filled several of the offices in his township, but aside from local matters has taken little interest in public affairs, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits.

JOHN A. CRISWELL, fourth son of James Criswell, was born May 13, 1858, and was reared upon his father's farm. He followed agriculture for some years, then went into the undertaking and livery business, and is now located at Mars in that business. He married Jennie, a daughter of James McKibben, of Ohio, and has five children: Imo V.; Nettie E., deceased; John R.; David C., and Lulu B. Mr. Criswell is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

ANDREW BARR, SR., was a native of Derry county, Ireland, and there married Jane McKee, about 1794. In 1813, accompanied by his wife and three children, John, James and Jane, he immigrated to the United States, and purchased a tract of land called "Camperdown" from William Roseboro, located in what is now Adams township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Here Andrew and wife spent the remainder of their lives, and did their full share towards the improvement of the township. John married Jane Dickey; James, married Jane Spear, and was killed while assisting in the erection of a barn on the Ross farm; while Jane remained unmarried, and died in 1878, aged seventy-eight years. The parents were members of the Covenanter church.

JOHN BARR was born in Ireland, in 1795, was the eldest child of Andrew and Jane Barr, and came to Butler county with his parents, where he grew to manhood. In 1821 he was married to Jane Dickey, daughter of David Dickey, of Deer Creek township, Allegheny county, to which union were born seven children: Mary J., deceased wife of Jacob Stoup; Andrew, and David, both deceased; James; Margaret E., deceased; Margaret E., named for her deceased sister, and John. The parents were members of the Covenanter church, and died upon their farm in Adams township, which is now the property of their son, James. They were worthy people, and won the respect and confidence of the community in which they resided.

JAMES BARR was born April 5, 1828, upon the homestead in Adams township, Butler county, and is the oldest living son of John and Jane Barr. He received a good common school education, and has been a farmer all his life. Mr. Barr has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Sterrett, of Lawrence county, who became the mother of one son, John C., born January 26, 1854. His second wife was Matilda, daughter of Archibald S. McCord, of Allegheny county. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which denomination he has been trustee for a number of years, and is now filling the office of deacon. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, has filled the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and has been a school director for the same length of time. He is one of the leading farmers of his township, and takes an active part in the public affairs of the county.

ANDREW BARR was born about 1825, upon the old Barr homestead, in Adams township, Butler county, son of John and Jane (Dickey) Barr. He was reared upon his father's farm, and was educated in a subscription school of his neighborhood. He married Nancy G., daughter of Judge Samuel Marshall, of Butler county, to which union nine children were born, as follows: Samuel J.; Esther B.; Mary, and Nancy O., all of whom are dead; two who died in infancy; Emma J.; John C., and Andrew M. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Barr was an elder for thirty years. He was a Republican, in politics, and filled several of the township offices at different periods. Mrs. Barr died July 20, 1880, and her husband July 5, 1892.

JOHN C. BARR, physician and surgeon, was born April 28, 1859, upon the homestead farm in Cranberry township, son of Andrew and Nancy G. Barr. After receiving a common school education, he spent three years at Sharpsburg Academy, preparing for a college course, taught school for two years, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1883, where he was graduated April 2, 1885. He was resident physician at the Women's Hospital, West Philadelphia, for six months, and then located at Mars, Butler county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is surgeon for the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company. Dr. Barr was married September 26, 1888, to Lulu C., a daughter of Abraham Campbell, of Pittsburg, and has one daughter, Helen C. He is a trustee in Mars United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1894, having the largest vote in the county. Dr. Barr is an ex-president of the Butler County Medical Society, and is one of its active and most useful members. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and since locating at Mars he has built up a gratifying practice.

ANDREW M. BARR, youngest son of Andrew and Nancy G. Barr, was born upon the old homestead in Cranberry township, Butler county, April 18, 1867, received a good common school education, and also graduated at Duff's Commercial College. He studied medicine and graduated from the Medical Department of the Western University in the spring of 1894, and is now practicing his profession in Pittsburg. In 1892 he married Bessie Campbell, of that city, and has one child, DeWitt C.

WILLIAM McMARLIN was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in October, 1798, son of William McMarlin, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, born in 1753. His father came to the United States and settled on the Susquehanna, near the site of Harrisburg, where he died in 1843. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the pioneer subscription schools. He married Magdalena Burkhart, a daughter of Jacob Burkhart, of Allegheny county. In 1822 he purchased a farm of 133 acres in Adams township, which he cleared and improved; it is now the home of his son, James A. Mr. McMarlin was the father of eight children, as follows: Jacob B.; William D.; John, and David, the last three of whom are dead; Mary; David, and Martha J., both deceased, and James A. In early life he was a member of the Covenanter church, but later joined the United Presbyterian faith and was an elder in that

church for thirty years. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and seldom voted any other ticket. He died at Tally Cavey in October, 1888.

JAMES A. McMARLIN, youngest son of William and Magdalena McMarlin, was born upon his present farm, March 17, 1837, and was reared and educated in Adams township. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. William Williams, and served six months on scouting duty. He was then honorably discharged, and soon after re-enlisted in Battery L, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, under Capt. Paul T. Jones. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Fort Harrison, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was discharged from the service February 11, 1866, and then returned to his home in Butler county. Mr. McMarlin was married October 3, 1864, to Emma, daughter of Samuel Duncan, and is the father of six children: Grant, deceased; John G.; William J.; Harry S., deceased; Jacob S., and Bertha P. He is stanch Republican, has filled several of the township offices, and was elected treasurer of Butler county in 1884, which position he creditably filled for a full term. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a prominent and influential citizen, and one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of the county.

HON. SAMUEL MARSHALL was born in Antrim county, Ireland, April 6, 1800, came to Pennsylvania, with his parents, James and Jean (Peebles) Marshall, in 1822, remained two years in Pittsburg, and in 1824 located in what is now Penn township, Butler county. After coming to this country he worked at various occupations until his marriage, in 1825, to Mary Gilliland, a daughter of Barnet Gilliland, of Connoquenessing township, when he settled on a farm belonging to his father-in-law in what is now Adams township. He soon began to take an active part in political affairs, was elected a justice of the peace and to other minor positions in his township, and in 1848 was appointed associate judge of Butler county, was elected to the same position in 1851, again in 1870, and re-elected in 1875. He was serving on the bench at the time of his death, November 1, 1880. His wife died several years before, after a married life more than half a century. Judge Marshall was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and was one of the largest real estate owners in the county. He was the father of the following children: James, and Atherton, both deceased; Mary G., wife of Andrew Boggs; Jane, widow of William Goehring, Esther, deceased wife of David Boyd; Kennedy, of Butler township; Daniel G., and Thomas M., both residents of Adams township; Sarah J., wife of James Boyle; Elizabeth B., deceased wife of Adam English, and Samuel J., of Adams township. In early life Judge Marshall was a Whig, but upon the formation of the Know Nothing party he became a Democrat, being bitterly opposed to proscription of any kind. He was an active anti-slavery advocate, and before the war his house was a station on the underground railroad for many years. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Buchanan for the presidency, also to that of 1864 which nominated McClellan to the same office. He

was often a delegate to the State conventions and was a leading member of the Democratic party in this section of the State. In 1832 he joined the New School Presbyterian church, which later merged into the United Presbyterian denomination, and was a member of Union, and Mount Pleasant churches, of Adams township.

THOMAS KENNEDY was born in Derry county, Ireland, about 1776, and came to the United States in 1812, coming direct to Butler county, Pennsylvania. He settled upon a farm of 250 acres in Adams township, which he purchased from John Dunn. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, was a well educated man, and taught school for several years, but after settling in Butler county he devoted his attention to farming. He was a member of the Covenant-ter church down to within six years of his death, when he joined the United Presbyterian church. He died June 11, 1877. His wife survived him until February, 1888. Her maiden name was Anna Purvis, and she was a daughter of William Purvis of Pine township, Allegheny county. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Samuel A.; Robert; Alexander; Thomas W.; John, and Mary J., deceased.

JOHN KENNEDY, son of Thomas and Anna Kennedy, was born upon the homestead farm in Adams township, Butler county, May 6, 1834, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and has been township assessor, collector and overseer of the poor. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has been church auditor for several years. He married Mary D., a daughter of David Douthett, of Indiana, and has had nine children, as follows: Alexander R., who died January 31, 1893; Mamie J., wife of William Graham, of Allegheny; Thomas C.; William C.; Leonard; Theora N.; Florence G.; Eva G., and James F. Mr. Kennedy has several producing oil wells on his farm, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

ROBERT DUNCAN was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, in February, 1813, and was a son of Samuel Duncan, who came to this county in 1796. He grew up amidst the scenes of pioneer days, and obtained a few months schooling in the subscription schools of that period. He followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Julia Anna Graham, whose father was a resident of Connoquenessing township, to which union were born nine children: William; Nancy, who married James McCaw; Enos C.; Isaac N.; Beriah M.; Alexander C.; Presley; Robert B., and Mrs. Julia Wilson. Mr. Duncan and wife were members of Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican. He filled most of the township offices, and was one of the respected farmers of his community.

PRESLEY DUNCAN was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, April 21, 1848, son of Robert Duncan, and grandson of Samuel Duncan. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and learned the plasterer's trade, which business he is now carrying on at Mars, Butler county. He was married April 15, 1875, to Christina, a daughter of Edward List, of Adams township. She died October 25, 1876. He was again married, to Grace E. S. Clow, a daughter of Samuel C. Clow, of North Sewickley, Beaver county. They are the parents of

five children: Walter R.; Clarence J.; Anna L.; Zelia C., and Presley E. Mr. Duncan is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and is a staunch Republican.

JAMES MAGEE, SR., was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1769, grew to manhood in his native land, and immigrated to the United States at the age of twenty-four years. In the last decade of the Eighteenth century he settled on 100 acres of land in what is now Jackson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards purchased 230 acres additional. He later removed to Allegheny county, but returned to Butler county in 1821. He had learned the cooper's trade in Ireland, and followed that business after coming to America, but after locating in Butler county he devoted his principal attention to farming. To James and Jane Magee were born thirteen children, as follows: Isabella, deceased wife of Rody Miller, of Allegheny county; Mary A., deceased wife of John Flanagan, of Westmoreland county; Robert; Elizabeth, who married Thomas McCall, of Allegheny county; Rebecca, who married Joseph Douthett, of Butler county; William; George; Jane, who married Herman DeHaven, of Allegheny City; Susan; Lucinda; Margaret, who became the wife of James Anderson; James, and John, all of whom are dead. Mr. Magee was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He died in 1846, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

JAMES MAGEE was born in Pine Creek township, Allegheny county, in 1814, son of James Magee, Sr., the pioneer of Jackson township, Butler county. He was reared upon his father's farm, and in 1839 he married Mary Douthett, a daughter of Benjamin Douthett, of this county, who bore him a family of ten children: William B.; Jane E.; Sarah M., wife of Dr. Thomas J. Blackwood, of New Castle; Martha, deceased wife of Cunningham Dickey; Rebecca, who married Thompson McKinney; Rosanna, deceased; Lucinda; James D.; Alzina J., wife of James Carpenter, and Leonidas W. Mr. Magee died September 10, 1864, and his wife September 20, of the same year. They were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church in early life, but afterwards joined the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. In politics, he was a Republican, but took little interest in public affairs.

JOHN MAGEE was born in Allegheny county, November 4, 1818, and is youngest son of James Magee, Sr. In 1850 he married Margaret A. Alexander, a daughter of William Alexander, of Beaver county. She died in 1887. They were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William J., deceased; Mary J., wife of George Welsh, of Jackson township, and Martha S., deceased wife of George McGaw, of Mars. Mr. Magee is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and has held the office of elder in that denomination. He is one of the oldest citizens of Jackson township.

JAMES D. MAGEE, son of James and Mary (Douthett) Magee, was born upon the homestead near Brownsdale, Butler county, January 19, 1854, and grew to maturity in his native township. He has been twice married; first to Elizabeth J. Dodds, daughter of David Dodds of Adams township, September 22, 1872 who bore him a family of five children: Mary J.; David D.; Rebecca M., deceased; Bertha B., and Edith M. Mrs. Magee died February 4, 1884. He

was again married April 8, 1887, to Sarah U. Crawford, a daughter of Sample Crawford, of Allegheny county, who is the mother of two children: Marian C., and Anna M. Mr. Magee is a Republican, in politics, and has been assessor in his township three terms, and school director for seven years. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and is also trustee and treasurer in the United Presbyterin church.

JOHN IRVINE was born in what is now Adams township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1824, and died March 22, 1864. He received a good education and taught for some years in connection with agricultural pursuits. He married Angeline Johnson, a daughter of Joseph Johnson, of Adams township, to which union were born seven children: John Q. A.; Samuel B.; Josephine, deceased; Cameron B.; Joseph C.; Wellington A., and Alpheus C. Mr. Irvine was a surveyor, and ran the lines dividing old Cranberry township into the several new ones. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, was a trustee in that denomination for a number of years, and in politics, he supported the Republican party.

WELLINGTON A. IRVINE, son of John and Angeline Irvine, was born upon the homestead in Adams township, Butler county, September 21, 1860. After receiving a common school education, he attended Grove City College for two terms, and subsequently engaged in teaching. He also learned the painter's trade, which he followed in connection with teaching for some time, afterwards engaging in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Irvine married Amelia Gilliland, a daughter of William H. Gilliland, of Adams township, and has three children: Rachel E.; Lulu A., and Chauncey C. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church.

JAMES DAVISON was born in Down county, Ireland, and came to America in 1775, where he soon afterwards joined the Continental army and served in the Revolutionary war. He was captured by the Indians in one of the battles, and was kept a prisoner by the savages for some time. He was twice married. By his first wife he was the father of five children: Samuel; John; William; Mary, who married a Mr. Williams, and Margaret, who married a Mr. Rose. His first wife died in 1843, and he was again married, but had no children by this union. Early in the present century he settled in Adams township, Butler county, where the remaining years of his life were spent.

WILLIAM DAVISON, SR., was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James Davison. He came with his parents to this county, and spent his life upon the homestead farm in Adams township. He married Margaret Houghton, who bore him a family of six children, as follows: Mary A., deceased; James K.; William; Margaret, who married L. Wilson; Lavina, deceased, and one that died in early youth. In politics, Mr. Davison was a Democrat, but took very little interest in political matters. His wife died August 2, 1858; he survived her until April, 1880.

JAMES K. DAVISON, eldest son of William Davison, was born in 1844, upon the homestead farm, in Adams township. He has always been engaged in farming. He married Martha J., daughter of Roger McDonald, of Allegheny county, and is the father of five children: Eliza L.; William R.; Lawrence C.,

deceased; Thomas F., and Darwin W. Mr. Davison and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM DAVISON was born in Adams township, Butler county, in 1857, and was reared upon the old homestead, receiving a common school education at the district school. He married Rosilla Wilson, to which union have been born six children, as follows: Clinton R.; Edward B., deceased; Cynthia A.; Theodore B.; Nora L., and Nancy B., deceased. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he has always voted the Republican ticket.

HUGH KIDD was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, about 1813, was reared a farmer, and received a limited education in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. He married Margaret Spear, a daughter of David Spear, one of the first settlers of Adams township, Butler county, in 1830, and purchased the Spear farm, containing 150 acres, upon which he and wife settled. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: David S., and Sarah E., both deceased; Robert; Hugh Mc., deceased; Mary J., wife of Fred Fleisner, of Butler county, and James, Margaret E., and William, all of whom are dead, and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Anderson Purvis, of Beaver county. Hugh Mc and James enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and buried upon the battlefield. Mr. Kidd and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, and died upon the homestead in Adams township. He was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican, and was connected with the State Militia.

ROBERT KIDD was born December 6, 1833, upon his present farm in Adams township, and is the eldest living child of Hugh and Margaret Kidd. He was reared to farm life, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, being honorably discharged in June, 1863. He was married in February, 1864, to Rosanna Douthett, a daughter of John Douthett, of Adams township, and is the father of nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: James L.; Maggie E.; Ulysses Roscoe; John H.; Elvira E.; Ordillah L., and Blanche E. Mr. Kidd is a trustee in the United Presbyterian church, is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has filled most of the township offices at different periods.

WILLIAM CASHDOLLAR was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, came to Butler county in boyhood, and was reared by Joseph Parks, of Middlesex township. After reaching manhood he married Margaret Richardson, a daughter of Joseph Richardson, of Adams township, to which union were born twelve children: Catherine, who married Robert Hoon; John F.; William S.; Joseph; James; Margaret A., who married Jacob M. Miller; George W., deceased; Mary E., wife of Samuel Staples; Rosanna, wife of John A. Purvis; Samuel B.; Thomas D., and Matilda, wife of Samuel Ramsey. Mr. Cashdollar died July 4, 1882, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and filled the office of elder in that denomination. He was a staunch Democrat, and was tax collector of Cranberry township, and supervisor

of Adams township. Mr. Cashdollar was one of the substantial and respected citizens of Butler county.

JOHN F. CASHDOLLAR was born in Cranberry township, now Adams, Butler county, January 19, 1835, and was reared and educated in his native township. He was married December 16, 1858, to Catherine Beers, a daughter of James Beers, of Adams township. They are the parents of eleven children, as follows: Jane, wife of Frederick McNeal; Samuel J., deceased; Margaret E., wife of John B. Hill; James M.; William O., deceased; Elizabeth B., wife of Harvey Miller; Robert F., deceased; Charles A.; Albert C.; David R., and Walter F. Mr. Cashdollar and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he is a trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat; was elected county auditor in 1878, and filled that office for three years. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served as school director.

JOSEPH CASHDOLLAR was born in what is now Adams township, Butler county, upon the old homestead near Myoma, December 6, 1837, and is the third son of William Cashdollar. He grew to manhood engaged in the usual routine of a farmer's life, and was engaged in that vocation when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 7, 1862. He served in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was honorably discharged from the service June 3, 1863. Returning to his home, he was married to Sophia Staples, daughter of Job Staples, of Adams township, in September, 1864. Mrs. Cashdollar died in 1871, and the following year he married Elizabeth P., a daughter of Anthony Ramsey, of Cranberry township, to which union were born five children: Lawrence B.; Walter; Anthony S.; Edith E.; and Elizabeth, deceased. The mother died in 1881, and he married Miss Marburger, a daughter of Milton Marburger, of Adams township, in 1882. Three children are the fruits of this marriage, as follows: Milton; William, and George. Mr. Cashdollar is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is a deacon in that denomination. He is filling the office of notary public at the present time, and has also been a justice of the peace.

WILLIAM STERRETT, physician and surgeon, was born September 25, 1824, and settled at Evans City, Butler county, in 1848; where he practiced his profession for several years. He married Sarah A., daughter of Maj. John Fife, of Allegheny county, who bore him a family of four children: Samuel O.; William H., deceased; Anna B., wife of William Fife, and Evadna M., who is engaged in missionary work near Tarsus, Asia. Dr. Sterrett died in 1857, and his wife in March, 1858.

SAMUEL O. STERRETT, physician and surgeon, was born at Evans City, Butler county, March 7, 1851, and is the eldest in the family of Dr. William Sterrett. He received a common school education, then attended Bethel Academy, and subsequently entered Western University. He taught school for nine years and was recognized as a successful teacher. In the meantime he commenced the study of medicine, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, was graduated from that institution in the class of 1880, and located in practice at Pittsburg with his uncle, Dr. S. A. Sterrett. In 1881 he moved to Valencia station, Butler county, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his pro-

fession. He married Sarah A., daughter of William Brown, of Pittsburg, and is the father of eight children, as follows: William L.; James M.; Samuel A.; Norman Mc.; Wilson B.; David M.; Evadna I, and Carl F. Dr. Sterrett is one of the well known members of his profession in Butler county, enjoys a lucrative practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of the community in which he has resided for the past fourteen years.

DAVID SHANNON, SR., was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1788, and came with his parents to Butler county in childhood. They settled in Muddy Creek township, where David grew to maturity. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for many years, and afterwards purchased the Allen mill property, where he erected a grist, woolen and saw mill. He sold this property and bought 400 acres of land in Connoquenessing township, upon which his descendants still reside. Mr. Shannon was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth White, and his second, Anna White, her sister. He was the father of eight children, as follows: John L.; Matthew W.; Rachel, who married Alfred Hines; Fannie, who married Matthew McCollough; Mary, who married Robert Lemmon; Elizabeth; David, and Samuel. Mr. Shannon died in 1880, and his wife in 1879. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of elder. Mr. Shannon was a Republican, and served as a justice of the peace for several years.

MATTHEW W. SHANNON was born on the homestead farm in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, December 5, 1821, second son of David Shannon. He was reared a farmer, and is now a resident of Mt. Chestnut. In 1845 he married Mary Stephenson, a daughter of Nathaniel Stephenson, of Franklin township, to which union were born nine children, viz.: David, and Stephenson, both deceased; Jennie, who married Abraham Hemphill; Alfred, deceased; John F.; Annie, wife of W. J. Moore; Sophronia H., wife of Clarence Double; Matthew W., and Benjamin F. Mr. Shannon is an adherent of the Republican party, has filled the offices of school director, assessor, collector, and supervisor, and has been constable of the township for thirteen years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

JOHN F. SHANNON, son of Matthew W. and Mary Shannon, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, December 22, 1854. He received a good education and taught school for eight years. In 1882 he became a salesman for W. H. Walters, was railroad agent and assistant postmaster, and salesman for Thomas Marshall at Mars, and subsequently clerked for Frank Eichholtz, at Saxon Station. In 1888 he purchased the store of A. M. Beers, at Callery, where he has since carried on the mercantile business. Since 1894 the firm has been Shannon Brothers. He was appointed postmaster at Callery in 1888, and served until August 15, 1894. Mr. Shannon was married on June 5, 1884, to Bessie A. Rice, daughter of Henry B. Rice, of Cranberry township. They are the parents of five children, named as follows: Franklin W., deceased; Harry W.; Orian F., deceased; Myrna M., and Cleo B.

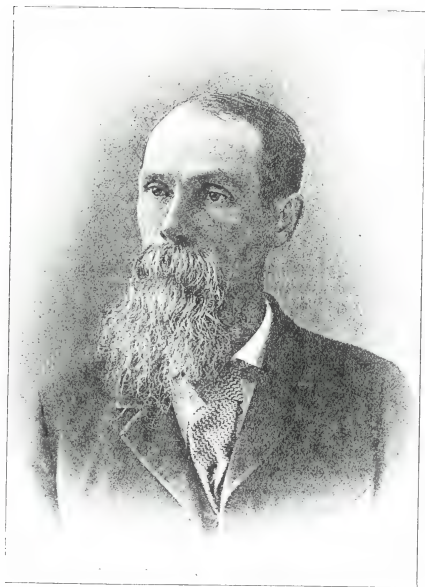
ISAAC COVERT was born in Jackson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood in this county, receiving a limited education in the pioneer subscription schools. Like the majority of the pioneers he engaged in farm-

ing and followed that vocation. About 1819 he married Kate A. Roseboro, who became the mother of three children, as follows: Harriet, who married William Park, of Allegheny City; Charlotte, who married Robert Spear, of Adams township, and Mary A., who married Joseph Fowler, and after his death Curtis Fox. Mrs. Covert died in 1844, and he was married to Mrs. Louisa Crowe in 1845. One son, Miles, was the fruit of this union. Mr. Covert died in 1870; his widow survived until January, 1893. They were members of the Baptist church. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. Mr. Covert settled on a tract of 100 acres of land in Adams township, and through the passing years he accumulated a large estate, and at his death was the owner of 500 acres. He was one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the township, and enjoyed the confidence of the community wherein his life was passed.

MILES COVERT was born upon the homestead in Adams township, Butler county, March 19, 1846, received a common school education, and was reared a practical farmer. On August 21, 1869, he married Maggie S. Boggs, a daughter of William Boggs, of Covington, Kentucky. Ten children were the fruits of this union, whose names are as follows: Leonard S.; Charles H.; Lily L., wife of George Dodds, of Butler; John W.; Andrew J.; Albert M.; Lida E.; Louisa S.; Isaac, and Maggie S. Mr. Covert was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a trustee in that denomination for many years. Politically, he was a Republican, filled the office of school director, and always took a prominent part in public affairs. He was one of the most influential and enterprising men in his native township, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died September 11, 1893, in his forty-eighth year, after a long illness and much suffering, which he bore with christian fortitude. Mrs. Covert was married November 28, 1894, to V. K. Morrison, of Butler, but still resides on the homestead farm.

JOHN HALL was born in eastern Pennsylvania, in February, 1806, son of Joseph E. Hall, who was born in that part of the State about 1779. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and married Phoebe Covert about 1802. They were the parents of eight children: Ruhama, who married Samuel Freeman; John; Hall; Enoch; Mary A., who married William McGarey; Patience, who married William Kennedy; Priscilla, who married John Randolph, and Kerdilla, who married John S. Lucas. The subject of this sketch was a stonemason, came to Butler county in 1830, where he followed his trade for several years, and purchased a farm in 1839. He married Priscilla Covert, a daughter of Morris Covert, of Butler county, and was the father of the following children: Hulda; Algernon, deceased; Cyrus W.; Annie, who married Andrew Dunn; Joseph, and Isaac, both deceased; Minerva, and Enoch. Mr. Hall was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Democrat. He died upon his homestead in this county, in 1880; his wife died in 1885.

CYRUS W. HALL was born at Harmony, Butler county, October 13, 1836, and was the second son of John and Priscilla Hall. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer, which vocation he has always followed. He was married three times; first to Lydia Morehead, a daughter of James Morehead of Jefferson county, October 16, 1862, and had one child by this union, Rose E.



S. P. Sterrett. M. H.



Mrs. Hall died April 30, 1866, and he was again married April 30, 1868, to Mrs. Liken, a daughter of John Covert, who died April 16, 1872. His third wife was Lena J., daughter of George Best, of Armstrong county, whom he married September 20, 1875. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Lester C.; John M.; Wilbert, and Lizzie E. Mr. Hall is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

PETER NICKLAS was born in France, in 1777, grew to maturity in his native land, and served in the French army under Napoleon the Great. He married in France, Margaret Firestine, and was the father of four children, as follows: Margaret, who married a Mr. Obert; Jacob; George H., and Charles, all of whom are dead. In 1833 Mr. Nicklas and family immigrated to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, but afterwards removed to Adams township, Butler county, where he died in 1854. His wife died in 1859. They were members of the Lutheran church, and followed farming as a vocation.

GEORGE H. NICKLAS was born in France in May, 1807, was reared in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade. He came to the United States before his parents, and located in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a farm. He was married in that county, in 1831, to Mary E., daughter of Henry Lux, to which union were born ten children: Mary, who married William Staley; Daniel P.; George; Henry; Gundy; Margaret, who married Barney Barron; William; Sarah, who married John Datt; Lydia, who married Joseph Ott, and Michael. Mr. Nicklas moved to Allegheny county, from Beaver, and remained six years, and in 1853 purchased 116 acres of land in Adams township, Butler county. He resided in this township until 1869, and then bought a half section of land in Iowa, located upon it and resided there until his death, in 1879. Mr. Nicklas was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an ordained minister in that denomination. Politically, he was a Republican, and during his residence in Adams township filled most of the township offices.

DANIEL P. NICKLAS was born in Beaver county, November 26, 1835, and is the eldest son of George H. and Mary E. Nicklas. He attended the district school of his neighborhood in boyhood and was reared upon his father's farm. He was married October 18, 1857, to Christina, daughter of Jacob Foltz, of Forward township, to which union have been born ten children, as follows: Daniel; Mary, and William, both deceased; Wesley J.; Sarah L.; Grant G.; John; Edward; Lydia, and Margaret. Mr. Nicklas came to Butler county with his father in 1855, purchased twenty-five acres of land in Adams township in 1858, to which he subsequently added fifty acres. This farm he afterwards sold, and bought the old Sproul farm, upon which he now resides. He has since added forty-one acres of the Stoolfire farm. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and an earnest supporter of that denomination. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of collector, assessor, and overseer of the poor.

WILLIAM THIELEMAN was born in Westphalia, Germany, July 9, 1824, grew to manhood in his native land, and came to the United States in 1845. He settled in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in steamboating, sub-

sequently going into the hotel business in that city. In December, 1857, he removed to Butler county, where he purchased the Dunn farm of ninety acres, upon which he has since resided. In 1874 he bought the Roger McDonald farm of 108 acres, and is thus the owner of nearly 200 acres of land. Mr. Thieleman married Wilhelmina Niemier, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry C., and Charles F., both deceased; Christian H.; Conrad F., deceased; Herman H.; Sophia W., wife of Mercer T. Marshall, of Mars; Mándana; Louis W.; Mary W., and one that died in youth. Mr. Thieleman is an elder in the German Lutheran church, and in politics, he has always supported the Democratic ticket.

CHRISTIAN H. THIELEMAN was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1851, and is the oldest living child of William Thieleman. He came with his parents to Butler county, where he was reared upon his father's farm. In 1886 he married Caroline, daughter of Henry Thieker, of Adams township. She died June 12, 1887. His second wife was Mrs. Mary S. Black, a daughter of William Hesperheide, of Adams township, by whom he has two children: Francis W., and Elmer R. Mr. Thieleman is a member of the German Lutheran church, is a director in the public schools, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

DAVID BALFOUR was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, in 1798, grew to maturity in his native land, and in 1828 married Margaret Stevenson, a daughter of John Stevenson, of Wigtonshire. In the spring of 1836 he immigrated to Philadelphia, came to Pittsburg, in the same year, and found employment in a stone quarry. Eighteen months afterwards he settled on a farm in Allegheny county, and followed farming in that county for thirteen years. He then came to Butler county, and purchased the Zortsman farm, in Adams township, from Judge Bredin, containing 185 acres, and died in the following August. His widow survived until 1878. They were the parents of two children, Samuel and John. Mr. Balfour and wife were members of the Established church of Scotland, and on coming to this country they united with the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith.

JOHN BALFOUR was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, August 4, 1835, and came to Butler county with his parents. He grew to manhood in this county, and has always been engaged in farming. Upon his farm are located five producing wells, one of which is the celebrated "Old Balfour, Number 1," which has been producing oil since 1885, and is the oldest producing Hundred Foot well in the State. It started at sixty barrels per day, and is now producing eighteen barrels per day. Mr. Balfour is quite an active Democrat, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. On August 21, 1873, he married Mary A., daughter of John Cochrane, of Allegheny county, who died the following October. He was again married October 12, 1875, to Nevie A., daughter of G. W. Richardson of Adams township, to which union have been born eight children: Amelia H.; Stewart B.; John O., deceased; George F.; Margaret B., deceased; Chalmers B.; Olive M., and Dight.

FRANCIS MCCRUM was born in Derry county, Ireland, about 1810, grew to manhood in his native land, and immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843, where he was employed in teaming and freighting. While there he married, in

1844, Mary Hunter, a daughter of William Hunter of that city. He came to Butler county about 1850, and purchased 100 acres of land in Adams township, upon which he settled and lived for nearly forty years, dying upon the homestead in 1888. His wife died in 1866. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. McCrum was a Republican. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: William, deceased; Lydia A., who married William Cox of Adams township; James, deceased; Annie, deceased wife of Charles Cowan; Alexander; Francis, and Isaac, both deceased.

ALEXANDER MCCRUM, son of Francis and Mary McCrum, was born in Adams township, Butler county, December 11, 1850, and was reared upon the McCrum homestead. He learned the brick and stonemason's trade, and has followed that occupation for many years. He married Elizabeth B. Ogden, a daughter of Rev. Ephraim Ogden, of Middlesex township, July 30, 1874. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an adherent of the Republican party.

CHARLES LANGHORST was born in Prussia, Germany, September 4, 1825, and entered the Prussian army at the age of nineteen years, and was discharged from the service in 1847. He immigrated from Germany in September, 1847, and located in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he followed shoemaking. He remained there until 1866, and then came to Butler county, purchased a farm in Adams township, of Judge Samuel Marshall, upon which he has since resided. He married Regina, a daughter of William Niegengard, of Allegheny City, to which union twelve children have been born, as follows: William C.; Henry C.; Mary A., who married James Loughhead, of Middlesex township; Tillie E., who married Christian Otto, of Allegheny City; Charles H.; Annie, wife of Benjamin Skiles, of Allegheny City; Agnes; Menie, wife of Berry Cooper, of Adams township; Regina; James E., and two died in infancy. In August, 1861, Mr. Langhorst enlisted in Company F, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Seabrook Island, etc., and was in regimental hospital near Stafford Court House with frozen feet, and again at Long Isle, with rheumatism, contracted from exposure in the service. He was furloughed at Stafford Court House in the spring of 1863, rejoined his command at the same point, and was detailed in the spring of 1864 to make leather cases for carrying shells, which he worked at about six weeks on Mare Island. He was honorably discharged from the service near Washington, D. C., September 19, 1864. Mr. Langhorst is an elder in the Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES SLOAN was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1812, and was educated at a subscription school. He always took an active interest in educational matters, and was a member of the school board for many years. He married Isabella, a daughter of William McMarland, of Allegheny county, to which union were born eight children: Martha B., who married Joseph Logan; William A.; Margaret J., who married James Forsythe; Robert P.; James R.; John D., who served in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who married Miss Nora Titus, of McKean county; Catherine, who married Erasmus

R. McCandless, and Sarah B. Mr. Sloan was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He died January 30, 1873; his wife survived him until December 21, 1888.

WILLIAM A. SLOAN was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, June 22, 1839, and is the eldest son of James and Isabella Sloan. He was reared and educated in his native township, and September 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Perrysville, Nashville, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and Stoneboro. He was then discharged from the service, his term of enlistment having expired, and returned to his home. He is a Republican, in politics, and is a justice of the peace and school director in his township, and has also filled most of the other township offices. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and fills the office of elder in that organization.

JAMES R. SLOAN, son of James and Isabella Sloan, was born in Pine township, Allegheny county, July 29, 1848. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and is now carrying on that business at Mt. Olive, Adams township. During the Civil war, he served in the One Hundred and Second Heavy Artillery. He married Anna E., a daughter of Andrew McFerron, of Allegheny county, September 25, 1892. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and is an adherent of the Republican party.

PATRICK HUMES was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1774, grew to manhood in his native land, and immigrated to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. In 1805 he married Miss Susan Martin, of Chester county, and in 1823 the family removed to a tract of land in western Pennsylvania, one of seven tracts for which he had traded a horse some years before, containing in all about 1200 acres. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Ellen; Rebecca; Catherine, who married John Donaldson; Mary, who married Daniel Haines; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Hinds; William; David, and Martin, both deceased, and John. Patrick Humes died in 1858, and his widow in 1862.

WILLIAM HUMES, eldest son of Patrick and Susan Humes, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1822, and came with his parents to western Pennsylvania the following year. He received a limited education in the subscription school of his neighborhood, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he married Sarah, a daughter of John Piersol, of Beaver county, and is the father of five children: Jemina, wife of S. B. Irvine, of Adams township; Jemella, wife of Thomas Hays, of the same township; Mary E.; Jeanette, wife of Scott Thompson, of Middlesex township, and Joseph A. Mr. Humes is a member of the Methodist church, is a Democrat, in politics, and has been connected with the State Militia.

JAMES PERRY was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1820, and came to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1849. He was employed in teaming and contracting in that city, in which he was fairly successful. After remaining there a few years, he purchased a farm in Adams township, Butler county, upon which he has since resided. He married Miss Annie Duncan, a daughter of John Duncan, of Allegheny City, which union has been blessed by five children, as follows: Mary, wife of William Martin, of Forward township; Maxwell, deceased;

William J.; James D.; Annie J., wife of Harvey Cooper, of Middlesex township. Mr. Perry is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church, and is also one of the influential Democrats of his township.

CHRISTIAN METZ was born in Germany, September 12, 1812, and was reared on his father's farm. He married Catherine Reys, to which union were born four children, as follows: Frederick W.; Annas; Catherine, and Christian, deceased. In 1850 Mr. Metz immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm in Connoquenessing township. He died April 13, 1888; his widow died May 11, 1891. Both were members of the Lutheran church, good neighbors and worthy people. In politics, he was a Democrat.

ANNAS METZ was born in Jackson township, Butler county, April 7, 1853, and is the second child of Christian and Catherine Metz. He has always resided in this county, engaged in farming. He was married February 17, 1879, to Mary Staples, a daughter of Seth Staples, of Adams township, and has five children: Nancy E.; Amy B.; Ollie P.; Sarah C., and Mandana S. Mr. Metz is a member of the Presbyterian church, is a Democrat, in politics, and has resided in Adams township for many years.

WILLIAM HESPENHEIDE was born in Germany, in 1828, and immigrated to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1843, where he followed steamboating for two years. In 1849 he married Sophia Niemier, and the following year removed to Forest county, where he purchased a farm. Six children were born of this union, as follows: Henry F.; Mary, wife of William Black, of Ohio; William, deceased; John C.; Christopher F., and Jennie, deceased. Mr. Hesperheide died upon his farm in Butler county.

HENRY F. HESPENHEIDE, eldest son of William and Sophia Hesperheide, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1850; received a common school education, and has been a farmer all his life. He married Mary, daughter of John Bell, of Ohio, and has six children: Jennie A.; Ella M.; Sophia A.; William C.; Ralph C., and Herman H. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER F. HESPENHEIDE, youngest son of William Hesperheide, was born in Forest county, Pennsylvania, whither his father removed from Allegheny City. He was reared on the homestead farm, and has never been engaged in any other business but farming. He was married March 25, 1891, to Jennie, daughter of James Forsythe, of Adams township. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and he is an adherent of the Republican party.

JOHN H. HESPENHEIDE was born in Germany, September 15, 1831, and was educated in his native land. He married Miss Dora Cattleman, and has four children: Henry W.; Frank W.; Margaret D., wife of Alvin Household, and Amelia, deceased. He came to the United States in 1845, being then but fourteen years old, and located in Allegheny City. He afterwards engaged in the wholesale liquor business in that town, which he carried on down to 1876, and then retired. He is a member of the Lutheran church, is an elder in that body, and has been president of the church council for two terms. In politics, he is a Republican.

FRANK W. HESPENHEIDE, second son of John H. and Dora Hespenheide, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1858, and received a common school education. He engaged in the lumber business in his native city, and followed it for about four years, then sold out and came to Butler county, locating upon a farm in Adams township. He was married April 18, 1881, to Caroline W., daughter of William Luebbe, of Pittsburg, and has five children: Frank H.; William C.; Maggie C.; Louisa W., and John H. Mr. Hespenheide is a member of the German Lutheran church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN CARRUTHERS was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 14, 1855, son of George and Jane (Dunn) Carruthers. His parents are natives of Scotland, and came to the United States about 1849, first locating at Lowell, Massachusetts, thence removing to Cleveland, Ohio. They now reside at Duke Centre, McKean county. During the Rebellion his father served eighteen months as a member of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. The subject of this sketch is the third in a family of six children, and was reared in Cleveland and Ravenna, Ohio, and at Meadville, Warren, and other portions of Pennsylvania. He received a public school education, learned the machinists' trade, and has since been engaged in that business. In 1884 he established a business in the Bradford oil field, as a member of the firm of Carruthers & Wathey, which was dissolved in 1890. He then located at Harmony, where he entered into partnership with M. J. Peters, in the oil well supply business. The firm of Carruthers & Peters carried on business until January 23, 1892, when they sold out to the Oil Well Supply Company, and Mr. Carruthers was appointed superintendent of the Harmony plant. Carruthers & Peters, were among the early oil operators in the Harmony and Zelienople field, are the owners of the Harmony Oil Company, and are connected with Dale, Hovis & Company. In November, 1893, the manufacturing firm of Carruthers, Peters & Company, of Callery, was organized, and have since carried on business at that place. Mr. Carruthers was married in 1880, to Laura J., daughter of Henry Wathey, of Bradford. He is a Republican, in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Knights of the Maccabees.

M. J. PETERS, of Carruthers, Peters & Company, of Callery, was born September 19, 1858, at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, a son of Thomas D. and Fannie (Morse) Peters. His parents removed to Venango county, Pennsylvania, during the early oil excitement, and our subject attended the public schools at different points where the family was located. In 1883 he went to Randolph Institute, New York, for one term, which completed his education. In 1874 Mr. Peters entered the employ of John T. Shirley, of Karns City, Butler county, as book-keeper, and in 1876 he accepted a position as entry clerk with Buehler, Bonbright & Company, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained two years. He next became manager of the mercantile house of Mrs. Staples, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he engaged with the Oil Well Supply Company, and was stationed at Bradford, Pennsylvania, until 1890. He next became a member of the firm of Carruthers & Peters, of Harmony, Butler county, who sold their business to the Oil Well Supply Company, January 23, 1892. One of the terms of sale was that Mr. Peters should remain with them as manager of the plant for one year, which position he filled for that period. He is joint

owner with Mr. Carruthers of the Harmony Oil Company, is a member of the firm of Dale, Hovis & Company, and is largely interested in the Ohio oil field. In October, 1894, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Eliza Courtright, of Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of the Golden Chain and other secret societies. On November 20, 1898, he became a member of the firm of Carruthers, Peters & Company, who have since carried on business at Callery. He is a thorough business man, and has been quite successful in the different undertakings in which he has been engaged.

DR. THOMAS C. WALLACE, son of William Wallace, was born at Glade Mills, Middlesex township, Butler county, in 1838. He was reared upon the farm, obtained a common school education, and afterwards attended Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburg. He subsequently commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced at Rochester, Pennsylvania, for three years, thence removed to Allegheny, where he has been in continuous practice for the past twenty-five years. In 1862 Dr. Wallace married Elizabeth Hamilton, a daughter of William Hamilton, of Forward township, to which union were born the following children: William H.; Edwin S., United States Consul at Jerusalem; Frank M.; Thomas C. J.; Charles F.; John H., deceased, and Grace H. Dr. Wallace is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, physician and surgeon, was born in the borough of Butler, May 10, 1863, eldest child of Dr. Thomas C. Wallace. After receiving a common school education, he attended Western University, at Allegheny, and later the Polytechnic Institute of the same city. In the meantime he had commenced to read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, from which institution he graduated. He practiced with his father until October, 1890, when he located at Callery, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. Wallace was married February 12, 1889, to Rachel Donnell, a daughter of James Donnell, of Allegheny. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Democrat. He is connected with the K. O. T. M., and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

MATTHEW GRAHAM, SR., was born in Scotland, came to America when a young man and located in Philadelphia, where he followed the shoemaker's trade. After coming to Philadelphia he married a native of London, England, and later located on a tract of 200 acres of land which he purchased, on the Monongahela river, where the City of McKeesport now stands. The family were the first settlers at that point, and many times were driven into Pittsburg by hostile Indians. Matthew Graham died in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1786, while returning home from Philadelphia. He was the father of two sons, both born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, viz.: Matthew, born March 22, 1780, and William, born January 27, 1783. After the death of the father, the family continued to reside upon their land in Allegheny county until 1795, when they were dispossessed by reason of a defective title, by a Mr. McKee, after whom the city was named. In 1796 the two sons, Matthew and William, came to Butler county, and entered a tract of 400 acres of government land in what is now Cranberry township, and began clearing and improving the

same. They erected a log cabin thereon, and in the spring of 1797 their mother joined them in their new home. She had married John Long, who accompanied her, and died soon after coming to Cranberry township. She resided here until her death, in 1817.

MATTHEW GRAHAM, JR., married Mary Freeman, December 17, 1801. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1788, and became the mother of the following children: Hetty, born March 9, 1804, married John Vandivort, and died November 4, 1849; Ann, born December 29, 1806, married John Kelly, and is now deceased; William, deceased, born May 7, 1809; Harvey, born March 2, 1813, died in infancy; Mary, deceased, born November 29, 1815, married John Love, and later W. M. Meredith; James H., deceased, born January 22, 1819; Thomas, born September 17, 1821; Matthew, born September 2, 1824, and Samuel, born July 27, 1827. The three last mentioned are residents of Cranberry township. In 1813 Mr. Graham built a tavern on the Pittsburg and Harmony road, known as the Black Bear, and this he conducted for many years. It became a famous stopping place and general headquarters for the pioneers of that locality, who would gather about the huge fire-place and relate many a thrilling tale of adventure. Matthew Graham was a successful man and became the owner of over 1,000 acres of land in Cranberry township. In 1831 he erected on Bear run, on land owned by himself, the first saw mill in the township, and in 1833 he erected on Brush creek, the first grist mill in the township. The decaying remains of these mills may still be seen near the residence of Samuel Graham. He died November 3, 1858; his widow survived until June 10, 1866. Mr. Graham was an energetic, generous, and public-spirited man, and took a prominent part in the development of this county. He was especially active in the introduction of the public school system into Cranberry township. He was a member of the Plains Presbyterian church, and one of its most liberal supporters. In early life a Whig, he afterwards became a Republican, wielded a strong influence in the local councils of his party, and filled various township offices.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, youngest son of Matthew and Mary (Freeman) Graham, was born on the homestead in Cranberry township, July 27, 1827. He grew to maturity beneath the parental roof, and received his education in the primitive log-school house of pioneer days. He was married October 7, 1856, to Matilda Duncan, eldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Duncan. She was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, February 28, 1832. They settled on their present farm on Brush creek, where they have ever since resided. They are the parents of three children, as follows. Charles W., born July 30, 1857, died May 16, 1883; Findley, a resident of San Francisco, born March 29, 1859, and Carrie E., born October 18, 1871, married William J. Leonberg, and has three children: Mabel M., Gladys, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of Plains Presbyterian church. He is an ardent Republican, and is one of the progressive and public-spirited farmers of the township.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, SR., son of Matthew and Mary (Freeman) Graham, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, January 22, 1819, and spent his entire life in this county. He was married January 2, 1845, to Elizabeth Oakley, born in Beaver county, August 17, 1825, and a daughter of Jesse R. and Nancy

(Steele) Oakley, natives of Connecticut and Beaver county, respectively. They became the parents of six children: Mary, born April 6, 1846, wife of Beriah Duncan, of Connoquenessing township; Albert G., born May 7, 1848; John Newton, born March 26, 1850; Sarah M., deceased, born November 9, 1852; Herman Westley, born July 22, 1858, and Lizzie Maude, born May 28, 1867, wife of Frank P. Carroll. Mr. Graham died December 2, 1880; his widow survives him. He was a Republican, in politics, and filled many of the township offices during his vigorous manhood.

ALBERT G. GRAHAM, eldest son of James H. and Elizabeth Graham, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, May 7, 1848. He received a common school education, and was reared to farm life. On March 30, 1870, he married Savilla, a daughter of Daniel and Ruth Emerick, of Cranberry township, and located upon his present farm of 210 acres. It is one of the best improved places in the neighborhood, possessing good buildings and other valuable improvements. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Clifford, born May 30, 1871; Beryl, born February 2, 1875, and Harvey A., born December 13, 1884. Mr. Graham is a Republican, has held various township offices, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the township. Both he and wife are members of Dutilh Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN NEWTON GRAHAM is a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Oakley) Graham, and was born on the homestead farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, March 26, 1850. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, assisting them in the duties of the farm. In June, 1875, he was united in marriage with Margaret, a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Keck, who are now residing in Livingston county, Illinois. Soon after their marriage the young couple located on their present farm, where Mr. Graham had previously erected a home. This farm was comparatively unimproved, but he has erected substantial buildings upon it and brought it under a high state of cultivation. Seven children have been born of his marriage to Margaret Keck, as follows: Harry G.; William Howard; Viola A.; Chester Earle; John Floyd; Homer Ezra, and Clare Newton. Mr. Graham and wife are members of Oak Grove church. Politically, Mr. Graham has always been an advocate of the principles and measures of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the school board in Cranberry township.

WILLIAM GRAHAM was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1783, and was the youngest son of Matthew Graham, Sr. He came with his brother to what is now Cranberry township, Butler county, in 1796, and assisted in clearing up a homestead in this township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and one of the well known pioneers of the county. He married Susan McDonald, who was born in Bedford county, but resided in Mercer county at the time of their marriage. She bore him a family of eleven children, as follows: William; David, and John, all of whom are dead; Oliver H. P., of Cranberry township; Eliza, deceased wife of Jacob Hartzell; Susan, deceased wife of Dr. Thomas Stewart; Joseph, a resident of Iowa; Samuel, deceased; Minerva, deceased wife of J. M. McKee; James H., of Penn township, and Harvey, who resides in Colorado. Mrs. Graham died in 1831. In 1856 Mr. Graham removed

to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where his son, James H., was then living, and died in that county in 1861. He was an elder in Plains Presbyterian church for many years, and in politics, was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican.

OLIVER H. P. GRAHAM is one of the oldest residents of Cranberry township, where he was born May 5, 1814, fourth son of William and Susan (McDonald) Graham, and the oldest survivor of the family. He spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and his educational advantages were limited to such as were afforded by the pioneer schools, with the additional instruction of his father, who was one of the early teachers of Butler county. Mr. Graham married Elizabeth Morgan, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to which union were born eight children: Ethalinda, who resides in Colorado; Orin Palmer, of Cranberry township; Hermas, who died at the age of eighteen; Sabina, deceased; Angie, a resident of Colorado; Robert E., who lives in Beaver county; Leander S., deceased, and O. H. P., Jr., who resides at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Graham died in 1858, aged thirty-eight years. Her husband is one of the oldest living residents of Cranberry township, where he has resided eighty-one years. He was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of that party. He makes his home with his son Orin P., and is widely respected and esteemed.

ORIN PALMER GRAHAM, second child of Oliver H. P. and Elizabeth Graham, was born July 8, 1842, in Cranberry township, and grew to maturity beneath the parental roof. On January 28, 1869, he married Miss Mary Ann Allan, a native of Cranberry township, and a daughter of Nicol Allan. To this union have been born seven children, as follows: Janet, who died at the age of nineteen; Allan; Howard K., who died in childhood; Park F.; Franklin F.; Mary V., and Stanley P. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Plains Presbyterian church, in which he fills the office of elder. Politically, he is a Republican, has filled the various township offices, and is one of the most useful and enterprising citizens of his native township.

JOHN VANDIVORT was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, and was the eldest in the family of Paul Vandivort, who came from eastern Pennsylvania with his wife about 1796, and settled on a tract of government land in this township. He spent the remainder of his days here, and reared a large family. John grew to maturity on the homestead farm and married Hetty Graham, of Cranberry township. She became the mother of eight children, as follows: William, of Allegheny county; James, who resides in Tennessee; Freeman, of Cranberry township; Mary J., wife of Thomas Whipple; Cyrus, who enlisted in the Rebellion and died in the service; Susan, deceased; Eliza A., wife of William Amshutz, and Martha, wife of Harry Bausman. Mrs. Vandivort died, and her husband was subsequently married to Jane Hutchison, who bore him four sons: John; Thomas; Leland, and Robert. Mr. Vandivort operated the first saw mill in the neighborhood, and carried it on for many years. He was a celebrated marksman, and took great pleasure in attending shooting matches, where he often won the prize.

FREEMAN VANDIVORT, third son of John and Hetty (Graham) Vandivort, was born in Cranberry township, July 3, 1832. He grew to maturity in

his native township, and on December 24, 1857, he married Margaret Deemer, a daughter of John and Fannie Deemer, early settlers of Cranberry, to which union ten children were born, six of whom are now living, as follows: John C.; Alfred E.; Mrs. Fannie E. Landis; Annie J., wife of Joseph Davis; William F., and Clyde D. Following their marriage Mr. Vandivort purchased a small farm, where he began his married life. He afterwards erected a saw mill, which he operated for twenty years, and kept adding to his farm until he now owns 140 acres of good land. He has been the architect of his own fortune, beginning at the bottom round of the ladder. Politically, he is an adherent of the Democratic party, and both he and wife are members of the Plains Presbyterian church.

DAVID GARVIN, SR., a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, with his wife, who was a Miss McFarland of the same State, came to Butler county in 1800, and located upon a tract of 400 acres of government land in what is now Cranberry township. They were among the first settlers, and with the fortitude of the pioneers set about clearing and improving their purchase. Wild animals roamed at will through the unbroken forest, and eyed with suspicion and distrust this encroachment upon their domain by the sturdy white settlers who had braved the dangers of life in a new country to carve out for themselves and family a home. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth; Alexander; John; Nancy; David; James; William; Benjamin; Jefferson, and Margaret. Mr. Garvin opened a tavern at his farm soon after settlement, and conducted it for several years. He and his wife passed the remainder of their days in Cranberry township, and bequeathed to their descendants the heritage of an honest name.

ALEXANDER GARVIN came from Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1800, and settled on a tract of government land in Cranberry township, Butler county, containing 400 acres. He was the eldest son of David Garvin, Sr. With him came his wife and family, and the trip to the new country was made by wagon. He resided in Cranberry township the balance of his days, and after death his widow married a Mr. Bowman and died in Mercer county.

JAMES WALLACE GARVIN, son of Alexander Garvin, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 1, 1796, and was only four years old when his parents settled in Butler county. His boyhood days were spent in Cranberry township, surrounded by the dangers and trials of pioneer life. He was taken into the home of a Mr. Wallace, who had come from Virginia with the Garvins. Mr. Wallace took a strong fancy to the boy, and adopted him as a member of his own family. James resided in the Wallace home until he attained his manhood. He was schooled in the pioneer period, and enjoyed the chase through the primitive forest. He became a fine rifle shot, and was known as one of the best hunters in that locality. Often when going to work in the clearing, he would take his trusty rifle along, and would bring back with him enough game to keep the family in meat for several days. Mr. Garvin was married October 12, 1823, to Nancy Wilson. She was born in Jackson township, near Evans City, and was a daughter of Andrew and Polly Wilson, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Jackson township. She bore him the following children: William, of Cranberry township; Margaret, wife of Ross Boyle, a resident of Ogle county, Illinois; Wilson,

of Cranberry township; Benjamin, who resides at Bloomington, Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased wife of James Forsythe; Nancy, deceased wife of Hiram Covert, and Andrew H., who enlisted in 1861 and died in the service. Mrs. Garvin died in November, 1842, and was interred in the Plains church cemetery. In 1844 Mr. Garvin married Mrs. Isabella Wilson, a daughter of John Waldron, of Forward township, and this union was blessed by two children: John B., deceased, and Isabella, wife of Moses Johnston, of Cranberry township. Mr. Garvin died February 12, 1872, and his widow in August, 1891. He resided in Cranberry township down to his death, and was a leading citizen of the community. He served in the various township offices for many years, was an elder in the Plains Presbyterian church, a conscientious christian, and an earnest worker in the cause, taking an active and leading part in church work. He was universally respected and esteemed by his old friends and neighbors, and his descendants are among the leading people of the county.

WILSON GARVIN, second son of James Wallace and Nancy (Wilson) Garvin, was born on his father's farm in Cranberry township, April 17, 1829. He grew up on a farm assisting at the home duties, wearing his home-made clothing, and attending the little district school a few weeks during the winter season. The little log school house was furnished with rude benches, and an old fashioned fireplace, which characterized all of the pioneer school buildings. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age and spent the next two years as a teamster in Allegheny county. In the fall of 1854 he went to Iowa, remaining a few days in Chicago, then a comparatively small place. He resided in the west until 1859, when he started with a party of prospectors for Pike's Peak, but changing their destination he went to California. While crossing the plains the alkali nearly destroyed his eyesight, from which he has never fully recovered. In December, 1859, he returned to Butler county, where he has since resided. On March 19, 1863, he married Elizabeth Boggs, born in what is now Jackson township, January 27, 1837, a daughter of Robert and Mary Jane Boggs, pioneers of Butler county. Mr. Garvin and wife located on the farm where they now reside, in Cranberry township. Nine children have been the fruits of this union, seven of whom are living, as follows: Robert W.; Mary A., wife of Robert Roll, of Cranberry township; Marian G.; Emma L.; Harry G.; Russell B., and Lizzie A. Mr. Garvin is a Republican, in politics, and both he and wife are members of Plains Presbyterian church.

DAVID GARVIN, son of Alexander Garvin and grandson of David Garvin, came from Rockingham county, Virginia, with his parents, to Butler county, when twelve years of age, and grew to manhood in Cranberry township. He married Permelia Mallison, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They resided on the homestead in Cranberry township, where he conducted the hotel established by his grandfather. To David and Permelia Garvin were born nine children, as follows: Eliza, wife of Jesse Plankinton, of Allegheny county; Emmeline, wife of John Hall, of Kansas City, Missouri; Amy, wife of William Bastian, of Zellenople; Permelia, deceased wife of James Hall; Benjamin, of Evans City; Joshua, deceased; Newton, of Cranberry township; David, and Milton. Mr. Garvin and wife died upon the homestead in Cranberry township.

BENJAMIN GARVIN, eldest son of David and Permelia (Mallison) Garvin, was born upon the Garvin homestead in Cranberry township, in November, 1827. He grew to maturity amidst the dangers and privations of pioneer times, and attended the little log school house of his neighborhood for a few weeks during the winter season. He married Ellen Vandivort, a daughter of William and Nancy Vandivort, of Cranberry township, and settled upon a part of the homestead farm. They resided there until 1889, and then retired to Evans City, where they are spending the remaining years of their lives in the enjoyment of the comforts which the fruits of their early industry provide. They are the parents of the following children: Permelia, wife of Oliver Stoughton, of Prospect; Amy, deceased; Nancy, wife of Edward Lutz, of Evans City; David, deceased; Milton, and Brady, both residents of Evans City, and Frankie, wife of Henry Meeder, of Zelienople. Mr. and Mrs. Garvin are members of the Presbyterian church and are generous supporters of that denomination. In politics, he was originally an old-line Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party he has been one of its staunch adherents.

NEWTON GARVIN, one of the well known farmers and oil producers of Cranberry township, is the youngest living son of David and Permelia (Mallison) Garvin. He was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, May 8, 1831, there grew to maturity, and married Margaret Nicholas, a native of Butler county. To this union have been born seven children, as follows: William B., deceased; Mary, wife of Jacob Palmer, of Beaver county; Allie, wife of William Croft, of Cranberry township; Lewis, who resides with his parents; Maggie, wife of Baxter Ramsey, of Cranberry township; Permelia, wife of Henry Leonberg, of the same township, and Charles, who lives at home. Mr. Garvin and wife are consistent members of Plains Presbyterian church, in which organization he fills the office of elder. He owns 300 acres of land in Cranberry township, upon which are numerous oil wells, and he is recognized as one of the leading, enterprising and prosperous citizens of the community.

WILLIAM GARVIN, SR., was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, a son of Alexander Garvin. He grew to manhood in his native township, and married Martha Jane Rowan, a native of Butler county. They located in Cranberry township, upon the farm now occupied by their son Benjamin W., where they resided for many years. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of John Walters, of Jackson township; Benjamin W.; Ann, wife of John Leonberg, and William, of Ogle. Mr. Garvin held the positions of supervisor, collector and school director for many years, and was one of the respected citizens of his community. Some years after the death of his first wife, he married Hannah Spencer, and later removed to Allegheny City, where he resided until his death, in 1873. One child, Samuel C., was born to his second marriage, who is now a resident of Allegheny.

BENJAMIN W. GARVIN, eldest son of William and Martha Jane (Rowan) Garvin, was born upon his present homestead in Cranberry township, November 10, 1835, and was reared a farmer. Being the eldest in the family, much of the labors on the farm fell to his lot, and he was therefore deprived of the advantages of an education. In 1857 he married Ellen P., a daughter of William and Mar-

garet (Bryan) Wilson, of Westmoreland county, to which union have been born six children, as follows: Emily A., wife of Archie Bryan, of Franklin township; William H., deceased; Elmer Lynn; Jane, wife of Herman Maser; Hannah Margaret, and Elizabeth A., both of whom are dead. Politically, Mr. Garvin is a staunch Republican, and has served as school director in his district. He and wife are members of Plains Presbyterian church, and are generous contributors towards that organization. He is the owner of 130 acres of highly improved land, containing several oil wells, and has recently erected one of the most substantial residences in this section of the county.

WILLIAM GARVIN, merchant and postmaster at Ogle, is a son of William and Martha Jane (Rowan) Garvin and was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, in 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his district and was reared a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Cyrus E. Anderson. His company was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc. He followed his regiment through the varying vicissitudes of war, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to his home in Butler county. In 1865 Mr. Garvin was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McClain, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which union has been blessed by five children. Mr. Garvin began his married life on a rented farm in Cranberry township, which he subsequently purchased and has since resided upon. He is a successful farmer, and for the past twenty years has also conducted a mercantile business at Ogle, and is now serving his second term as postmaster of that office. He is a Republican, takes an active part in the political affairs of his township and county, and has served in the various township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Mrs. Garvin is a member of the Dutillh Methodist Episcopal church.

MORRIS COVERT was the progenitor of the Covert family in Butler county. The Coverts came originally from Holland, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, where Morris was born in 1776. He married there, and one child was born east of the mountains. About 1800 Morris Covert and family came to western Pennsylvania, and located on a farm ten miles north of Allegheny City. They subsequently removed to Butler county, and settled in what is now Jackson township, not far from the site of Evans City. He became an extensive land owner and quite prominent among the pioneers of that locality. Mr. Covert served in the War of 1812, and resided in Jackson township until his death, January 13, 1839. His widow survived until April 3, 1841. They were the parents of quite a large family, and were members of the Plains Presbyterian church, in which body he served as elder.

JOHN COVERT was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1801, and was a son of Morris and Anna Covert. He came with his parents to Butler county, and grew to maturity on the homestead in Jackson township. In 1827 he married Margaret, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel Covert. She was a native of Butler county, born January 15, 1806. Immediately following their marriage, they settled upon the farm where their son, John Milton, now lives,

which he received from his father. They began life in a log cabin, surrounded on every side by an almost unbroken forest. John Covert was a man of more than ordinary attainments for those days, and was a prominent member of the Plains Presbyterian church. He died January 19, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife died January 5, 1870. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity: Hiram H., deceased; George W., who died in childhood; Isaac N., a resident of Illinois; William Henry, who lives in Allegheny; Emma, deceased; George W., of Adams township; John Milton, of Cranberry township, and Margaret Julia, who died in infancy.

JOHN MILTON COVERT, youngest son of John and Margaret Covert, was born June 5, 1845, upon his present homestead in Cranberry township. He resided with his parents until he arrived at manhood, and received a common school education. Being the youngest in the family, he remained at home looking after the duties of the farm and assisting his father in cultivating the same. On February 20, 1871, he married Ida A., daughter of William and Emma Nesbit, early settlers of Cranberry township, and is the father of four children, as follows: Charles M.; Eva M.; Audley M., and Leola Marie. Mr. Covert and wife are members of Plains Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in that organization. In politics, he is a Republican, and takes quite an interest in political matters.

WILLIAM HENRY GOEHRING, a native of Alsace, Germany, born about 1750, was one of the early settlers of Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he located about 1801. He purchased 200 acres of land, in what is now Cranberry township, which he cleared and improved, and resided thereon down to his death, in 1831. He married in his native land, Catherine Baer, by whom he had the following children: William, who died in Pittsburg, aged ninety-seven years; Adam, who died in Cranberry township; Charles; Christian, who died upon the homestead; Rebecca, who married John Roseboro; Fredericka, who married Christian Buhl; Barbara, who died unmarried; Catherine, who became the wife of John Stamm; Magdalena, who married Jacob Woster, and Charlotte, who married Francis Burkhart. Mr. Goehring was one of the original members of the Lutheran church of Zelenople. Before immigrating to this country, he was a teacher in the public schools of Germany, and was a man of very good education.

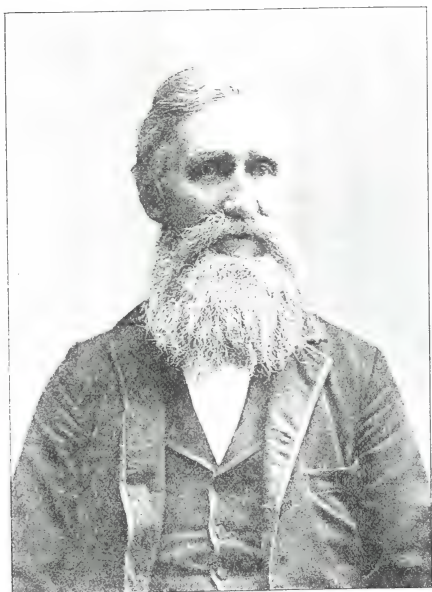
CHARLES GOEHRING, third son of William Henry Goehring, was born near the City of Strasburg, Germany, in 1782, and came with his parents to Butler county. He purchased a farm adjoining his father's, in Cranberry township, consisting of 200 acres, and, subsequently, was the owner of about 750 acres of farm lands in Cranberry, Muddy Creek and Worth townships, and was one of the most extensive farmers of his time. His death occurred in Cranberry township, April 25, 1857, dying upon the farm which he first settled. Mr. Goehring was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Firestone, who bore him one daughter, Margaret, who married Elias Seaman, after whose death she became the wife of George Giess, and now resides at Zelenople. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Hartzell, who survived him many years, and died in 1875. To this union were born the following children: Henry, and George,

both deceased; Catherine, who married Charles Bonzo; Caroline, wife of George Ranscher; Eliza, who married Adam Pfeifer; Charles, deceased; Charlotte, wife of Theophilus Fombell; William; Lewis; John; Elias, and Gellert. Mr. Goehring was first a Whig, and later a Republican. In religion, he was a Lutheran, and filled the office of elder in that church for many years.

WILLIAM GOEHRING, oldest living son of Charles and Elizabeth Goehring, was born upon the homestead in Cranberry township, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Worth township, upon a tract of land belonging to his father, cleared and improved it, and lived there for six years. He then purchased his present farm of 150 acres in Forward township, which he has since cleared and improved. Mr. Goehring married Sarah, daughter of Christian Rape, of Cranberry township, to which union have been born eleven children, as follows; John C.; Gellert; Matilda, wife of A. H. Behm; Sarah, wife of John Endres; Sophia, wife of John Millerman; Nettie, wife of Christopher Marburger; Ella, wife of Martin Spithaler; Christina, wife of Henry W. Lotz; Susan, wife of William Lotz; Charles R., and Abbie. In politics, Mr. Goehring is a Republican. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church of Evans City, in which body he has filled the offices of elder and trustee.

HENRY GOEHRING, eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth Goehring, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, in July, 1818. After reaching his majority he removed to New Sewickly township, Beaver county, where he purchased a farm of 306 acres, upon which he resided down to his death. He was a very extensive farmer, owned 1,100 acres of land and at his death left to each of his children a farm of 100 acres. He was president of the Harmony Savings Bank, one of the directors of the Rochester Insurance Company, also of the Spar Savings Bank, of Rochester, and a stockholder in the Pittsburg Savings Bank. He was an extensive dealer in stock, and bought and sold cattle for the Pittsburg market. He took an active interest in all public affairs, was one of the directors of the poor farm for twelve years, and one of the leading Republicans of his community. He married Sophia, daughter of Jacob Hartung, of New Sewickly township, Beaver county. Their children are as follows: Jacob B.; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph B. Ziegler; Charles F.; Lucinda, wife of Casper Knauff; Amelia, wife of Abraham Wise; Zeno; Rosina, wife of L. D. Bruener, and Barbara, who died in youth. Mrs. Goehring resides with her daughter Mrs. J. B. Ziegler, in Beaver county. Her husband died in August, 1884, and was buried in the Zelenople cemetery. He was a life-long member of the Lutheran church, and for many years was connected with the Zelenople congregation.

CHARLES F. GOEHRING, second son of Henry Goehring, was born January 13, 1847, upon the homestead in Beaver county. After reaching his majority he received 100 acres of land from his father, upon which he settled. He resided on this farm down to 1884, then removed to Zelenople, built his present residence, and engaged in the coal business, which he followed for three years. He next established his present business of dealing in flagging and cut stone. Since becoming a resident of Zelenople, he has built five private residences in that bor-



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ough. Mr. Goehring was married in 1870, to Henrietta, daughter of George Giess, and has one son, Frank S. He is a Republican, in politics, is a member of the borough council, and also holds the office of treasurer and street commissioner. For the past fourteen years he has been an elder in the Lutheran church of Zelienople.

GEORGE GOEHRING, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goehring, was born on the homestead farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, and here grew to manhood. He married Catherine May, a native of Germany, who came to Butler county with her parents. They located on a farm on the Franklin road, and died in Cranberry township. Mr. Goehring and wife were the parents of five children, as follows: Joseph, of Cranberry township; Charlotte, wife of Henry Leidabach; Louis, who died in 1892; Louisa, deceased, and Sydnia, of Cranberry township. Mr. Goehring died in 1860. His widow makes her home with her son Joseph, and is now seventy years of age.

JOSEPH GOEHRING was born November 28, 1842, and is the eldest son of George and Catherine Goehring. His youth was spent on the homestead farm, and his schooling was obtained by a few weeks attendance during the winter season at the district log school house. Upon the death of his father he continued to carry on the farm, and assisted his mother in rearing the family. In 1864 he married Mrs. Catherine Deemer, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Jacob and Eva Catherine Wagner. She came to the United States with her parents in early childhood. They settled in Allegheny county, thence removed to Beaver county, where her mother died in January, 1867. Her father is still living at the age of eighty-six years. By her first marriage to Andrew Deemer, she was the mother of four children: Amelia, deceased; Mrs. Matilda Kirchner; Mrs. Catherine Yerger, and Mrs. Hannah Kirchner. After his marriage Mr. Goehring settled on Brush creek, resided there until 1884, and then located on his present farm, which contains 100 acres of well improved land, and substantial buildings, all of which he has erected. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Charles Lewis, of Cranberry township; Annie M., deceased, and Amy Virginia. Mr. Goehring is a Democrat, is a member of the school board in his township, and is well known as an oil producer and practical farmer.

ELIAS GOEHRING, son of Charles and Elizabeth Goehring, was born upon the homestead farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. After he grew to manhood he settled in Jackson township, subsequently removed to Adams township, and lived there for five years. About 1869 he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Forward township, where his sons, Harvey and Edwin E., now reside. Here he was engaged in farming until 1893, when he purchased a farm near New Brighton, Beaver county, where he now resides. He married Sophia, daughter of Michael Mickley, of Jackson township, and eleven children were born to this union: Edwin E., of Forward township; Alfred, of Cranberry; Hugh, of Jackson; Levi, a resident of Beaver county; Harvey, of Forward township; Emma, wife of William Rader; Minerva, wife of George Burr; Tillie, wife of William Fehl; Theodore, of Beaver county; Elmer, and Bertie.

EDWIN E. GOEHRING, eldest son of Elias Goehring, was born May 20, 1858, in Jackson township, Butler county, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1883 he embarked in farming for himself in Jackson township, and later in Connoquenessing, but in 1885 he returned to the homestead farm in Forward township, and purchased eighty acres of the same, upon which he has erected substantial improvements. He is also engaged in oil producing, and is the owner of several good wells. Mr. Goehring was married, March 1, 1883, to Caroline, daughter of Peter Staaf, of Connoquenessing township. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a deacon and trustee in the Reformed church.

HARVEY GOEHRING, fifth son of Elias Goehring, was born in Adams township, Butler county, October 8, 1865, and has been reared a farmer. In 1889 he purchased the residence and one-half of the homestead farm in Forward township, which he has since cultivated successfully. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of overseer of the poor and township assessor. He is a member of the Reformed church, and is one of the trustees in the Evans City congregation. Mr. Goehring is one of the progressive young farmers of Forward township, and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors.

GELLERT GOEHRING, youngest son of Charles and Elizabeth Goehring, was born upon the homestead farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, January 30, 1839. He grew to maturity under the parental roof, and received a good common school education. On June 20, 1861, he married Catherine Knauff, daughter of Michael Knauff, of Jackson township, where she was born in 1841. Immediately after marriage they settled on a part of his father's farm, and he is now the owner of 126 acres there, and of seventy-one acres near Ogle. Mr. Goehring followed stock-droving for twelve years. They are the parents of eleven children, as follows: Maria, wife of Frank Mohr; David, deceased; Lovina, wife of Henry Rape; Malinda, wife of Daniel Rape; Albert; Andrew; Lewis, and Ida, the last three of whom are dead; Ella; Henry, and Amos. Mr. Goehring is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor. Both he and wife are members of the German Protestant church, of Zelenople.

JAMES ROWAN was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1792, and was a son of James Rowan, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America prior to the Revolution and settled near Philadelphia, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. His mother was Rebecca (Thompson) Rowan, also a native of Ireland, who had two children: Martha and James. The parents died in Delaware county. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood near Philadelphia, and married Mary Boyd, a native of Wilmington, Delaware. They located upon the homestead place, which became his property on the death of his father, his mother coming to Butler county and making her home with him until her death. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Plains Presbyterian church. In 1825 James Rowan, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, and his mother, came to Butler county and settled on a tract of land in Cranberry township, for which he had exchanged the old homestead near Philadelphia. He was among the early settlers of his section, the township at that time being very sparsely settled. Mr. Rowan was a Pres-

byterian, in religious faith, and in politics, he was a staunch Democrat. He died in April, 1845. His widow survived until 1881, dying at the age of nearly eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: John, of Cranberry township; William T., and one unnamed, both of whom died in infancy; Matthew B., of Penn township; James, a resident of Missouri; William T., who resides in Illinois; Rebecca A.; Martha J., and Marietta, the last three of whom are dead; Harriet N., and Margaret, both residents of Evans City.

JOHN ROWAN, one of the oldest living residents of Cranberry township, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1820, and is the eldest in a family of James and Mary (Boyd) Rowan. He was a child of only five years of age when his parents located in Butler county, and he was reared amidst the trials and privations of pioneer days. In the obstacles overcome and bravely surmounted was laid the foundation for the resolute determination and sterling qualities which have characterized his after life. On February 22, 1849, he married Margaret Dixon, a daughter of 'Squire William Dixon, and located upon the farm in Cranberry township where he has since resided. He was by trade a carpenter, and has erected many of the buildings in Cranberry township. Politically, Democratic, he has filled the office of justice of the peace and various other minor positions, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. Five children are the fruits of his union with Margaret Dixon, daughter of 'Squire William Dixon, as follows: Mary Ellen, wife of Alfred Shanks, of Franklin township, Allegheny county; William D., professor of commercial law at Park Institute, Allegheny county; an unnamed son, who died in infancy; Isabella, wife of J. G. Vaughn, and James M., who died in 1891, at the age of twenty-eight years. Mr. Rowan and wife are members of Plains Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for nearly forty years. He has always been a great reader, possesses a remarkable memory, and although in his seventysixth year he is as hearty and active as a man of fifty. Widely known and respected, few men of the community have wielded a wider influence or shown more public enterprise for the general good than this sturdy old pioneer.

ELDER CRAWFORD, physician and surgeon, Hendersonville, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born August 1, 1846, son of Thomas and Mary Crawford, natives of the same county. When but twelve years of age his parents died, and he was taken into the home of an uncle, Dr. G. G. Atkins, then living at Knoxville, Ohio, with whom he lived until he was sixteen years of age. In 1863, when in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Independent Ohio Cavalry, and was sent into Kentucky on scouting duty. After his term of service had expired, he re-enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, which belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and served some time in the Ninth Army Corps, as dismounted cavalry, under the command of General Hartmanft. Dr. Crawford followed his regiment through all its marches and campaigns, and participated in the battles of White House Landing, Mine Explosion, Reams Station, and Weldon Railroad. In 1865 the regiment was re-mounted and attached to the command of General Sheridan. Then came the heavy fighting at Five Forks, and the continuous nine days' engagements until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. On the morning of Lee's surrender Dr. Crawford was on

the skirmish line, taking part in the last engagement of the broken Confederacy. After the surrender his regiment was detached on provost duty at Weldon, North Carolina, and he was honorably discharged at City Point, Virginia, in August, 1865, after having been in continuous service from the date of his entering the army. Although he was present in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, he was never wounded, taken prisoner, or suffered any sickness. Returning to his home in Jefferson county, Ohio, he resumed his studies, having been in the Academy at Knoxville when he enlisted. In 1866 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Atkins, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated, and in 1869 he located at Thorn Hill, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession for nine years. In 1878 he purchased his present residence in Cranberry township, and during the past sixteen years he has built up and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Crawford was married February 19, 1869, to Mattie G., a daughter of Matthew and Harriet (Glass) Hamilton, of Allegheny county, to which union have been born the following children: Chester; Minnie; Frank, now studying medicine under his father; Grace; Elder; Hope, and Nellie. Dr. Crawford and wife are members of Dutillh Methodist Episcopal church in which he is a steward and trustee. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, is a member of Wilson Post, G. A. R., of Zelienople, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and K. O. T. M.

JACOB DAMBACH, SR., and his wife Barbara, immigrated to the United States in 1832, and located on a tract of land in Butler county, near Zelienople, in what is now Jackson township. They were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and were accompanied by their family of eight children, as follows: Adam; Charles; Frederick; Christian; Catherine; Sophia; Caroline, and Magdalena, all of whom were born in Germany. The family resided in Jackson township for a few years and then removed to Cranberry township, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. About three years after Jacob Dambach came to America, two sons, John Nickolas, and Jacob, whom they had left in Germany, came with their families and joined the Dambach settlement, and both spent their lives in this county.

JOHN NICKOLAS DAMBACH was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1801. He married Catherine Ish, and to them was born one son, Nickolas. In 1835 they immigrated to America, crossing the Atlantic in a three-masted sailing vessel, the voyage lasting forty-two days. They landed in New York, May 5, 1835, there shipped by water to Erie, and thence by wagon to Butler county. John Nickolas purchased the homestead from his father, and engaged in farming. He took the oath of allegiance and became a citizen of the United States, June 14, 1847. His wife died in 1853. He survived her until October, 1882. They were members of the German Reformed church, and lie side by side in the cemetery at Burry church.

NICKOLAS DAMBACH, only child born to John Nickolas Dambach, is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, born March 16, 1828. He was seven years old when his parents came to Butler county, and he grew to manhood here, assisting his father in the labors on the farm. He attended the little log dis-

trict school house for a few weeks in the winter season, and was clothed in home-made goods of the period. In 1850 he married Catherine Gross, born in Germany, in 1835, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Gross, who immigrated to Butler county in 1847, and in 1848 bought a farm in Lawrence county, where they afterwards resided. Mr. Dambach and wife resided on the homestead, his father making his home with him. In 1858 he purchased his present farm in Cranberry township, and in 1865 he erected his present commodious residence. He is the owner of 280 acres of well improved land, which is regarded as one of the best farms in the township. Three children have been born to Nickolas and Catherine Dambach, viz.: Caroline, who died in infancy; Matilda, wife of W. A. Goehring, and Charles, a resident of Freedom, Beaver county. In 1881 Mr. Dambach established a banking business at Zelienople, under the firm name of N. Dambach & Son, which was afterwards sold to Amos Lusk & Son, and is now carried on by the Gelbach Brothers. Mr. Dambach and wife are members of Oak Grove Lutheran church, and in his political affiliations, he is a stanch Republican. The family are among the most highly respected in the county, and he is recognized as an enterprising and progressive citizen.

JACOB DAMBACH, JR., was the first member of the Dambach family to locate in Cranberry township, Butler county. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, December 12, 1804, and married Magdalena Beaver, a native of the same place, born January 9, 1806. On the 5th of May, 1835, the family landed in New York, having made the voyage in a three-masted sailing vessel in forty-two days, and for the first time breathed the air of liberty. Proceeding westward by boat and wagon, the family finally found themselves in Butler county, Pennsylvania. With a fund of \$400, Mr. Dambach purchased fifty acres of land in Cranberry township, and there living in a little log cabin, surrounded by the dangers and enduring the privations incident to the times, began to make for himself and family a home in the wilderness. He afterwards added to his farm by various purchases, and hired laborers to clear the land, paying two dollars and fifty cents per acre for grubbing. In due time he erected a commodious brick residence, on what is now the F. Meeder farm, the bricks being made on the place, and the highest priced labor employed in the erection of this house was the brickmaker, who received eight dollars per month. Mr. Dambach died in 1870. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a liberal supporter of that denomination. His widow is now a resident of Evans City.

JACOB DAMBACH, son of Jacob and Magdalena Dambach, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, November 2, 1828, and was in his seventh year when his parents settled in Butler county. He spent his boyhood days upon the farm, enjoying only such limited advantages as fell to the lot of the average pioneer boy. His educational advantages were confined to a few weeks' training in the little subscription school, and he taught himself how to read by studying the New Testament. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Gross, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to this union, only one of whom is living, Edward W., of Evans City. Mrs. Dambach died in 1857, and in 1859 he married Miss Ruth Hutchinson, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Michael and Martha Hutchinson, both of

whom are dead. To this union were born three children, one of whom is living, Jacob H., born April 27, 1866. Mr. Dambach has been a very successful business man, and is the founder of the bank in Evans City, originally Jacob Dambach & Son, but now The Citizens Bank. He is largely interested in the lumber business with his son at Evans City, and is one of the substantial citizens of the community. He is a member of Oak Grove Lutheran church. Politically, he is a Republican, but takes no active interest in public affairs.

ADAM DAMBACH, Sr., was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and came to the United States with his father, Jacob Dambach, Sr., when a young man, and settled in Cranberry township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He married Christina Goehring, of Beaver county, settled on a farm in Cranberry township, later moved to Connoquenessing township, and died there in 1872. His wife died in 1880. They were members of the United Presbyterian church. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, as follows: Sophia, wife of John R. Boyer, of Lancaster township; Adam, of Zelienople; Catherine, who resides at Petersville; William, a resident of Connoquenessing township, and Jacob, of Zelienople.

ADAM DAMBACH was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, March 13, 1836, and is a son of Adam Dambach, Sr., and grandson of Jacob Dambach, Sr. He remained in Cranberry township until seventeen years of age, and then removed with his parents to Connoquenessing township, where he worked on his father's farm for some years. He then engaged in merchandising at Petersville, and afterwards removed to a farm in Forward township. In 1859 he married Miss Dora Garwig, of Beaver county, to which union have been born nine children: Sidney J., a merchant at Petersville; William G., of Forward township; Henry W., of Zelienople; Louisa, deceased; Adam J., of Evans City; Christina; Frank, a merchant at Petersville; Washington J., and Matilda S. In 1890 Mr. Dambach retired from farming, and settled in Zelienople, where he still resides. A Republican, in politics, he has served as assessor and school director of Forward township. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

HENRY W. DAMBACH, of the firm of Allen & Dambach, of Zelienople, was born in Forward township, Butler county, April 1, 1865, son of Adam and Dora (Garwig) Dambach. He was educated in the public schools, and at the Wither- spoon Institute, and afterwards attended the State Normal School at Edinboro. He then taught school in Jackson and Forward townships for three years, and next acted as agent for the Pittsburg Water Elevator and Purifying Company. In April, 1889, he became a member of the firm of Allen & Dambach, merchants of Zelienople. He was also one of the first oil producers in the Harmony Oil field. Mr. Dambach was married May 16, 1889, to Nettie, daughter of H. M. Ziegler, of Jackson township, and has one son, Loyal Earl. He and wife are members of the Reformed church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN LOUIS ROLL was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 20, 1790, and was a son of Stephen Roll. He grew to maturity there, and in 1817 married Jeanne Susanne Chardoussin, a native of Wurtemberg, born January 24, 1793. Both the Roll and the Chardoussin families were of French

origin, and the ancestors lived in the south of France until the year 1160, when they were driven by religious persecution into Germany. John Louis Roll served in the French army, under Napoleon the Great, in 1813, 1814 and 1815, and participated in many of the battles and brilliant campaigns of Napoleon, closing with the disastrous battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he immigrated to the United States with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, as follows: Magdalena, who married H. H. Bicker, of Winfield township, Butler county; Margaret Catharine, wife of Christian Holland, of Beaver county; John P., a resident of Cranberry township; Catherine, wife of James Anderson, of Allegheny, and Louis, since deceased. After a voyage of ten weeks and three days on the sailing vessel William Penn, the family landed at Baltimore, from whence they journeyed overland by wagon to Pittsburg, where a settlement was made. Mr. Roll followed the trade of stonemason in Pittsburg, until his removal to Cranberry township, Butler county, in 1832, having purchased a tract of land there in 1830. Mr. Roll and wife resided upon this farm down to their death, which occurred in 1881. One child was born to them after coming to America, viz., Hannah, wife of Peter Metz, of Beaver county. Both he and wife were members of the German Reformed church, and during their residence in this county, were known as quiet, unostentatious people, but nevertheless public-spirited and interested in the advancement and improvement of the community.

JOHN P. ROLL was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 27, 1822, and came with his parents to Pittsburg when a lad of five years old, and was ten years of age when the family settled in Cranberry township, Butler county. He remained at home, assisting in improving the farm, and enjoyed the limited advantages of that period. Pittsburg was the nearest trading point and marketing place, and loading the wagon with grain, he would start with his ox team for that city. After selling his produce, and making a few necessary purchases, he would return home, the trip usually requiring two days or more. Living in a rude log cabin and surrounded by such privations, he passed his days upon the farm, and remained with his parents until their decease, being their mainstay in their declining years. In 1844 he married Miss Eliza Noss, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born October 8, 1825. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Noss, came to Butler county in 1832, and settled in Cranberry township, where the balance of their lives was passed. Mr. Roll settled on the old homestead which he rented from his father, and after the death of the latter, he purchased the interest of the other heirs. They are the parents of thirteen children: John Louis; Ann Elizabeth, deceased; Simon; Catherine, wife of Walter Campbell; William H.; George C.; James; Margaret A., wife of Ira Porter; Wilson R.; Robert M.; Lucinda, wife of Christian Frey; Frank E., and Charles, deceased. Mr. Roll and wife are members of St. John's Reformed church, of Cranberry township. He is a Republican, in politics, has been a member of the school board nine years, tax collector for five years, and is at present overseer of the poor.

JOHN HALL was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1806, son of Joseph and Phoebe (Covert) Hall, who belonged to one of the pioneer families of Lycoming county. He came with his parents to Pittsburg, and

later to Zelienople. His parents died in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, whither they had removed. John Hall purchased a farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, and went bravely to work clearing and improving it. In 1830 he married Priscilla, daughter of Morris and Annie Covert, to which union were born eight children: Hulda J., of Cranberry township; Algernon C., who died in 1854; Cyrus W., of Adams township; Joseph, who died June 10, 1870; Annie, wife of Andrew Dunn; Isaac, who died August 25, 1877; Minerva, and Enoch, of Cranberry township. Mr. Hall and wife were members of the Plains Presbyterian church. He died April 13, 1880; his widow survived until March 10, 1887. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and always took an interest in the development and progress of the county.

ENOCH HALL, youngest child of John and Priscilla Hall, was born upon the homestead farm in Cranberry township, September 6, 1849. He remained with his parents until arriving at his majority, assisting them in the duties of the farm and later taking charge of the same. Upon the death of his parents he succeeded to the homestead, which he has since carried on. He is a member of Plains Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. The Hall family are among the most respected in the township.

DAVID BARTO was a son of David Barto, who came from eastern Pennsylvania to Beaver county, and later settled in Cranberry township, Butler county, where he died. David, Jr., was one of a family of six children, and after arriving at manhood he married Mary Ann McMahon, of Beaver county, who born him a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Margaret A., wife of James Flender; Permelia, wife of Thomas Jamison; Jesse, of Cranberry township; Isabella, wife of Joseph Sutherland; Agnes, of Cranberry township; John, a resident of Jackson township, and William, who resides at Evans City. Mr. Barto died in Jackson township in 1859. His widow survived until July, 1890.

JESSE BARTO, eldest son of David and Mary Ann Barto, was born in Butler county, July 22, 1846, here grew to manhood, and in March, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served in the Ninth Army Corps under General Burnside. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Mine Explosion, and others, and was taken prisoner at Mine Explosion. He was confined in Danville for five months, was then taken to Libby prison, where he spent nearly three months, and was then exchanged and returned to his home. In 1865 he purchased his present homestead in Cranberry township. He is a staunch Republican, and gives an earnest support to the candidates and measures of his party.

JOHN BUIHLER, son of John and Catherine Buhler, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1854, and grew to manhood engaged in farm labor. In 1881 he purchased his present home in Cranberry township. On October 31, 1885, he married Caroline Knauff, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Knauff, to which union have been born three children, as follows: Ella; Amanda, and Maggie. Mr. Buhler and wife are members of the Lutheran church at Zelienople.

HENRY KNAUFF was born in Prussia, July 20, 1817, son of Hartman and Elizabeth Knauff. In 1834, when in his seventeenth year, he came to the United States, being on the voyage fifty-eight days, and landed at Baltimore, Maryland. From Baltimore he came to Butler county, as he had an uncle, Michael Knauff, living near Zelenople. His parents came from Germany in 1830, and lived in Cranberry township, Butler county, where they purchased the tract of land upon which Henry now resides. Both died in this township, and Henry then purchased the interest of the other heirs. In 1841 Henry married Margaret Scheeber, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her father. He first rented a farm in Cranberry township, and continued to rent for twelve years. Three children were born to Henry and Margaret Knauff, as follows: Jacob, who resides in this county; Elizabeth, wife of George Leonberg, and Caroline, wife of John Buhler. Mrs. Knauff died in 1890. She was a member of the Zelenople Presbyterian church, to which body her husband also belongs. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN EHRLMAN, SR., is one of the leading farmers of Cranberry township. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 28, 1821, son of Bastian and Annie (Kaugh) Ehrman. When but a lad his parents died, and at the age of fourteen years he was thrown upon his own resources. He became a valet to a gentleman of wealth, and traveled with him through Europe and a portion of Asia, spending some time in India. In 1848 he came to the United States, arriving at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in June of that year. He found employment in carrying bricks to the builders, and being imbued with the principles of economy, he saved his earnings carefully and was thus enabled to embark in the grocery business in that city. In 1852 he married Annie Oble, a native of Germany, and the following year they came to Cranberry township, Butler county, and established a grocery store at Ogle. Owing to losses sustained by reason of the dishonesty of a former partner in Pittsburg, he was compelled to make a new start in Cranberry, where he commenced life on a capital of thirty dollars and a team of horses. He afterwards rented a farm, and resided thereon until he finally became its owner. By industry and economy they kept accumulating their means through the passing years, until he is now the owner of over 300 acres of land in Cranberry township. Four children have been born to John and Annie Ehrman, as follows: John, of Cranberry township; Peter, born November 24, 1854, married Hannah Hartzell, and has two children, Arthur and Annie; George, a resident of Cranberry township, and Sadie, deceased. Mr. Ehrman and wife are members of the German Lutheran church at Evans City. He is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Butler county, where he has resided more than forty years.

JOHN EHRLMAN, eldest son of John and Annie Ehrman, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1853, and grew to maturity on his father's farm. He received a common school education in the district school of his neighborhood, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he married Mary Knauff, a daughter of Casper Knauff, of Zelenople. The young couple settled on a farm in Cranberry township, where they have since resided. They are the parents of four children: Annie L.; Henry William; John E., and Emma M.

Mr. Ehrman is one of the active and influential Democrats of his township, and has served as assessor and collector, and has been a member of the school board for three years. Both he and wife are members of the German Lutheran church at Evans City.

GEORGE EHRLMAN, youngest son of John and Annie Ehrman, was born in Cranberry township, Butler county, April 7, 1858. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and he received a common school education at the district school of the neighborhood. On June 15, 1882, he married Sophia Shoup, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Knauff) Shoup. They settled on a farm in Cranberry township, which they have since made their home, and erected in 1890 a substantial residence. Five children have been born to them, three of whom survive, as follows: Annie Flora; Laura Adelina, and Amos Oscar. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrman are members of the German Lutheran church of Evans City, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He is one of the leading farmers and progressive citizens of his native township.

ANDREW G. THOMPSON was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, son of James and Isabella Thompson, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Allegheny county, and resided there down to their death. Andrew G. Thompson married Mary English, a native of Ireland, born in 1809, who came to America with her parents in childhood. They spent their lives in Allegheny county. Mrs. Thompson died May 23, 1880, and her husband, August 17, 1883. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Six children were born to them, four of whom grew to maturity: James, of Cranberry township; Mary, wife of James Jackson; Andrew, a resident of Allegheny county, and Samuel, who resides on the old homestead in the same county.

JAMES THOMPSON was born on the homestead farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1835, and is the eldest living child of Andrew G. Thompson. His boyhood days were spent in the usual routine of farm life, and he obtained a common school education at the district school of his neighborhood. On March 21, 1861, he married Mary Thorn, a native of Butler county, and a daughter of John M. and Martha (Campbell) Thorn, who came from Westmoreland county to Butler county at quite an early day and settled in Oakland township. Here Mr. Thorn, who was one of the first teachers of the county, died, in June, 1840. Soon after his marriage Mr. Thompson located on his present farm in Cranberry township. Their first home was a log cabin, and the land was comparatively uncleared, but the young couple had been reared in pioneer surroundings, and bravely set to work to make themselves a permanent home. The farm now consists of ninety-five acres of highly improved land, and the humble cabin has been replaced by a handsome and commodious dwelling. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Andrew H., of Braddock; Martha A., wife of R. W. Garvin; Lida M.; Alvin T.; Eva P.; Samuel A., and Cora, deceased. Mr. Thompson is an elder in Plains Presbyterian church, to which society both he and wife belong, and in which the latter takes a prominent part in woman's work as president of the Ladies Missionary Society. In politics, he is a Republican, and is active in the promotion of the public school system. He

is a member of Cranberry Grange, and is one of the progressive farmers of his township.

FREDERICK LEISE was a native of Hesse, Germany, born in 1816, and immigrated to the United States with his father, John Leise, in 1842. His mother and three brothers, John, George and Henry, came at the same time. The last mentioned is living in Lawrence county, but John and George are dead. The parents located in what is now Brady township, Butler county, where the father purchased a tract of seventy-five acres, now owned by John Stein, and resided there until their death, in 1854. Frederick grew to manhood in his native land, and married Susannah Keine, a native of Germany, who came to America with her parents. Four sons and three daughters were the fruits of this union, as follows: John, of Cranberry township; Henry, deceased; Caroline, wife of George Helwig, of Iowa; Margaret, wife of Philip Burr; Christina, wife of Isaac Burr; Jacob deceased, and William J., who died in infancy. At his father's death Mr. Leise purchased the old homestead, lived there until 1855, and then located in Jackson township. His wife died September 24, 1856, and he married for his second wife Barbara Kleinfelter, a native of Germany. Five children were born to this union, four of whom are living, as follows: Katharine, wife of William Fehl; George; Frederick, of Cranberry township, and Mary, wife of Benjamin Johnson of the same township. Mr. Leise moved into Cranberry township in 1869, and died there in 1871. His widow is still a resident of that township. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a very worthy man.

JOHN LEISE, eldest son of Frederick and Susannah Leise, remained with his parents until his majority, enjoying but limited advantages for an education. In 1871 he married Dora Pflugh, a native of Beaver county, and located on his present homestead, buying out the other heirs. Since it came into his possession he has made many improvements, has erected a handsome residence and substantial barn, and is now the owner of 165 acres of well improved land. They are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: William F., who died in childhood; John C.; Laura B.; Mary E.; Josephine A.; Clarence E., and Myrtland L. Mr. Leise and wife are members of the Reformed church at Evans City. He is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of township collector and assessor. He is a member of Cranberry Grange, and represented it at the convention of the State Grange at Harrisburg, in December, 1892.

GEORGE MEEDER was born July 19, 1851, son of Frederick and Caroline (Haine) Meeder, of Cranberry township. He spent his boyhood days upon the homestead farm, and attended the common school of the district. In 1879 he married Dena Frantz, born September 3, 1857, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Frantz, a native of Zelenople, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Immediately following their marriage the young couple settled on a farm in Cranberry township, where they now reside. They are the parents of three children: Charles Frederick, born November 18, 1879; Elmer, born August 6, 1887, and Edward B., born June 15, 1891. Mr. Meeder is a Democrat, and takes a decided interest in the political questions of the day. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Zelenople.

JOSEPH WEST came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, with his family in 1861, and settled in Cranberry township, Butler county. He was born in Franklin township, Beaver county, in 1815, married Maria Powell, of Beaver county, and followed farming as an occupation. He reared a family of three sons and three daughters, viz.; Mary Ann, wife of T. S. Wilson, of Allegheny county; Fleming, of Cranberry township; Calvin J., of Evans City; S. J., wife of Addison Ramsey, of Cranberry; Andrew J., also a resident of Cranberry, and Maria A., wife of James Croft, of the same township. Mr. West died February 9, 1892; his widow survives him.

FLEMING WEST was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1843, and is the eldest son of Joseph West. He came with his parents to Cranberry township in 1861, and remained with them assisting in the duties of the farm, and attending the common school of the district. In 1867 he married Mary M. Wilson, a native of Cranberry township, Butler county, and a daughter of William and Margaret (Bryan) Wilson, early settlers of that township. Soon after their marriage they located upon their present farm, a part of the original homestead, which he has since improved in many ways. Five children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Ida A., wife of Edwin Ramsey; Charlie L., who died June 10, 1890, aged nineteen years; Mary M.; Joseph V., and Murtland R. The family worship at Crestview Presbyterian church, in which Mr. West is an elder. He has held various offices in the township, and is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

ANDREW J. WEST was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and is the youngest son of Joseph and Maria (Powell) West, who came to Cranberry township, Butler county, in 1861. He spent his boyhood days upon the farm with his parents, and received a common school education. In 1880 he married Annie M., a daughter of Michael and Sarah A. Knox, whose family were early settlers of Jackson township, where Mr. Knox and wife were born and reared. Mrs. West is a native of Butler county. Immediately following their marriage Mr. West settled upon a part of the old homestead, where they have since resided. They have two children, Eury Iona and Beulah. He and wife are members of Crestview Presbyterian church, at Callery, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the school board, has always been a warm friend of the public schools, and is one of the well known citizens of Cranberry township.

JOHN SMITH was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, October 8, 1820, and came to the United States with his brother Henry, in April, 1846. They located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where John worked as a roller in an iron mill. He was married in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Helsel, a native of Alsace, Germany, born March 23, 1817. She came to this country with a brother in 1846, landing in New York on Christmas day. In 1860 Mr. Smith and wife removed to a farm in Beaver county, lived there until 1864, and then located on a farm in Cranberry township, Butler county. In 1868 they removed to another farm in the same township, where he died, December 4, 1885. His widow resides with her son on the old homestead. Mr. Smith was a member of the German Reformed church, and was a public-spirited citizen. He possessed a good education, took

a deep interest in school matters and was highly respected and esteemed. Of their family of seven children, three are now living: Elizabeth, wife of H. J. Gibson; John H., of Cranberry township, and Mary, wife of Andrew Keck.

JOHN H. SMITH was born in the City of Pittsburg, January 25, 1857, and is the only living son of John Smith. He was three years old when his parents removed to Beaver county, and seven when they settled in Cranberry township, Butler county. Here he grew to maturity, engaged in the usual routine duties of a farmer's life, and attended the public school of his district during the winter seasons. He was married March 20, 1884, to Amelia Deemer, a native of Cranberry township, and a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Deemer. One child was born to them, Emma Amelia, who died August 24, 1885. Mrs. Smith died February 16, 1885. She was a consistent member of the Reformed church, to which denomination her husband also belongs. Mr. Smith purchased the homestead where he now resides, containing ninety-four acres of well improved land, upon which he has erected substantial buildings. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is well known as one of the energetic and progressive citizens of the community.

WILLIAM WRIGHT was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1791, son of Robert and Betsey Wright, who came from Ireland to Allegheny county at an early day. William Wright married Sarah Smith, a native of Allegheny county, born in May, 1792, and a daughter of John Smith, who was killed in the War of 1812. Mr. Wright and wife lived and died in Allegheny county, the former dying July 5, 1870, and the latter October 13, 1881, in the ninetieth year of her age. They were the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity.

ISAAC N. WRIGHT, youngest son of William and Sarah Wright, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1842, and spent his boyhood days in his native county. He was married November 28, 1865, to Susan Killian, born January 11, 1845. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary Killian, natives of Germany and Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, respectively. Her father died in Allegheny county, December 21, 1877, aged seventy-one years, but her mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In January, 1885, Mr. Wright located on his present farm in Cranberry township, Butler county. He is the father of six children, as follows: Ida M., wife of John Steele, of Rochester, Pennsylvania; Henry C.; Clark H.; Earle E.; Gilbert W., and Albert R. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of Dutilh Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected justice of the peace in 1887 and re-elected in 1892.

GEORGE GAERTNER, a prominent German citizen of Cranberry township, Butler county, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, September 22, 1822, and is a son of Christian and Catharine Gaertner. He came to the United States with his parents in 1826. They settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, subsequently removed to Beaver county, and later resided near Zelienople, in Butler county, whence they returned to Beaver county and there died. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch hired out for three years, at the rate of fifty dollars per year, and thus commenced life for himself. He followed various occupations

until 1846, in which year he married Christina Metz, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, whence she came with her parents to America. The young couple resided in Beaver county until 1865, when they purchased their homestead in Cranberry township, upon which Mr. Gaertner has resided for nearly thirty years. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Caroline, wife of Andrew Voerker; Lizzie, deceased; Henry, of Cranberry township; Margaret, wife of Andrew Kirshler; George, of Cranberry township, and Sophia, deceased. Mrs. Gaertner died in 1886, in the Lutheran faith, to which denomination her husband also belongs, being an elder in that church. He is a Republican, in politics, and has been supervisor in his township for three years.

JOHN BARNET REICHLÉ was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1837, grew to manhood in his native land, and served six years in the Royal Cavalry. In 1866 he immigrated to New York, possessing no capital but pluck, determination and energy, thence came to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the mines, and later located at Pittsburg and found employment in an iron mill. He afterwards engaged as a teamster, and during his residence in Pittsburg he married Maggie Bergman. In the meantime he had saved some money, and, in 1881, purchased his present farm in Cranberry township, Butler county, paying cash for the same from his accumulated earnings. His farm contains sixty acres, is well improved and has a number of good oil wells upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Reichlé are the parents of ten children. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a worthy, prosperous farmer.

MATTHEW WHITE, son of Alexander White, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and removed with his family from the site of Wilkesburg, Allegheny county, to Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in May, 1799. He was then the "fullest handed" settler in that locality, and a man above the average in education and intelligence. The village of Whitestown was founded by him and named in his honor. He died on his farm in 1813. His wife was Frances Spear, who survived him many years, and was known among the pioneers as "Aunt Fanny." Their infant son, John, was the first interment in Mt. Nebo graveyard, in August, 1801. Three sons, Alexander, Andrew Spear and Edward, grew to manhood. Alexander White, Sr., was a slaveholder, and divided his slaves among his children. Eleanor Troy, better known as "Black Nell," he gave to his daughter Annie, wife of Alexander Galbraith, of Centre township; one "Pomp," a mulatto, he gave to his son James, who settled at Waterford, Erie county, and "George Mitchell," a mulatto, became the property of his son Matthew. Alexander White, eldest son of Matthew White, spent his life at Whitestown. His son, Robert A., resides in Butler. The second son of Matthew White, Andrew Spear White, married Angelina Ford, who bore him one daughter, Jane. She married Matthew McCollough, and was the mother of A. W. McCollough, of Butler. Edward White married Elizabeth Sullivan, a daughter of Charles Sullivan, a pioneer of Franklin township. She bore him eight children, six of whom are living. Matthew White and wife were among the founders of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church. They and many of their descendants have been sleeping the years away in Mt. Nebo burial

ground, where long rows of little mounds, whose green curtains never outward swing, mark the resting place of the family.

WILLIAM SPEAR, a Revolutionary soldier, who married Barbara White, familiarly known as "Aunt Babby," came to Butler county in 1799, with Matthew White and family. He settled in what is now Franklin township, not far from the site of Prospect, where the remaining years of his life were passed. He and wife were among the organizers of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church, and when death came they were laid at rest in the old graveyard near by, where many of their descendants sleep in peace. Two of their sons, Andrew and Matthew, were prominent physicians of pioneer days. Another son, Edward, settled at Warren, Ohio, to which place his brother William afterwards removed. The former, who died at Warren a few years ago at a ripe old age, was the father of Judge William Spear, the present chief justice of Ohio.

LEONARD SHANNON was born on the Atlantic, during the passage of his parents from Ireland to America. They settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where Leonard grew to maturity. He learned the wagon-maker's trade in Philadelphia, subsequently located in Cumberland county, where he filled the office of sheriff for one term. In 1799 he came to Butler county, and settled in Franklin township, where he took up a tract of 400 acres of land, and engaged in farming and wagon-making. He married Jane Walker, a daughter Robert Walker, of Washington, D. C., to which union the following children were born: David; Rachel; Sarah; Joseph; John; Mary, who married William Gibson; Betsey; Jane, who married a Mr. Berger; Hannah, who married Robert McGinniss, and Samuel W., all of whom are deceased. Mr. Shannon was a man of great physical strength and undaunted courage, and was well fitted by nature for the trials and hardships of pioneer life. He resided upon his farm in Connoquenessing township until his death, in 1843. In early life he was an adherent of the Democratic party, but afterwards became a Whig. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and in religious belief, was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which denomination he filled several offices at different periods.

DAVID SHANNON, eldest son of Leonard and Jane Shannon, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and came with his parents to Franklin township, Butler county, in 1799. He attended the pioneer subscription schools in early boyhood, and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade in Pittsburg. Returning to Butler county he followed his trade at Whitestown, purchased 350 acres of land in Connoquenessing township, and followed farming in connection with his trade. In 1818 he married Ann White, a daughter of Matthew and Fanny White. They became the parents of eight children, viz: John L.; Matthew W.; Fanny, who married Matthew McCollough; Rachel, who became the wife of Alfred Hines; Betsey, deceased; David; Mary, deceased wife of Robert Lemmon, and Samuel, deceased. Mr. Shannon was a staunch Democrat, served as justice of the peace for several years, and also filled the office of coroner. He was at one time connected with the *Butler Repository*, as editor. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1875.

JOHN L. SHANNON, eldest son of David and Ann Shannon, was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1819, attended the pioneer schools

of his neighborhood, and was reared a farmer, which business has been his life vocation. He married Margaret Cabel, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine Cabel, who became the mother of seven children, viz.: Henderson, who was killed in the Rebellion; David, deceased; Emmeline, deceased wife of J. W. Gibson; Jane, wife of John Barr; Maggie, deceased; Charles, and Quincy Gilmore. Mrs. Shannon died in 1891. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination her husband belongs. He held the offices of steward and trustee in the church for a great number of years, and is one of the pioneer members of that church in Connoquenessing township. Mr. Shannon is one of the substantial citizens of his native county, in which his entire life has been passed.

WILLIAM BRANDON was born in New Jersey, January 19, 1756, and was a son of Thomas Brandon, a native of Ireland, who settled in that State and was the father of two sons and one daughter. Thomas was a great-grandson of Col. William Brandon, who came from Holland to Fermanagh county, Ireland, in 1600. On April 1, 1776, William Brandon enlisted in the Continental army, and served one year and nine months. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine, and in 1824 he was granted a pension by the Pennsylvania legislature as a reward for his services in the Revolution. In 1781 he married Sarah Livingston, born in New Jersey, June 8, 1753, and in 1798 came from Adams county, to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and located on Wolf creek. Here the parents spent the remaining years of their lives, dying in March, 1826, and June, 1842, respectively. Their children were as follows: John; William; Henry; James; Thomas, and Sally.

JOHN BRANDON, eldest son of William and Sarah Brandon, was born near Gettysburg, York county (now Adams), Pennsylvania, July 4, 1782, and came with his parents to Mercer county in 1798, where he grew to manhood. Early in the present century he settled in what is now Forward township, Butler county, purchasing 140 acres of land where his son, James Brandon, now lives. He died at the home of his son, John W., in Connoquenessing township, June 13, 1873, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years. Mr. Brandon was one of the early members of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church. Although his name does not appear in the roster of Butler county pioneers who went out in the War of 1812, it is claimed by his descendants that he served in that war. He was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and served as county commissioner one term. In 1804 he married Susan Welsh, and they were the parents of five children: William; John W.; Thomas; Sarah, who married Jacob Cleffer, and after his death Rudolph Kelker, and Mary, who became the wife of George Marvin.

JOHN W. BRANDON, second son of John and Sarah Brandon, was born upon the homestead in Forward township, Butler county, September 6, 1814. He grew to manhood beneath the parental roof, and settled close to Petersville, in Connoquenessing township, where he spent his life in the peaceful calling of agriculture. He died September 9, 1890. His farm is the celebrated Brandon oil farm. In early life he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, but in later years he was an ardent Prohibitionist, and chairman of the county commit-



John L. Shannon

tee. He served one term as county commissioner, and for many years filled the office of justice of the peace, and took an active part in public affairs. Mr. Brandon was one of the leading members of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church, and filled the office of elder in that organization. He married Ruth A., a daughter of John Bieghley, of Lancaster township, who survives him. Their children are as follows: William W.; Sarah J., wife of Peter H. Heckert; Jacob C.; John C., deceased; Washington D.; Susan C., wife of John A. Brandon; Quincy A., deceased; Martha E., wife of S. O. Wright; James E., and Junius H., deceased.

DANIEL GRAHAM was born on the Isle of Lewis, near the west coast of Scotland, about 1749, grew to maturity in his native land, and immigrated to America in 1770. He served in the Revolution, was married in Philadelphia to Margaret J. McKenzie, and settled in the vicinity of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1788. In 1794 he removed to Allegheny county, lived there two years, and in 1796 he came to what is now Butler county, and located upon a tract of 400 acres in Connoquenessing township, a portion of which is now owned by Henry Brunermer. He resided here down to his death, in 1839, aged ninety years. He was the father of five children, as follows: John, who was born near Carlisle in 1784, and married Mary McLeod; Alexander; Nancy, who married Robert McKee; Catherine, who married Carhart Walling, and Margaret, who married Capt. Alexander Graham, all of whom are dead. Mr. Graham was a member of the Union, now the United Presbyterian, church, and died in that faith.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, youngest son of Daniel and Margaret J. Graham, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1791, and was about five years old when his parents came to Butler county. He was reared upon the homestead in Connoquenessing township, and followed farming all his life. He married Elizabeth Rainey, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine C. Rainey, to which union were born seven children, as follows: Jane, wife of Henry Brunermer; Hiram, who married Elizabeth E. Steen; Sydney, who married Robert Lemmon; Daniel, who died at Wilmington, North Carolina, through long confinement at Libby and Andersonville prisons; Thomas, who married Jane Purviance; John A., who married Mary Ann Wade, and Theophilus, who married Mertilla Fair. Mr. Graham was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a staunch Whig. He died in 1855; his wife survived him two years.

THOMAS GRAHAM, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Graham, was born upon his father's farm in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, November 13, 1837, was educated in the public schools, and settled upon a portion of the old homestead. In 1861 he married Jane Purviance. Politically, he is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1886. He is quite active in public affairs, and is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of his township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and an elder in that body.

HENRY BRUNERMER, whose parents were natives of Germany, from which country they immigrated to Canada in 1826, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, about ten miles from Niagara Falls, in the year 1830. His parents subsequently moved to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and settled in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1840, purchasing sixty-two acres of land, which they cleared and improved. He learned the carpenter's trade with James

Gray, of Connoquenessing township, and followed it for forty-six years in connection with farming. In 1852 he married Jane Graham, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Graham, of Connoquenessing township, to which union were born twelve children, as follows: George Alexander, who married Cora Collins; Mary E., who married Hans Anderson; Sydney A., who married Rev. Samuel Krohn; Hiram Clayton, and Margaret O., both deceased; Laura J.; Margaret Ann; Daniel G.; Agnes R.; Willa Blanche; Mertilla, deceased, and Henrietta. Politically, Mr. Brunermer is a Republican, and has served in several minor township offices. Himself and family are members of White Oak Spring United Presbyterian congregation.

PETER HENRY was a son of Frederick Henry, a native of Germany, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1764. When Peter was fourteen years of age, their home, six miles from Greensburg, was attacked by a band of marauding Indians, and his mother and the two youngest children were killed. Peter and two younger children were taken prisoners by the savages, but they had proceeded only a short distance when the youngest child began to cry and was immediately tomahawked. The Indians carried Peter and his sister to the point since known as Brady's Bend, where they went into camp. The redoubtable Captain Brady, at the head of a party of scouts, had followed the savages, attacked them in the night while asleep, and only one of the band escaped to tell the tale. Brady took the children to Fort Pitt, and subsequently delivered them safely to their father. Peter grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1798 came to what is now Summit township, Butler county, entered a tract of 320 acres of land, and erected a cabin in the midst of the forest. This land is still in possession of his descendants. He brought his family to his new home in 1800, and resided upon this farm down to his death, in 1852, aged eighty-eight years. His wife Margaret died in 1832. They were the parents of the following children: Mary A., who married H. J. Coyle; Elizabeth, who married John Brinker; John; Adam; Peter; Frederick; Joseph; Jefferson, and William, all of whom are dead. Mr. Henry and wife were members of the Lutheran church. He was a leading spirit in the Federal party in Butler county, and afterwards a local leader in the Whig party.

JOSEPH HENRY, son of Peter and Margaret Henry, was born upon the homestead farm in Summit township, Butler county, September 13, 1812, and grew to manhood in his native township. In October, 1837, he married Mary N. Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott, and settled upon a farm in Clearfield township, upon which he resided until 1857. He then purchased a farm in Connoquenessing township, now in possession of his son, Robert S., upon which he lived for thirty years, dying May 5, 1887. He was the father of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Sarah B., deceased wife of N. N. Stevenson; Margaret, who married Benjamin Powell; Mary A., deceased; Elizabeth J., wife of E. G. Duncan, of Iowa; Caroline, deceased; Robert S.; Jane, deceased wife of J. C. Cruikshank; Mary A., deceased wife of J. A. Croft; Melissa E., who married John Greene; Harriet F., wife of Charles Shannon, and Minnie M., deceased. Mr. Henry was a justice of the peace for twenty-five years, was a local leader in the Republican party, and was quite prominent in

public affairs. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and filled the offices of trustee and steward in that organization.

ROBERT S. HENRY, merchant, was born in Clearfield township, Butler county, March 1, 1845, son of Joseph and Mary N. Henry. He received a common school education, and followed farming until 1889, then retired from agriculture, and was appointed agent of the Cumberland Fertilizer Company, also of the Standard Fertilizer Company, of Syracuse, New York. In 1892 he established a general store at Buttercup, Connoquenessing township, and was appointed postmaster of that office July 1, of the same year. Mr. Henry married Sarah L. Shannon, a daughter of Thompson Shannon, to which union have been born nine children, viz.: Levingston S.; Earnest L.; Joseph D.; Peter, deceased; Dallas D.; Nettie; Tyne; Frank, and Rosso N. He is an ardent Republican, and is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and Eureka Grange, Number 244, Patrons of Husbandry.

J. L. CHRISTIE, physician and druggist, was born in Concord township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1852, son of William A. and Sarah J. (McJunkin) Christie, pioneer families of this county. He was reared in Centre township, upon the homestead farm, obtained his primary education in the common schools, and subsequently attended Witherspoon Institute and Grove City College. He read medicine with Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, and graduated from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1877. In April of that year he located at Petersville, where he has since continued to practice his profession. In 1887 he established a drug store, which he has since conducted in connection with his professional duties. Dr. Christie has been a member of the Butler County Medical Association for sixteen years, and has filled the office of secretary for five years. He has also been a member of the State Medical Society for fifteen years, and is one of the well known physicians of Butler county. Since locating at Petersville he has built up a lucrative practice, and has won the respect and confidence of the people of his community. Dr. Christie was married in 1881, to Sarah Richardson, a daughter of William Richardson of Connoquenessing township. She died January 1, 1888, leaving two children, viz.: Frank, and Karl. He was again married, to Tyne S. Jamison, a daughter of Rev. William H. Jamison, by which union he is the father of two children, viz.: Ralph, and Mildred. In politics, Dr. Christie is an ardent Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and has filled the office of trustee for eleven years.

JOHN RICHARDSON was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, settling on a farm in Connoquenessing township, now in possession of his grandson, William Richardson. He learned the weaver's trade in his native land, and followed that business in this county for a number of years. He took up 400 acres of unimproved land, built his cabin in the midst of a forest, and resided there the remainder of his life. He married Ellen Pillow, also a native of Ireland, who became the mother of six children, viz.: William; Moses, killed in boyhood by a falling tree; Elizabeth, who married John Frazier; Eleanor; Jane, who married James Cochran, and Polly, who became the

wife of Daniel Graham, all of who are deceased. Mr. Richardson was a member of the German Reformed church, and quite prominent in that denomination. In politics, he was a Whig.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Sr., eldest son of John and Ann Richardson, was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to Butler county. In 1808 he settled upon a portion of his father's farm, and assisted him in clearing the land. He married Elizabeth McCleary, a daughter of William McCleary, in 1812, which union was blessed with the following children: John, deceased; William; Ellen, deceased wife of Augustus Cuthbert; Eliza J., wife of Alexander Bryson; Samuel, who was killed on a steamboat near Yankton, Dakota; Sarah Ann, who married Peter Ray; Newton M., a physician of Prospect; Caroline, who married Jacob Ray; Milton, deceased, and one that died in early youth. Politically, Mr. Richardson was a Republican, and filled the office of tax collector for three years. He died in 1870, aged eighty-nine years; his wife survived him three years, dying in 1873.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, second son of William and Elizabeth Richardson, was born upon the homestead farm in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1817, was reared to farm life, and after attaining his maturity inherited the property upon which he resides. In 1850 he married Eliza Frazier, a daughter of Arthur and Martha Frazier, of Connoquenessing township, and has four children, viz.: Ellen, who married Thompson Purviance; Samuel; Sarah, who married Dr. J. L. Christie, of Petersville, and Mary, wife of Dr. McConnell, of Prospect. The last mentioned is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Richardson has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has filled the office of school director for a number of years. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and has filled the offices of trustee and elder in that denomination.

✓ THOMAS ALEXANDER was a native of Ireland, immigrated at an early day to the United States, and finally settled in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in the first decade of this century. He married Nancy Bailey, also a native of Ireland, who became the mother of seven children, viz.: Sarah, who first married John McCauley, and afterwards Samuel Gallagher; Andrew, and Robert, both deceased; Nancy, who married Jacob Cratty; Eliza, who married a Mr. Kelly, and Lucinda who married a Mr. Leviere. The parents died upon the old homestead, the father in 1876, and the mother in 1886.

✓ ROBERT ALEXANDER, second son of Thomas and Nancy Alexander, was born in 1825, upon the old homestead in Connoquenessing township, now the residence of Joseph Allen. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and in 1851 was married to Martha Ferguson. Ten children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Orville; Nelson; Thomas; Benton; Nettie, who married George Ross; John; William H.; Boyd; Nannie, and Dora, who married Ford Weigle. The survivors of this family are Thomas, William H. and Nannie. Mr. Alexander was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was quite prominent in local church matters. A Republican, in politics, he held the offices of school director, supervisor and overseer of the poor for a number of years, and was always active in promoting the good of the community. He purchased

a farm of 111 acres, from David Marshall, of Prospect, located in Muddy Creek township, upon which he resided down to his death, in 1878. His wife survived him three years, dying in 1881. Mr. Alexander was one of the thrifty and progressive farmers of his township, a good citizen and a worthy man.

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1862, received his primary education in the district school, afterwards attended Grove City College for one year and graduated at Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburg. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation for seven years. He then went to California, where he remained only a brief time, when he returned to Butler county and purchased an interest in a general store at Whitestown, where he is now engaged in merchandising, under the firm name of Alexander & Dought. In 1884 he married Edith McGowan, a daughter of James and Sarah McGowan of Prospect. She is the mother of two children: James H., and Grace B. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which society he has served as trustee and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Politically, he is quite an influential worker in the Republican party, and gives an unswerving support to its measures and principles. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Order of the Iron Hall.

JOHN C. SHANOR was born June 17, 1817, is a son of Henry and Susan (Bieghley) Shanor, and a grandson of Henry Shanor, the first settler of the family in this county. He was reared upon his father's farm, and learned the shoemaker's trade at Butler, which business he followed for ten years and then engaged in farming. In 1846 Mr. Shanor married Catherine Cratty, a daughter of James and Jane Cratty, of Muddy Creek township. They had one daughter, Mary Jane, who died in 1863. They adopted Susan M. Sheiver when she was four years old, and she is now the wife of W. A. Shanor, of Beaver Falls. Both he and wife are members of St. John's Lutheran church, in which he holds the office of elder. Mr. Shanor attended school at the old Stone Church, which was one of the early school houses of Lancaster township. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as tax collector of his township.

SAMUEL STEWART was one of the early settlers of Lancaster township, Butler county. He was the eldest son of Robert Stewart, who settled on the site of Portersville in 1796, was born in Cumberland county, but came from Westmoreland county, whither his parents had removed from Cumberland. Samuel had a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, as follows: Robert; William; John; Samuel; Archibald; Joseph; Betsey; Sarah; Margaret; James; Ann, and Nancy, all of whom are dead. The father served in the War of 1812, and was a well known hunter of pioneer days. His wife was one of those courageous, resolute women, fitted by nature to bear the hardships and overcome the obstacles of a new country. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and died upon their farm in Lancaster township.

WILLIAM STEWART was born upon his father's farm in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1805, and was the last surviving son of Samuel Stewart. He died in Connoquenessing township, in March, 1878, aged seventy-three years. He was reared upon the farm, and in 1827 was married to Eliza Frew, a daughter

of John and Margaret Frew. She was born in Lawrence county, in 1806, and by her marriage to William Stewart became the mother of eight children, viz.: Alexander; Nancy J., a resident of Michigan; Margaret, wife of William Lutz; J. Frew, a resident of Washington, D. C.; Rose, deceased wife of Samuel White; Archibald; Lydia H., who resides in Rochester, and Emeline, deceased wife of Benjamin Hydenberk. Mr. Stewart was a Whig prior to the formation of the Republican party, and afterwards a Republican. Both he and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church. The latter died in 1876.

ALEXANDER STEWART, eldest in the family of William and Eliza Stewart, was born upon the homestead farm in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1828, attended the district school of his neighborhood, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which, however, he only followed for a short period. He purchased a farm of 150 acres, from D. C. Roth, in Connoquenessing township, and has been engaged in farming for more than forty years. In 1851 he married Marian, a daughter of William Scott, of Butler county, to which union have been born four children, as follows: Elizabeth A., wife of M. J. Humphrey; Will S.; Ada, wife of William Moore, and Nettie, wife of Stewart Wilson. Mr. Stewart is an ardent Republican, and has served as justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church of Prospect, and was one of the principal contributors towards the erection of the church building in that borough. He is a progressive, enterprising farmer, and is highly respected by the community in which his life has been passed.

FREDERICK BARNHART was born upon the homestead farm in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1809, son of Rudolph Barnhart, and his early life was spent in assisting his father in the usual duties that fall to the lot of a farmer's boy. He attended school in the log school house of the neighborhood, and endured the usual trials of pioneer life. He married Catherine, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Thorn, who bore him a family of six children, viz.: Rudolph; Elizabeth, who married J. J. Barnhart; Susan; Caroline; Sarah L., and Andrew J., all of whom are dead except Rudolph and Elizabeth. Mr. Barnhart was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, held the offices of deacon and elder in that denomination, and was a prominent factor in the erection of the first church building of that society near Millerstown. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as school director for a number of years. He died in 1879, and his widow resides with her son, Rudolph, at Petersville.

RUDOLPH BARNHART, son of Frederick and Catherine Barnhart, and grandson of Rudolph Barnhart, the pioneer, was born upon his father's farm near Millerstown, Butler county, in 1842, and was educated in the public schools and at Clarion Academy. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and several minor engagements, during his term of nine months, which expired in 1863. He was married in that year to Mary Shakely, a daughter of John and Susan Shakely, of Millerstown, and has two children, William and Frederick. The Barnhart farm near Millerstown, is one of the pioneer oil farms of the county, the first well being drilled in 1873, and commenced flowing at the rate of 1400 barrels per day. A year after this

event, Mr. Barnhart located near Harmony, where he resided on a farm for twelve years, and then removed to Petersville, where he has since carried on a general store in partnership with his son. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, has held the office of deacon and elder, and is quite active in church affairs. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of the P. of H., and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Politically, he is an unswerving Republican, and always gives his earnest support to that party.

ROBERT HAYS came from eastern Pennsylvania to Pittsburg early in the present century, where he was offered 150 acres of land, upon which Allegheny now stands, for a sorrel horse and sixty dollars, but not considering the land worth what was asked for it, he rejected the offer. He then came to Butler county with his family, and located in Connoquenessing township, upon a tract of 400 acres of land, but soon returned to Pittsburg. He afterwards returned to Butler county, settled upon his farm, and spent the remainder of his life thereon. He married Nancy Plummer, to which union were born the following children, all of whom are dead: William; Jonathan; Alexander; Anna; Sarah; Matilda; Rebecca, and Samuel. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He was a Whig, in politics, and served a number of years as justice of the peace.

SAMUEL HAYS, third son of Robert and Nancy Hays, was born upon the homestead farm in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, in 1805, and remained with his parents until 1822, when he started a small store in one room of the house. He carried on merchandising in connection with farming for twenty years, and this was the pioneer store of that vicinity. Mr. Hays married Harriet Henderson, a daughter of Hugh Henderson, about 1827, and they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth; Robert S.; Nancy; Caroline; Rebecca; Louisa, who married Harvey Colbert of Butler; Henderson; James S., and one that died in early youth. The only survivors of the family are Robert S., and James S. Samuel Hays was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1881.

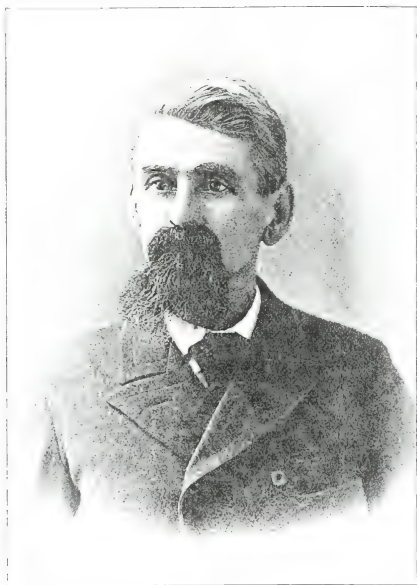
ROBERT S. HAYS, eldest son of Samuel and Harriet Hays, and grandson of Robert Hays, was born in 1830, upon his father's farm in Connoquenessing township, and resided there until 1864, when he purchased a farm of 150 acres in the same township, where he has since resided. In 1865 he bought a flour mill from Joseph McKinney, of Allegheny county, which he has since carried on in connection with agriculture. The mill has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. Mr. Hays married Mary J., a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cooper, of Lawrence county, and six children are the fruits of this union, viz: Orrie W.; Herschel; Mina, wife of William Rader; Lionel; Bertie, deceased, and Troy. Mr. Hays has been an elder for three years, and a trustee in the Presbyterian church for twelve years. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of collector and auditor for six years each. He is one of the energetic, enterprising and successful farmers of his township.

ADAM YOUNG was born in Alsace, Germany, and there grew to maturity. In 1840, at the age of twenty-seven, having served seven years in the army, he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He was there during the

yellow fever plague, and was employed with a horse and dray in hauling the dead to the trenches. He took the fever, but, through the efforts of a trained nurse, survived. In 1846 he came to Cranberry township, Butler county, and married Mrs. Catharine Noss, *nee* Zehner, widow of George Noss, who then had two children: Catharine, since deceased, and Frederick, a carpenter and mill owner of Unionville, Beaver county. Mr. Young and wife were acquaintances in the Fatherland. In 1853, after residing near Zelienople for a few years, he bought 110 acres in Connoquenessing township, to which he later added forty acres. By hard work and persistent industry he brought this land to a high state of cultivation. In 1890 oil was found on this farm, the production of which has since been valuable. Neither Mr. Young nor his wife lived to see what the earth beneath them contained. He died May 28, 1878, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His wife died April 1, 1884, in her sixty-ninth year. Their children consisted of four boys and three girls, viz.: Mary, who died in early youth; Adam, who was accidentally strangled to death while swinging in the barn, during the absence from home of his parents; Caroline, wife of John Flinner; Henry, who married Louisa, a daughter of Martin Beam; Sophia; Charles, who married Mary, a daughter of Casper Frishkorn, and Edwin. Mr. Young was an elder in the United Presbyterian church for several years, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party.

EDWIN YOUNG, youngest in the family of Adam and Catharine Young, was born upon his present farm in Connoquenessing township, October 17, 1860. By his parents will the old homestead was divided between himself and his brother Charles. He afterwards purchased his brother's interest and is now the sole owner. Mr. Young married Caroline Frishkorn, a daughter of Casper Frishkorn, of Lancaster township, a sister of his brother Charles' wife, and has four children, viz.: William G.; Norman C.; Clara E., and Ida Mary. He is an elder in the German Reformed church of Zelienople, and in politics, a Democrat. Mr. Young is a successful and progressive farmer, and has his farm well supplied with the latest improved machinery.

IRWIN ANDERSON was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1820, the eighth son in a family of ten children. He was a son of Robert Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution, descended from a pioneer family of Lancaster county, whither they had emigrated from Ireland prior to the Revolution. After the war had ended, Robert settled in Allegheny county, about seven miles from Allegheny, where he followed farming until his death. Irwin was reared upon his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to Pittsburgh, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He followed his trade in that city until 1843, afterwards engaged in farming, and in 1853 purchased a farm in Forward township, Butler county, upon which he lived twelve years. In 1865 he bought a farm of 107 acres in Connoquenessing township, now owned by his son William, upon which he died, October 12, 1892. He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Wible, of Allegheny county, and was the father of five children: Edward; Mary J., who died in infancy; William; Joseph, who removed to Michigan in 1869, married Lydia M. Williams the same year, and died in 1871, leaving a widow and two sons, William L. and John G.; and



Era Stauffer

Catherine W., who married Aaron Shontz, of Harmony, December 1, 1870, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Mary E.; Clara S.; Luella B.; Catherine A., and Myrtle M. Mrs. Anderson resides with her son William in Connoque-nessing township. Politically, Mr. Anderson was an ardent Republican and always manifested an interest in public affairs.

WILLIAM ANDERSON was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1847, received a common school education, and has been engaged in farming since boyhood. He is the owner of two farms, one containing 107 acres, and another of sixty-two acres, and also owns a tract of fifteen acres near Petersville, all of which he cultivates. He has ten producing wells upon the first mentioned place, which are operated by the Forest Oil Company. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as school director, and collector in his township. He is a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church, and a liberal contributor toward that denomination. He married Sarah Dambacher, a daughter of Frederick Dambacher, October 14, 1869, and to this union have been born the following children: Bertha E., wife of Mead Eyman; Laura; John H.; Presley C.; Joseph H.; Ann M., and Rose E.

PETER RADER, son of John and Margaret (Gleinhentz) Rader, was born in Germany, in the year 1828. His parents had three children, viz.: Elizabeth; Peter, and Adam. The last mentioned lives in Germany, where the parents lived and died. The father died in 1882, and the mother in 1884. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native land, there married Catherine Hartman, and immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, settling near Middle Lancaster. He purchased a farm of fifty acres, lived upon it for five years, then sold it and bought 160 acres in Connoque-nessing township, near Petersville, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is also interested in oil producing, having twenty-four wells upon his farm. They were formerly operated by W. A. Clark & Company of Butler, but are now controlled by the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rader and wife are members of the German Reformed church of Petersville, in which he has filled the office of elder. Politically, he is a Democrat, and gives his earnest support to the principles and measures of that party.

MATTHIAS RASELY, son of Henry Rasely, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, was born in the eastern part of this State, January 12, 1817, there grew to maturity and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for nearly twenty years. He was married to Priscilla Fairchild, February 22, 1840. She was born August 31, 1821, and became the mother of the following children by this union: William H., who married Caroline T. Purviance, January 5, 1864, and died June 29, 1865; Anna A., wife of Robert W. Stewart; Laura Jane, who first married Calvin Dietrich, and is now the wife of Henry Dersheimer; Solomon Fairchild, who died June 22, 1858; George J., who married Priscilla A. Miller; Margaret E., wife of Alfred Sarver; Presley R., who died June 9, 1858; John R., who died January 31, 1864, and Harvey W. The last mentioned was born upon the homestead, October 17, 1861, and has always resided thereon. Since his father's death he has had charge of the farm, his mother residing with him. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious belief, a Presbyterian. Matthias Rasely set-

tled upon a farm in Connoquenessing township, upon which he resided until his death, February 12, 1892, aged seventy-five years.

MICHAEL BIEGHLEY was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1814, son of George Bieghley, who settled in what is now Lancaster township, Butler county, near the site of Middle Lancaster, prior to 1800. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received a meager education in a pioneer subscription school near his home. In 1838 he married Catherine Shanor, a daughter of Abraham Shanor, of Muddy Creek township, and is the father of nine children, as follows: Susannah, wife of Samuel Moyer; Abraham; Christina, wife of J. G. McKinley; Aaron; Levi, deceased; Harriet, wife of Joseph Rodenbaugh; Amos; Lydia, deceased, and Mary, wife of Andrew Wier. Mr. Bieghley is living upon the farm settled by his father, and is one of the oldest residents of Lancaster township. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, and in politics, is an adherent of the Republican party. He has filled the office of township supervisor, and in his early manhood was a member of the State Militia.

WILLIAM BEIGHLE was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, spent his early life upon his father's farm, and received a good common school education. He was an apt scholar, and devoted himself assiduously to his studies, with the intention of becoming a teacher, in which ambition he succeeded. He came to Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1811, and taught school for eleven years. He married Magdalena Myers, whose parents lived in Butler county, and soon after returned to his early home in Westmoreland county, where he resided about one year. He again came to Muddy Creek township, and settled upon his father-in-law's farm, following agriculture in summer and teaching school in winter. In 1825 he purchased a farm in Lancaster township, now the property of his son, Cornelius S., and resided upon it until his removal to Middle Lancaster, where he served as postmaster for a number of years, being the first incumbent of that office. His wife died in 1854, and in 1856 he removed to Adams county, Ohio, where he died in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of eleven children, as follows: Joseph, deceased; Sarah, who married Samuel Moore, and subsequently Jacob Savage; Daniel; Rebecca, deceased wife of James Matthews; William; Conrad, deceased; Jemima, wife of J. D. Baumgardner; Cornelius S.; Rosanna; Miriam, and Lafayette, the last three of whom are dead. Mr. Beighle and wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which denomination he filled the office of deacon. Politically, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican.

CORNELIUS S. BEIGHLE, son of William and Magdalena Beighle, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1825, was reared upon his father's farm, and remained at home until 1844, when he went to Prospect to learn the wagon-maker's trade, with J. D. Baumgardner, and remained there until 1848. He then located at Middle Lancaster, where he followed his trade until the spring of 1855, when he settled upon the homestead farm, of 116 acres, and for the past thirty-nine years has followed agriculture. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Berkel, and they are the parents of the following children: Agnes, deceased; Edmund L.; Mary L., wife of Lome Shaner; Clara C., wife of Campfield

Shaner; John A. C.; Austin C., and Willie B., deceased. Mrs. Beighle died May 17, 1873, and January 21, 1875, he married Mrs. Sarah Kirker. Mr. Beighle and family are members of the English Lutheran church, in which he has filled the offices of deacon and elder, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty years. In politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL MYERS, son of John Myers, was born in Virginia, in 1793, was reared upon his father's farm, and then came to Butler county, where he married Mary M. Bieghley, a daughter of John and Catherine Bieghley, of Connoquenessing township. He resided for a time in Lancaster township, upon a farm of 100 acres of land given him by his father-in-law, and afterwards purchased 150 acres in Connoquenessing township. Here he engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife died in 1886. They reared a family of six children, as follows: Esther, deceased wife of Adam Rosebaugh; Rebecca, deceased wife of Siemens Morrison; Conrad; Sarah; Rachel, and Luther. Mr. Myers and wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which denomination he filled the offices of deacon and elder. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Politically, he was a Republican.

CONRAD MYERS was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1820, son of Samuel and Mary M. Myers. He lived with his parents, engaged in the duties of the farm, until his marriage to Emeline Pepper, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Pepper. After his marriage he resided with his parents for one year, then settled on his present homestead of sixty acres in Lancaster township, upon which he has since lived. He is the father of three children, viz.: Anna L., deceased wife of William Reed; Isaac Newton, and Samuel F. Mr. Myers and wife are members of the Lutheran church and he has served as deacon and elder for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM BELLIS was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, was reared upon his father's farm in that county, and at the age of twenty-two came to Butler county, and settled upon a farm in Jackson township. He married Mary Waldron, and two years afterwards removed to Lancaster township, where he resided until his death, in 1851. His wife survived him twenty-five years, and died in 1876. He cleared and improved his farm in Lancaster township, and at his death it became the property of his son Isaac. William and Mary Bellis were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary, widow of Philip Blinn; Sarah, deceased wife of George Shaffer; Rebecca, deceased wife of Jacob Burry; Isaac; Magdalene, wife of Henry Rice; Deborah, and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Stauffer. The parents were members of the German Reformed church, in which body Mr. Bellis filled the offices of deacon and trustee. He was one of the organizers of the old Economite church, at Harmony. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a staunch adherent to the principles of that party.

ISAAC BELLIS, only son of William and Mary Bellis, was born upon the homestead in Jackson township, Butler county, in 1824, removed with his parents to Lancaster township, and lived with them down to his father's death, when the homestead of fifty acres was inherited by him. To this he has added fifty acres, and has resided upon this farm ever since. In 1850 he was married to Sarah Stauffer, a daughter of Henry and Susan Stauffer, to which union have

been born the following children: Henry; Calvin; John; Sarah; Susan, (the last three of whom are dead); Maria, wife of Edward Moyer; Isaac; Edward; Zelia, and Nettie. Mr. Bellis and wife are members of the German Reformed church, in which he is a deacon. He is a Democrat, in politics, and has filled the offices of school director, assessor and supervisor in his township.

HENRY D. ZIEGLER was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1847, son of Andrew and Deborah (Moyer) Ziegler. His father was born in Jackson township in 1827, learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for ten years, and afterwards engaged at the carpenter's trade. Andrew Ziegler married Deborah Moyer, who became the mother of four children, viz: Henry D.; John C., deceased; Samuel, and Julia A., wife of Andrew Wier. The family were connected with the German Reformed church. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and has followed that business the greater part of his life. In 1869 he married Louisa Moritz, and they are the parents of the following children: Harry A., who is in the furniture and undertaking business at Portersville; Pierce W.; Oliver W.; Howard E., deceased; Pearl L.; Clarence L. and Blanche V., deceased. In 1880 he engaged in the undertaking business at Middle Lancaster, which he still carries on, and has also a similar establishment, with furniture, at Harmony. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, and the Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a deacon in the English Lutheran church, to which society his family also belong.

JOHN BOYER was a son of John Boyer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who came to Butler county with his family in 1814, and settled one mile north of Harmony. He purchased several hundred acres of land, most of which he divided between his sons, John, George, Jacob and Henry, all of whom sold out and moved away except the eldest. The subject of this sketch was married before he came to Butler county, and received two hundred acres of the lands purchased by his father, upon which he settled and lived for many years. He finally removed to Harmony, where he died in 1860, aged seventy-four years. His wife survived him sixteen years, and died in 1876. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia, wife of Joseph Lutz; Sarah, deceased; Isaac L.; Henry; Susan; Samuel; Daniel, and Jacob, the last three of whom are dead. The parents were members of the Mennonite church, and in politics, Mr. Boyer was a Republican.

ISAAC L. BOYER, eldest son of John Boyer, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, in 1818, worked upon a farm with his father in boyhood, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed all his life. He settled upon a farm in Lancaster township in 1841, and is still a resident of the same subdivision. Mr. Boyer married Mary Rice, and they are the parents of fourteen children, as follows: John R.; Henry, deceased; Elias; Isaac; Levi; Susan, deceased; Agnes; Ranius; Josephine; Jessie; Abraham L.; Sydney; Ira, and Elizabeth. Mr. Boyer and wife are members of the German Reformed church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the office of justice of the peace.

JOHN R. BOYER, eldest son of Isaac L. and Mary Boyer, was born upon his father's farm in Lancaster township, in 1838, and resided with his parents until 1859, in which year he married Sophia Dambach. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm of sixty-five acres in Connoquenessing township, lived upon it for seven or eight years, then removed to Harmony and engaged in the hotel business for a short time. He next purchased 140 acres of land in Jackson township, upon which he resided for six years, then sold out and bought his present homestead in Lancaster township, consisting of 218 acres. Mr. Boyer is one of the leading farmers of his township; his farm lays in the oil belt, and some developments have taken place thereon. By his marriage to Sophia Dambach, he is the father of the following children: Austin; Lizetta, wife of Edward Shali; William; Adam; Mary A., wife of Jesse Rice; Sarah; Aggie, deceased; Nettie, and George W., deceased. Mr. Boyer and wife are members of the German Reformed church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN SCOTT was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1782, son of William Scott, a native of the same city, and by trade a shoemaker, who immigrated with his family to Philadelphia in 1783, worked at his trade in that city for fifteen years, and then removed to a farm in Lawrence county. William Scott purchased 200 acres, and was among the pioneers of western Pennsylvania. He died upon his farm in Lawrence county at an advanced age. He was a ruling elder of the Seceder church, and one of the founders of that society at Moundville, Lawrence county. He was the father of the following children: John; Jane, who married Robert White; Nancy, who married Samuel Stewart; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Moore; Annie, who married Alexander Morrison; Margaret, who became the wife of James Young, and William. All of the foregoing are dead. The subject of this sketch was only one year old when his parents settled in Philadelphia. He learned the shoemaker's trade with his father and removed with him to Lawrence county, where he assisted him to clear the homestead farm. In 1805 he married Rachel Morrison, who became the mother of nine children, viz.: William; Mrs. Nancy Moore; Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison; Mrs. Rosa Kirker; Mrs. Jane Morrison; John; Mary; Francis M., and Mrs. Margaret Wright. About 1820 John Scott and family removed to Lancaster township, Butler county, and settled upon the farm where his son Francis M. now lives. Here his wife died in 1841, and himself in 1805. They were members of the Seceder church, and in politics, he was a Democrat, and an ardent Abolitionist. He served at Erie during the War of 1812.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, son of John and Rachel Scott, was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1821. He was reared on the homestead farm, and lived with his parents until 1844, when he married Mary Luebben, of Lancaster township, purchased the homestead from his father, and has since resided upon it. Five children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Elizabeth C., deceased; Theodore, a missionary in India; Walter; Mary, and John. Mr. Scott is a Republican, in politics, but takes no active interest in political matters. He is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, also superintendent of the Sabbath school.

FREDERICK PEFFER was born in Germany, there married, and in 1817, soon after his marriage, immigrated to the United States, and settled near Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1819. He died in 1866, and his wife in 1846. He was a tailor, and followed that business at Harmony down to his death. He was the father of three children, as follows: Frederick; Mary, who married Jacob Swain, and John Gottlieb, all of whom are dead.

JOHN GOTTLIEB PEFFER, son of Frederick Pepper, was born in Dettingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, August 8, 1801, and came to the United States with his parents in the fall of 1817. Two years later the family came to Butler county and settled near Harmony, where he followed tailoring with his father. In 1825 he married Rebecca Reiss, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and about eight years later removed to a farm which he purchased in what is now Lancaster township. He continued in agricultural pursuits to the close of his life, dying on his farm in 1865. His widow survived until 1888. They were members of the German Lutheran church and assisted in the erection of the stone church at Zelienople. Ten children were born to them, as follows: Frederick, a resident of Oregon; William, of Lancaster township; John R., of Jackson township; Gottlieb, who resides at Tarentum; Mary, wife of Christian Texter; Rebecca, wife of Michael Ziegler; Joseph, a resident of Lancaster township; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Fleming; Emeline, wife of Peter Scheidemantle, and Frank, of Beaver Falls.

JOHN R. PEFFER was born in Connoquenessing, now Jackson, township, Butler county, August 31, 1830, and is the third son of John Gottlieb and Rebecca Pepper. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in farming, which he has followed up to the present time. In 1855 he married Catherine, a daughter of Andrew Ziegler, of Jackson township, and in 1859 he located on his present farm in that township. He is the father of three children: Alfred Z., born July 11, 1856, married Adelia, daughter of Frederick Dambach, in 1886, and has two children: Howard F., and John L.; Mary, wife of Israel Wise, of Harmony, who has one child, John L.; and Elmer Z., a contractor of Wilkinsburg. Politically, Mr. Pepper is a Republican. The family are members of the Reformed church at Harmony, in which Mr. Pepper has served as deacon and elder.

JOSEPH PEFFER, son of John Gottlieb and Rebecca Pepper, was born in 1840, in Lancaster township, Butler county. He worked upon his father's farm until 1862, when he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob and Susan Stamm, of Evans City. He then bought a farm of 190 acres in Jackson township, lived there five years, when he purchased his present homestead in Lancaster township. He also owns another farm of 160 acres in Lancaster, which is operated on shares by Samuel Moyer. There are five wells upon his farm, from which he derives a handsome income. To Joseph and Elizabeth Pepper have been born the following children: Austin; Mary; Naomi; Delmar; Laura, (the last four mentioned are dead); Susan; Rebecca; Titus; Findley; Jacob, and Judith. The family are connected with the Reformed church, and in politics, Mr. Pepper is a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH POWELL, SR., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, learned the blacksmith's trade in his native county, and before reaching his majority removed with his parents to Beaver county. He there married Sophia Bonzo, of that county, and continued working at his trade for some five years after his marriage. He then purchased a farm of seventy-five acres in Beaver county, where he resided for a period of thirty years. At the end of this time he bought a farm in Lancaster township, Butler county, now the home of his son Joseph, settled upon it and lived there until his death, in 1870. His wife died in 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Peter; Joseph; Margaret, deceased wife of George Teets; Charley, who died in the army; Mary; Jane; John; Edward; Lizzie, and Bell, deceased. Mr. Powell and wife were members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

JOSEPH POWELL, SON of Joseph and Sophia Powell, was born in Beaver county, in 1827. His youthful days were spent upon his father's farm, and he came with his parents to Lancaster township. When his father died he inherited the old homestead, consisting of 120 acres of land, near the village of Middle Lancaster, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1856 he married Susan Moyer, and they are the parents of fourteen children, as follows: Tillie, wife of James Mercer; Agnes, wife of John Wier; William; James; Julia A., deceased; Samuel; Bell, wife of Charles Crawford; Nettie, wife of Samuel Bauder; Celia; Curtis; Joseph; Sophia, deceased, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Powell is a member of the German Reformed church, and politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB STAUFFER was born in Germany, there grew to manhood and married Mary Hoch, and immigrated to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Henry, deceased; David; Maria, wife of Jacob Latschaw; Jacob; Nancy, deceased wife of Moses Shontz, and Sarah, wife of Isaac Shontz. Mr. Stauffer removed with his family to the vicinity of Harmony, Butler county, where he purchased 200 acres of land, and resided upon it until his death. He lived to a very advanced age. He was a member of the Mennonite church, and in politics, an adherent of the Republican party.

HENRY STAUFFER, eldest in the family of Jacob and Mary Stauffer, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, worked at farming until he was of age, and subsequently engaged in droving cattle, which business he followed the remainder of his life. He came with his parents to Butler county, and settled near Harmony, where he died in 1874. His widow married Abraham Stauffer, now a resident of Harmony. Henry Stauffer and wife were the parents of ten children, as follows: Rosa, who married Rev. C. F. Hartung; Mary, deceased wife of L. M. Covert; Ira; Elizabeth, wife of D. M. Ziegler; Lydia, wife of Andrew Bachman, of Ogle county, Illinois; Eranius, a resident of North Dakota; Levi; Sarah, and Emma, the last three of whom are dead; Henry, a Methodist minister residing in Ohio, and Birdie, wife of Daniel Rosenberg.

IRA STAUFFER, eldest son of Henry Stauffer, was born in Harmony, Butler county, December 27, 1844, and has been engaged in farming all his life. He served in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, and participated in the

battles of Piedmont, Manassas Junction, and other engagements, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was married September 20, 1868, to Barbara Stauffer, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Stauffer, who resided upon the farm now owned by our subject. After his marriage he purchased 200 acres of land in Lancaster township, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Ten children were born by his marriage to Barbara Stauffer, seven of whom are living, as follows: Henry; Eliza, wife of Elmer H. Sloan; Samuel; Charles; Barbara; Ira, and Birdie. The deceased are Abraham, Sarah and John. Mrs. Stauffer died July 20, 1886, and he was again married June 19, 1887, to Mrs. Jennie McBride, *nee* Brown. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed church, in which he fills the offices of elder and deacon. He is also a member of the G. A. R., the Royal Arcanum, and the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics, he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Stauffer makes dairy farming and stock-raising a specialty, and is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Lancaster township.

JOHN WARNER was born in Germany in the year 1800, was apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade, and after learning it followed that business in his native land. He married Mary C. Wells, also a native of Germany, and soon after his marriage immigrated to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he found employment at his trade. He remained there but a short time, then purchased a small farm near where Braddock now stands, lived upon it for several years, then moved to Butcher's Run and later to Pine Creek. In 1854 he settled on a farm near Millerstown, Butler county, where he died, July 27, 1861. His wife died January 29, 1861. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Mary, who married Henry Muhlenberg, and afterwards a Mr. Wise; John; Charles; Catherine, widow of Samuel Stewart; Peter, and William. In religious belief, Mr. Warner was a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Democrat.

CHARLES WARNER, second son of John and Mary C. Warner, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and was reared upon his father's farm near Braddock, and on the homestead near Millerstown. He worked at farming until 1862, and then enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. The most important engagements in which he participated were Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Petersburg. In 1865 he returned to Butler county, then went to Pithole, Venango county, remained there only a short time, and then located in Millerstown. In 1866 he married Margaret Hemphill, and resided in Millestown until 1875, when he settled upon his present farm of 250 acres, in Lancaster township, where he has since been engaged in general farming. Mr. Warner is the father of four children, viz.: Mary, wife of Frank Neely; Emma J., wife of Andrew Eiler; William J., and Jacob F. The family are connected with the German Reformed church, in which Mr. Warner has held most of the important offices. He is a staunch Democrat, has been a school director of Lancaster township for eleven years, and is one of the representative farmers of Butler county.

JOHN SCHEIDEMANTLE was born in Germany, in 1817, there learned the shoemaker's trade, and subsequently served five years in the German army. After leaving the service he married Elizabeth Moyer, and immigrated to Butler



Charles Warner

county, Penn-sylvania, in 1848, where he settled upon a farm in Lancaster township. He afterwards purchased a farm of seventy-five acres in Muddy Creek township, resided upon it for nineteen years, and then removed to a farm of 120 acres in Lancaster township, which has ever since been his home. He is the father of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: John; Elizabeth, widow of Conrad Shuler; George; Mary, wife of William Barkley; William; Maggie, wife of Lewis Eichholtz, and Caroline, wife of Philip Koch. The family are connected with the German Reformed church, in which Mr. Scheidemantle has filled the offices of elder and treasurer. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SCHEIDEMANTLE, son of John and Elizabeth Scheidemantle, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1853, grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and married Lena Garwig. He removed with his parents to Lancaster township, and now resides upon the homestead farm with his father. William and Lena Scheidemantle are the parents of six children, viz.: Charley E.; William H.; Sadie E.; Ida May; Birdie, and Annie L. They are members of the German Reformed church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE SCHEIDEMANTLE, SR., was born in Germany, son of John and Elizabeth Scheidemantle, and was twelve years of age when his parents settled in Lancaster township, Butler county. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and worked upon the homestead farm until his marriage to Margaret Flinner, in 1858. She was a daughter of John and Annie (Rader) Flinner, and came with her parents from Germany to Lancaster township, Butler county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Scheidemantle purchased a farm in Muddy Creek township, upon which he resided some three years, and then removed to the farm in Lancaster township now owned by his son George, where he died in 1877. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and an elder in that body for many years. In politics, he was a Democrat. His widow resides with her son upon the homestead farm. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: George; Mary S., wife of Paul Allen; Conrad; John, and John Jr., both deceased; Annie; Edward; Albert; Andrew, and Peter, the last deceased.

GEORGE SCHEIDEMANTLE, eldest son of George and Margaret Scheidemantle, was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1859, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. In 1886 he married Emma Scheel, of Lancaster township, to which union have been born four children, viz.: Annie; Clyde A.; Earl, and Ralph E. Mr. Scheidemantle inherited the homestead at his father's death, and his mother and grandmother reside with him. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and is quite an active worker in the Republican party.

JOHN FLINNER, SR., was born in Germany, in 1802, and worked upon his father's farm until his marriage to Annie Rader, also a native of Germany. For fifteen years after his marriage he was engaged in a distillery near his home, at the end of which time he immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled upon a tract of 400 acres of land in Lancaster township, Butler county. He made many improvements upon this property, and resided there until his death, in 1861. Thirteen children were born to John and Annie Flinner, ten of whom grew to maturity,

as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Casper Frishkorn; Catherine, wife of Fred Miller; Margaret, widow of George Scheidemantle, Sr.; John; Michael; George; Philip; Mary, wife of Peter Miller; Venie, and Henry. Mr. Flinner was a prominent member of the German Lutheran church, and served as an elder in that organization for a number of years. In early days he was a Democrat, and subsequently a Republican. His aged widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. George Scheidemantle.

PHILLIP FLINNER, fourth son of John and Annie Flinner, was born in Lancaster township, Butler county, in 1858. He was reared upon his father's farm, and lived with his parents until his marriage to Amelia Kristophel, when he located on a part of the homestead, consisting of ninety acres, given to him by his father. He subsequently purchased 110 acres adjoining, and is now the owner of a well improved farm of 200 acres, lying about half a mile from Middle Lancaster. He is the father of the following children: Elizabeth; Frederick; Ida; Jacob; Della, and Charley, the last deceased. The family are connected with the German Reformed church. Politically, he is a Democrat, has served as auditor for two terms, and also filled the office, of collector and assessor. He is a member of Middle Lancaster Lodge, Number 648, I. O. O. F., of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Flinner gives particular attention to stock-raising, having now upon his farm 200 head of sheep, which has proved a profitable investment.

JOHN FLINNER, eldest son of John and Annie Flinner, was born in Germany, in 1833, came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Lancaster township, Butler county, where John grew to manhood. The old homestead is now owned by the eldest son of our subject. He attended the common schools of Lancaster township and worked upon his father's farm until the death of the latter, when he inherited a portion of the original homestead. In 1858 he married Christina Heyl, a daughter of Martin and Christina Heyl, to which union have been born the following children: Annie; Mary, wife of Walter Boyer; John; Catherine, deceased; Willie H., deceased; Albert; David; Samuel A.; and Lydia C. Mr. Flinner cultivates the farm of 100 acres upon which he lives, and also owns another farm of 108 acres in Muddy Creek township. Politically, he is a Democrat, has filled the office of supervisor, and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs. He is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of his township.

LEWIS SHIEVER was born in Germany, in 1825, son of George and Mary (Gallagher) Shiever, also natives of that country. His parents immigrated to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, settled upon a farm and died there in 1861, and 1859, respectively. They were members of the Lutheran church, and had a family of six children, as follows: Andrew; Lewis; Michael; Henry, deceased; Margaret, deceased, and Caroline. Lewis resided with his parents in Beaver county, and worked upon the farm until he arrived at maturity. He then purchased sixty-two acres of land in Beaver county, and married Elizabeth Nipp, of the same county, to which union four children were born, as follows: Sidney; Sarah, wife of Calvin Bellis; Annie, and Venie. Mrs. Shiever died in 1873, and in 1882 he married Elizabeth Ziegler. After his first marriage he purchased a

farm of 127 acres of land in Lancaster township, Butler county, upon which he settled and has since resided. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and an elder in that denomination. In politics, Mr. Shiever is a Republican, and one of the progressive farmers of his township.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SLIPPERY ROCK TOWNSHIP AND CENTREVILLE BOROUGH—MERCER TOWNSHIP AND HARRISVILLE BOROUGH—WORTH AND BRADY TOWNSHIPS—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP AND PROSPECT BOROUGH—MUDDY CREEK TOWNSHIP AND PORTERSVILLE BOROUGH.

ZEKULON COOPER, SR., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, a son of Zebulon Cooper, a native of New Jersey, who removed to Washington county at an early day. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in his native county, and in 1796 accompanied his uncle, Nathaniel Cooper, to Butler county. They purchased a tract of 500 acres of land in what is now Slippery Rock township, situated on both sides of Wolf creek, upon which they settled in 1798. Zebulon retained 390 acres, and his uncle the balance. He built a log cabin on the site of the residence of his son, Sylvanus Cooper, and later in life erected the present home. The old log house was moved back, and is still doing service as an out-building. Upon this farm he spent the remaining years of his life. After making his settlement and erecting a cabin, he returned to Washington county and married Sarah Bean, to whom were born the following children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of T. J. McNees; John, who died near Whitestown; Mary, deceased wife of Thomas McNees; Rebecca, who died May 31, 1894; Anna; Sarah, deceased wife of Robert S. Andrews; Zebulon, of Worth township; Jerusha, wife of William Bigham; Hannah, deceased wife of Sylvester Carey, and Sylvanus. Mrs. Cooper died in 1830, and her husband, August 24, 1864. They were members of Plain Grove Presbyterian church, and are buried in the graveyard belonging to that society. In politics, he was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican.

SYLVANUS COOPER, youngest child of Zebulon and Sarah Cooper, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, August 10, 1822, and has spent his entire life upon the old homestead. He obtained his education in the common schools, and has made farming his life vocation. In 1853 he married Susannah Thorpe, who died in 1864, leaving a family of six children, viz.: Oliver N., John A.; Charlotte M., wife of Prof. William McGee; George W.; Mary J., wife of Lee Masick, and Ed. A. Mr. Cooper married for his second wife Mrs.

Sarah R. Cummings, a daughter of John Neal, deceased. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has filled several of the township offices, and is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of the community.

JOHN NEAL was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1801, son of John Neal, a native of Germany, and one of the pioneers of that county. He grew to manhood in Erie county, and in 1820 came to Butler county and settled near Centreville, in Slippery Rock township. His father also settled in this township, upon 200 acres of land, where he died in 1847, aged eighty years, leaving the following children: Catherine; Ann, who married Joseph McDermott; Elizabeth, who married Enoch Perrine; Nancy, who married Joseph McCoy; John; James, who married Eliza McCallan, and Smith, who married Mary McConnell, all of whom are dead. John Neal, Jr., married Johanna Stillwagon, in December, 1825, and their children were as follows: Alexander; Mary; William; Smith; George W.; Oliver P.; Joseph M.; Johanna E.; Lewis J.; Vance R.; James; Margaret; John, and Sarah R., wife of Sylvanus Cooper. Mr. Neal moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in April, 1850, where his wife died in 1859. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, who became the mother of two children, David Alfred, and Nancy Jane, both of whom are residents of Wisconsin. Mr. Neal was one of the early justices of the peace, a Democrat, in politics, and a member of the Seceder church. He died in Wisconsin, in 1874.

ZEBULON COOPER was born in the old log cabin on his father's farm in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, April 14, 1816, a son of Zebulon and Sarah Cooper. He was reared upon the homestead, and attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. He remained with his parents until he was thirty years of age, assisting his father on the farm, and in 1846 settled on 109 acres of the same tract, which his father gave him. He resided on this place for nine years, then sold it and purchased 120 acres in Worth township, to which he later added 180 acres, which includes the site of his present home. Here he has resided for nearly forty years engaged in farming. Mr. Cooper was married on July 2, 1857, to Amanda Leslie, a daughter of Francis Leslie, of Slippery Rock township. She was born October 15, 1827, and was the second youngest in a family of ten children, four of whom are living. Seven children have blessed this union, viz.: Francis M., who lives upon a part of the homestead, married Jane Henry, and has three children, Pearl A., William Z. and Minnie I.; Sarah E., wife of J. G. Grossman, of Worth township; William E., who married Mary Allsworth, and lives on a part of the home farm; Hannah E., who died at the age of twenty-six years; Thomas U.; James H., and Joseph H. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, with the exception of Thomas, James and William, who belong to the Baptist denomination. Mr. Cooper is one of the oldest and most prosperous citizens in the township, and is highly respected by the community at large.

NATHANIEL COOPER, SR., was one of the first settlers of Slippery Rock township, Butler county. He was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1796 came with his nephew, Zebulon Cooper, to Butler county, and to-

gether they purchased 500 acres of land lying on both sides of Wolf creek. Nathaniel owned 110 acres of this tract, and here he erected his cabin and spent the remaining years of his life. He married a Miss Turner, and was the father of four sons, viz.: Lôt, a physician, who died in Cincinnati; Nathaniel; William, and Stephen, and one daughter, Polly, who married John McGowan. All of these are dead, but numerous descendants of the family are still living in Butler county.

NATHANIEL COOPER, son of Nathaniel Cooper, Sr., was born in Washington county, May 16, 1795, and came to Butler county with his parents in infancy. He was reared upon the farm in Slippery Rock township, and after arriving at maturity, he settled on the land where his grandson, Joseph Cooper, now resides, near the borough of Centreville. He married Sarah Hunter, a daughter of Ephraim Hunter, and was the father of the following children: Harvey; Lemuel; Munson; Martha; Jane; Lewis; Milton; William; John R.; Sarah, and Clarissa, all of whom are dead excepting Harvey. Mr. Cooper was one of the well known justices of the peace of his township, and filled that office some ten years. He was a member of Plain Grove Presbyterian church, and one of the original members of Centreville Presbyterian church. He was an elder for nearly half a century, and died in 1880. His first wife died June 13, 1838, and he was afterwards married to Mrs. Jane Dunlap, *nee* Walker. In politics, he was a Whig during his early life, and afterwards became a Republican.

HARVEY COOPER, only living child of Nathaniel and Sarah Cooper, was born in Slippery Rock township, May 9, 1817, and was reared upon the old homestead. In 1851 he removed to Mercer county, lived there ten years, and in 1861 purchased his present farm of 160 acres, in Slippery Rock township, upon which he has since resided. He was married in 1851, to Lucinda Leslie, a daughter of Francis Leslie, of Jackson township, Butler county, and has two surviving children, viz.: Andrew L.; Sarah E., who married G. W. Hines, and died August 9, 1894, and Mary I., wife of Ashley Grossman. In politics, Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and is one of the oldest citizens of the township.

ANDREW L. COOPER, son of Harvey Cooper, was born in Mercer county, February 26, 1855, and was reared in Slippery Rock township, where he is now engaged in farming on the old homestead. He married Mary E. Fulkman, a daughter of David Fulkman, of Brady township, and has three children, viz.: Earl G.; Edward I., and Howard V. Mr. Cooper is connected with the I. O. O. F., and Jr. O. U. A. M., and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Republican, and is one of the leading farmers of the township.

MILTON COOPER, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hunter) Cooper, was born on September 5, 1829, upon the farm where his father settled and where his widow and family now reside, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county. He was reared a farmer, and received such an education as the times and circumstances afforded. He spent his entire life upon the farm, and died in 1876. In 1858, he married Maria Hill, a daughter of Daniel K. Hill. Eight children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Mary E.; Joseph L.; William D., deceased; Sarah B., wife of William Christley; Clarissa C.; Francis N.; Harriet F., and Salina C. Mr. Cooper was one of the pioneer members of the Centreville Presbyterian

church, and was buried in the new cemetery in that borough. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, and a very worthy citizen.

JOSEPH L. COOPER, eldest son of Milton and Maria Cooper, was born in 1861, upon his present homestead, which he took charge of at his father's death. He is one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of his township, a leading member of the Republican party in Slippery Rock, and has served on the school board for two years. He is one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School, also of the Centreville Creamery Company, and gives a hearty support to every worthy enterprise. He is a member of the K. of P., of Centreville, and takes an active interest in the social and material prosperity of the community.

THOMAS BIGHAM was born near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1782, a son of William Bigham, who served in the Revolution, and came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thomas grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1806 accompanied his father and brother Hugh to Slippery Rock township, Butler county. His father purchased 400 acres of land and gave each of the sons 200 acres, and then returned to his home in Adams county. Hugh stayed about two years and then disposed of his land and went back to his early home. Some two years after making his settlement, Thomas married Elizabeth Walker, a daughter of John and Caroline Walker, of Slippery Rock township. William Bigham, the son of Thomas, now resides upon the farm settled by his father, while the lands belonging to Hugh form a part of the borough of Centreville. To Thomas and Elizabeth Bigham were born the following children: William; Ann Eliza, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Catherine M., deceased wife of Jonah Hodge; Margaret J., deceased wife of James Davidson; John, deceased; Asenath, who married Eli Beckwith, and Minerva, who married Alexander Davidson and died in Iowa. Mr. Bigham was one of the enterprising farmers of his time. He was a Whig in early life, and afterwards a Republican. He served in the War of 1812. In religion, he was an adherent of the Presbyterian church. He died in February, 1864, and both he and wife are buried in the old cemetery at Centreville.

WILLIAM BIGHAM, the only surviving child of Thomas and Elizabeth Bigham, was born on the farm where he now resides in Slippery Rock township, September 19, 1809, and has spent his entire life in tilling the old homestead. His opportunities for obtaining an education were confined to a few months each winter at the pioneer subscription school of his neighborhood. Upon the death of his father he inherited the homestead farm, having worked, per agreement with his father, twenty-one years to pay for the same. He subsequently built the present improvements, and cleared the forest off a large portion of the land, and has to-day one of the best improved farms in his locality. On December 12, 1848, Mr. Bigham married Jerusha Cooper, a daughter of Zebulon Cooper, one of the first settlers of Slippery Rock township. Both he and wife are pioneer members of the Centreville Presbyterian church. He has been prominent in church and Sabbath school work, and has been treasurer of the society for many years. Politically, he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director,

assessor and collector. Mr. Bigham is known for his benevolence, and has always been ready to extend a helping hand to religious and charitable purposes.

JOHN RALSTON, SR., was born near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1776, son of William Ralston, there grew to maturity, and subsequently settled in Lawrence county. In 1801 he traded his land in Lawrence county for 300 acres in Brady township, Butler county, upon which he built a cabin and settled the same year. Some time after effecting a settlement he erected a grist mill, also a saw mill, and operated them until his death, in the spring of 1850. They are now known as Croll's mills. Mr. Ralston owned 800 acres of land, which his children inherited at his death. He married Betsey Sharp, a daughter of James Sharp, who founded the village of Sharpsville, Mercer county, and their children were as follows: William, who built Ralston's mill, and died in Centre township; Jane, deceased wife of William Hoge; James, who died in Venango county; John, who died in Iowa; Elizabeth, who married John Snyder; David, a resident of Nebraska; Polly, wife of Henry Hilger; Elim, who died in Iowa; Susan, who married Henry Wolford; Samuel, who died in Slippery Rock, and George, who died in Clay township. Mr. Ralston was a soldier in the War of 1812. His descendants are numerous in Butler county, and may be found among the leading professional and business men of the community.

SAMUEL RALSTON, son of John and Betsey Ralston, was born in Brady township, Butler county, in 1813. He learned the miller's and millwright trades and was connected with his father's mill for many years, and throughout his life was more or less engaged in milling and in the erection of mills in this and adjoining counties. In 1839 he received from his father the farm now owned by his son John W., upon which he settled. He married Elizabeth Wolford, a daughter of Henry Wolford, who is still living at the age of eighty-four years. Their children are as follows: Salina B., deceased wife of Lewis Winter; Mary J., deceased; John W.; Henry, who enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Fort Steadman; Sarah E., wife of L. S. Hall; George, deceased; Minerva, deceased; Zachariah, deceased; Samuel, and Lewis, both residents of California. Mr. Ralston died in 1865, and is buried in the old cemetery at Centreville.

JOHN W. RALSTON, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Ralston, was born September 16, 1839, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county. He received a common school education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1870, and then located upon the old homestead farm, where he has since been engaged in cultivating and improving the property, which contains 100 acres. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, etc., and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and gives an earnest support to the measures and principles of his party. In 1876 he married Sarah M. Dickey, a daughter of John Dickey.

JOHN RALSTON, JR., third son of John Ralston, Sr., was born in Brady township, Butler county, and after reaching manhood settled on 127 acres of land in that township, given to him by his father. He afterwards purchased a farm

in Slippery Rock township, and five years later removed to Iowa, where he died in 1852. He was twice married; first to Susan Mawha, of Slippery Rock township, who died in 1832, leaving two sons, Robert and John. His second wife was Nancy McLane, to whom was born the following children: William Nelson; Susan; Caroline; Elvira; Mary; Alexander, and Margaret. Mr. Ralston took an active interest in educational matters, erected the first school house in Slippery Rock township, and served as school director of Brady and Slippery Rock for many years. His eldest son, Robert, is a retired carpenter and builder, and lives with his brother John in Slippery Rock township.

JOHN RALSTON, second son of John and Susan Ralston, was born on the old homestead in Slippery Rock township, September 9, 1831. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in the spring of 1861 settled on his present farm. He is the owner of valuable farm lands in Butler county, and is one of the leading farmers of Slippery Rock township. Mr. Ralston was married in 1853, to Hannah, daughter of Alexander McCoy of Worth township, Butler county, and their children are as follows: Everett L., an attorney of Butler; Frank C., and William A., also a member of the Butler bar.

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, deceased, son of Samuel and Mary (Graham) Campbell, was born in 1809, in Lawrence county, and grew to manhood upon the home stead farm. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, immigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and while working at the blacksmith's trade near Baltimore, Maryland, joined Washington's army, and served throughout the Revolution. About 1796 he entered 400 acres of land in Plain Grove township, Lawrence county, upon which he settled and spent the remaining years of his life. His family were as follows: Alexander; James; William; Mark; Samuel; Sarah, who married Andrew Turk; Jane, who married Daniel McMillan, and Benjamin. The last mentioned settled in Mercer county, where he resided until 1850, in which year he located upon his late farm in Slippery Rock township. He married Nancy Craig, a daughter of William Craig, of Mercer county. She died on June 21, 1893, the mother of ten children, viz.: James, deceased; Josephine, wife of James Clark; Adeline, wife of Col. N. J. Maxwell; Jane, wife of C. S. Grace; Milton, who enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the Wilderness; Agnes, widow of Newell Glenn; Ellen, wife of G. W. Wood; Martha; Mark, and William. Mr. Campbell was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Centreville, and in politics, he was a supporter of the Republican party.

SAMUEL WEAKLEY was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, of English ancestry, the family being among the first settlers of that county. After reaching his maturity he removed to Mercer county, with his brothers, James and Robert, and about 1817 purchased 200 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, Butler county. He built his cabin on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Jane Brown, and spent the remaining years of his life on that property. He married Sarah Hogg, and reared three children, viz.: Robert; Jane, who married Matthew Brown, and Samuel, who married Susan Rigby, and lived and died in Slippery Rock township. Mr. Weakley was a soldier in the War of 1812. He

was a member of the Covenanter church, and is buried in the Harmony church graveyard.

ROBERT WEAKLEY, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah Weakley, was born in Mercer county, September 21, 1816, and was reared in Slippery Rock township. He settled on seventy-five acres of the homestead farm, upon which he developed a coal mine, and engaged in farming and mining. He married Martha Watt, a daughter of Hugh Watt, a native of Ireland, but a resident of Slippery Rock township. To this union were born the following children: Hugh A., born January 17, 1841, served in Company I, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded at Fair Oaks and taken prisoner, spent nine months at Andersonville, was then exchanged and died at Annapolis, December 21, 1864; Sarah J., born July 9, 1843, died April 27, 1848; Samuel S., September 24, 1845, died April 5, 1848; Margaret, October 28, 1847, died December 26, 1854; Maria A., January 18, 1852, died January 4, 1855; Mary S., April 19, 1854, died January 4, 1872; John F., August 12, 1856, and Martha, June 11, 1859. Mr. Weakley died April 14, 1885, and his wife, December 24, 1892. He was a member of the Associate church, of Centreville, and in politics, he was a Republican.

JOHN F. WEAKLEY, son of Robert and Martha Weakley, was born upon the homestead in Slippery Rock township, August 12, 1856, was reared upon the farm and received a common school education. In 1880 he opened a coal mine on his farm, and carries on mining in connection with agriculture. Since purchasing the old homestead he has made many improvements, and erected his present residence in 1893. On June 11, 1885, he married Olive Atwell, a daughter of Robert T. Atwell, of Venango county, and has two living children: Mary E., and Gertrude. Mr. Weakley has been a Prohibitionist since 1885, before which year he was a Republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville, and is a member of the session.

PHILIP KIESTER was one of the early settlers of Slippery Rock township, and a son of Philip Kiester, a native of Holland. His father came from Holland with his parents when three years old. They settled in Northampton county, where he grew to manhood, and removed to Westmoreland county prior to the Revolution, where the subject of this sketch was born and reared. The family of Philip, Sr., consisted of the following children: John; Philip; Daniel; Jacob; Peter; Michael; Elizabeth, and Katie. Philip was born in 1780, and served in the war of 1812. He was married in his native county to Margaret Shaffer, and in 1818 came to Butler county and purchased 200 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, where his son Paul now resides. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, clearing and improving his land, and died in 1863. His wife died in 1872, and both are buried in the old cemetery at Centreville. Their children's names are as follows: Jesse, and Jacob, both deceased; John; Leah, who first married George Christley, and after his death, Thomas Wilson; Sarah, deceased wife of Williamson Christie; Abraham, deceased; Paul, and Mahala, who married James Christley. Mr. Kiester, was a Republican, in politics, and in religion, an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN KIESTER, third son of Philip and Margaret Kiester, was born in Westmoreland county, July 10, 1812, and was about six years old when his parents settled in Slippery Rock township. He here grew to manhood, and obtained his education in the old log school house of pioneer days. After reaching his maturity he purchased the farm where his son George now resides, cleared and improved it, and lived there until 1864. In that year he bought 500 acres of land, including the mill property, where he has since resided. He cleared 140 acres of the tract, and built the residence now occupied by him. Besides his original purchase, Mr. Kiester owns two other farms, each containing 200 acres, and is the most extensive land owner in Slippery Rock township. He was at one time an extensive oil producer in Venango county. The Union Coke and Coal Company are now mining on his land, which brings him in a considerable income. He retired from active farming business some years ago, but devotes his time to the management of his mills and other interests. Mr. Kiester has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Wolford, whom he married about 1836. She was a daughter of Henry Wolford, and died June 30, 1866, leaving the following children: Adaline, wife of Amos Dunbar; Monroe; Susannah, wife of John Fielding; Josiah; Margretta, wife of Jacob Gross; Sophia, deceased wife of Leach Kelly; George; John B.; Miami, wife of Jeremiah Grove; Elmina, deceased; Harner, and Amanda, wife of Frank Altis. Mr. Kiester was again married, to Mrs. Matilda Hays, a daughter of Thomas Armstrong, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland. In politics, he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. Kiester station and post-office were both named in honor of this family.

JACOB KIESTER, son of Philip and Margaret (Shaffer) Kiester, was born in Westmoreland county, October 20, 1809, and came with his parents to Slippery Rock township. Butler county, when about nine years of age. He remained on the homestead until arriving at his majority, and then settled upon 100 acres of land where his son Jacob S. now resides. This land was owned by a Revolutionary soldier, and was purchased by him, his brother Jesse locating on 100 acres adjoining. He resided upon this farm until his death, in 1885, spending his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Miller, and their children were as follows: Margaret, deceased wife of John McClellan; William, who died at Davis Island, New York, while serving in the United States army; Elizabeth, wife of Perry Wolford; Annie, wife of Greer McCandless; Epaphroditus, who died in Andersonville prison during the Rebellion; Eveline, wife of W. M. Humphrey; Jesse J., and Tabitha, deceased wife of Curtis Hockenberry. He married for his second wife Margaret Weakley, a daughter of James Weakley, who survives him and resides upon the old homestead. Of their three children, Jacob Shaffer survives. Mr. Kiester was a justice of the peace for many years and also filled the office of school director. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville, and in politics, a Republican.

JACOB SHAFFER KIESTER, only living child of Jacob and Margaret Kiester, was born January 27, 1859, upon the homestead farm in Slippery Rock township. He received a common school education, and has always resided upon the old farm. In 1888 he, with M. C. Dobson, P. A. Shannon and John Cannon,

established the Empire Brick and Tile Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and carried on business in the manufacture of brick and tile. In 1892 he married Bessie Morrison, a daughter of W. J. Morrison, of Slippery Rock township. Mr. Kiester is a stanch Republican. Both he and wife are connected with the United Presbyterian church at Centreville.

JESSE KIESTER, son of Philip and Margaret (Shaffer) Kiester, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1808, and came with his parents to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, when about ten years of age. After reaching his majority he settled upon 100 acres of land where his son, W. S. Kiester, resides. He cleared this farm, and engaged in keeping a tavern, which he conducted for many years. He married Margaret Wolford, a daughter of Henry Wolford, and their children were as follows: Philip, deceased; Jacob S., a member of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in a rebel prison at Florence, North Carolina; Amelda, wife of Alexander Mortland; William H., a resident of Washington; James M., deceased; Emma, wife of John Boyles, and Winfield S. Mr. Kiester died February 1, 1888, and his wife, April 9, 1890.

PAUL KIESTER, son of Philip and Margaret Kiester, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, November 22, 1823, was reared upon the homestead, and received a limited education in the pioneer schools of his district. He remained on the homestead until 1850, and then removed to Harrisville, where he spent two years. Returning home he resumed farming, and has since followed that occupation. Upon the death of his mother he purchased the farm, which contains 130 acres of well improved land. In 1848 he married Mary Neyman, a daughter of Daniel Neyman, and their children are as follows: Oscar D.; Mary N., deceased wife of Frank Fair, and John C. F., of Washington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kiester is a Republican, has served as school director six years, and also as collector of the township.

GEORGE CHRISTLEY was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George and Margaret (Snyder) Christley. His father was a native of Germany, who immigrated to Reamstown, Lancaster county, about 1760, and engaged in merchandising; he there married Margaret Snyder, to whom were born four children. Two of these, George and Margaret, survived. The father died when our subject was a child, and his widow married a man named Norris, to whom she bore one daughter, Elizabeth. Norris returned to England, and was never heard of again. The mother with her three children removed to Westmoreland county, and settled near Greensburg, where she was again married, to Curtis Rook. Two sons, William and Curtis, were the fruits of this union. Margaret Christley married Fred Richard, and subsequently a man named Mattox. She survived both husbands and died at the age of ninety years at the home of her daughter, in Clarksville, Mercer county. George Christley grew to manhood in Westmoreland county, and about 1811 removed to North Liberty, Mercer county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. His family consisted of the following children: William; John; Michael; George; Samuel; Curtis; Mary, who married Stephen Cooper; Eva; Margaret, who married

John Smith; Elizabeth, who married William Fleming, and Catherine, who married Valentine Glenn.

JOHN CHRISTLEY, second son of George Christley, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1797, and removed with his parents to Mercer county in 1811. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade with his father, who followed that business in connection with farming. In 1823 he came Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and settled on a farm of 100 acres, which his father purchased for him, now the property of his son Curtis. Here he resided until his death, carrying on the cabinet trade in connection with farming. He married Mary Smith, a daughter of William Smith. She died in 1825, leaving three sons, viz.: James P.; William George, and John H. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Smith, a sister of his first wife, to which union were born the following children: Thomas F.; Mary J., who married John Hockenberry; W. Edwin, deceased; Samuel J., who was killed at Second Bull Run; Sarah E., who married E. Stevenson, and after his death John Moore; Curtis I.; Catherine F., who married William Bruce; Margaret C., who married Samuel Glenn, and Caroline B., who became the wife of William Foster. On the completion of the Pittsburg and Erie turnpike, Mr. Christley was appointed toll-keeper of the gate located near his house, which position he held as long as the road continued a toll road. He also kept a hotel, and his house was the change station for the stage and mail route between Mercer and Pittsburg. Mr. Christley was a staunch Republican, and although not a member of any church, he attended services with the Methodist Episcopal society, and was a liberal supporter of that denomination. He died in 1872.

CURTIS I. CHRISTLEY, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Christley, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Slippery Rock township, March 31, 1836. He was reared on the homestead, and attended the common schools of the district. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and subsequently purchased his present farm from his father, and is now the owner of 115 acres of well improved land. In 1874 he married Margaret E. Brannon, a daughter of Thomas Brannon, of Franklin township. Their family consists of Tirza F., an only daughter, and Fred. Mr. Christley is a staunch Republican, and has filled the offices of school director, auditor, and treasurer of his township. He is a member of Bingham Post, Number 305, G. A. R., and is a representative of one of the oldest families in the community.

JOHN HARVEY CHRISTLEY, third son of John and Mary (Smith) Christley, was born in Slippery Rock township, February 18, 1824, received a good education, and in early life followed teaching. In 1852 he engaged in farming, and in 1867, in partnership with Mr. McKnight, purchased the mill property which he now operates. This partnership continued for four years, when he disposed of his interest in the mill, but subsequently bought it back, and has since operated it in connection with his farm of 400 acres. He married Mary J. Gabby, a daughter of John Gabby, and by this union they are the parents of ten children,

viz.: Margaret E.; Lillie F., deceased; Anna F.; John L.; Alice I., wife of John Moore; Florence A., wife of C. A. Atkinson; Curtis O.; Mary E.; Thomas L., and Hannah, deceased. Mr. Christley has been a life-long Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which society he has filled the office of steward, and is one of the present trustees.

MICHAEL CHRISTLEY, son of George Christley, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1799, and came to Mercer county with his parents in childhood. He attended the pioneer schools of his vicinity for a short period, but in after years he acquired by observation and reading a wide knowledge of men and books. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Mike" Christley, and highly respected for his upright character and strict integrity. About 1828 he settled upon 100 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, purchased by his father, adjoining his brother John's farm. This he cleared and improved, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1867. His son Neyman now resides upon the old homestead. Mr. Christley was married three times. His first wife was Rachel Beckwith, who died in 1837, the mother of the following children: Almira B., wife of E. H. Adams; Catherine, who married E. D. DeWolf, and after his death a Mr. Keniff; Joel B., of Indiana; Fidelia, deceased, and Calista, wife of W. B. Pearson. His second wife was Almira Beckwith, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1839 without issue. His third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, a daughter of Daniel Neyman, whom he married in 1840. She survives him and resides with her son upon the old homestead. Five children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Rachel F., wife of Dr. J. B. Livingston; Neyman; Mary C., wife of W. R. Hays; Michael, deceased, and William L., a resident of Indiana. In politics, Mr. Christley was an ardent Republican, and during slavery days was a strong Abolitionist. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Centreville, and filled the offices of steward, trustee and class leader.

NEYMAN CHRISTLEY, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Wallace, *nee* Neyman) Christley, was born May 10, 1843, upon the homestead where he now resides, in Slippery Rock township. He was reared upon the farm, and received a common school education. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and other engagements in which his regiment served during his term of enlistment. After his return to Butler county, he followed the occupation of a carpenter for some years. In 1871 he settled upon the old homestead, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. On January 18, 1869, he married Mary A. Robb, a daughter of Josiah C. Robb, of Mercer county, to which union have been born three children, viz.: Illula S.; Ben, and Grant, who died in February, 1892. Mr. Christley is one of the trustees and original stockholders of the State Normal School at Centreville. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of O. G. Bingham Post, Number 305, G. A. R., of that borough.

CORNELIUS GILL came with his parents from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and settled on Turtle creek, Westmoreland county. He married in that county, and resided there until 1825, in which year he came with his sons, Samuel, David and

John, to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and purchased 400 acres of land situated where Hiram M. Gill, the Patton heirs, J. C. Kerr and John Kelly now live. His homestead was the John Kelly farm, and here he spent the remaining years of his life. His wife died prior to his settlement in Slippery Rock township. He was buried in the graveyard attached to the United Presbyterian church in Worth township. His family were as follows: Arthur, who died in Westmoreland county; Samuel and David, both of whom died in Slippery Rock township; John, who died in Missouri in 1868; Jane, and Nancy, both of whom died in Westmoreland county; Maria, who married William Reed, and died in Slippery Rock township, and Martha, who died in Westmoreland county, at the age of ninety-four years.

DAVID GILL, son of Cornelius Gill, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1801, and there learned the wheelwright's trade, which business he followed through life. He came to this county with his father, and settled upon the farm where his son, Hiram M., resides, cleared seventy-five acres during his residence thereon, and died on February 12, 1885. He married Martha McKee, a daughter of James McKee, one of the pioneers of Slippery Rock township. She survives and is living with her son Hiram M. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah B., deceased wife of James Wilson; Thomas M.; Letitia, deceased wife of Hiram Cochran; Hugh P.; Nancy, and Jasper, both of whom died in youth; James S., who enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; Hiram M.; Martha, deceased, and Maria A., wife of T. F. Patton. Mr. Gill was a Democrat until 1860, and then became a Republican. He was a member of Slippery Rock United Presbyterian church, and is buried in the graveyard of that society in Worth township.

HIRAM M. GILL, son of David and Martha Gill, was born upon the homestead farm in Slippery Rock township, February 12, 1844. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years and eight months. He was in the following engagements: James Island, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Knoxville, etc. After his re-enlistment his regiment became a part of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Poplar Grove Church, and was with Grant at the surrender of Lee. After the war closed he returned to his home, and upon his father's death purchased the farm, which he has since made his residence. Mr. Gill was married in 1867, to Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of David Wilson. She died in 1878, leaving four children, viz: Ina M.; Frank L., who died in 1891; Sallie V., a graduate of the State Normal School, and now engaged in teaching, and Charlie D. In 1888 Mr. Gill married Louisa Crawford, a daughter of Samuel Crawford, of Beaver county. In politics, he is a Republican, has filled the office of school director six years, and is a member of Bingham Post, G. A. R. He is president of the Creamery Company, and an active, representative citizen. Both he and wife are members of the Centreville United Presbyterian church.

JOHN DICKEY was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1794, eldest son of Archie and Isabella (McGrew) Dickey. His father was a native of Down county, Ireland, and immigrated to Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and served with the forces that suppressed the Whiskey Insurrection. About 1808 he was placed in charge of the Manor lands, near Kittanning, and filled that position for some years. He married Isabella McGrew, in Chester county, and their children were as follows: John; William; Jane; James; Robert; Bell; George, and Archibald, all of whom are dead except George, who resides in Tarentum. Archibald Dickey, Sr., died at the home of his son Robert, in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county. The subject of this sketch was reared in Armstrong county, and after arriving at manhood engaged in farming in Sugar Creek township. On April 1, 1830, he purchased from the Western University 117 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, where his sons, John and David, now live. He settled upon this farm and resided there down to his death, May 31, 1872. He married Nancy Templeton, who died in 1832, leaving the following children: Ann, who married James Foster, and died September 24, 1894; Archie, of Worth township; James, who died in 1892, and Samuel, of Venango township, who died April 23, 1894. Mr. Dickey married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza J. Wilson, a daughter of D. D. Cross, of Worth township, to which union the following children were born: Isabella, deceased; John W.; David; Sarah, wife of J. W. Ralston, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Dickey survived her husband about fifteen years, dying in October, 1887. Both are buried in the graveyard in Worth township attached to Slippery Rock United Presbyterian church. He was an elder in that organization, and was one of the builders of the present church edifice. In politics, he was a Republican.

JOHN W. DICKEY, son of John and Eliza J. Dickey, was born in Slippery Rock township, upon the homestead farm, February 19, 1845. He received a common school education, but his father being of poor health, the work of the farm was attended to by our subject. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He was at the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. His term of service having expired he returned to his home and resumed the duties on the farm. At his father's death he and his brother David purchased the old homestead. On April 21, 1876, he married Margaret Reed, a daughter of George Reed, and has seven children, viz.: Mabel; J. Robert; Joseph A.; William J.; George; Eleanor G. and Alice V. Mr. Dickey is one of the leading Republicans of his township, and has served fourteen years as school director. He is a leading member of Slippery Rock United Presbyterian church, and has filled the offices of elder, treasurer, clerk of the session, and superintendent of the Sabbath school for many years. He is one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School, and also a stockholder in the Centreville Creamery Company.

WILLIAM BOYARD, eldest son of James and Jane Boyard, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1799, and grew to manhood in his native township. He afterwards located on the farm in Fairview township settled by his father, but in 1834 purchased 125 acres in Slippery Rock township, where his

son, Samuel C., now lives. He resided here until 1851, in which year he retired from active labor, and lived with his son, James J., the balance of his life, dying in 1872. He married Sarah Cross, a daughter of Samuel Cross, who survived him four years, and died in June, 1876. They were the parents of three children, viz.: James J.; Samuel C., of Slippery Rock township, and Sarah E. Politically, Mr. Bovard was a Democrat. He was one of the early members of Harmony United Presbyterian church, and when the Centreville society was organized he united with that body, and gave liberally towards the erection of the church building.

JAMES J. BOVARD, eldest son of William and Sarah Bovard, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, August 21, 1827, and was about seven years old when his parents located in Slippery Rock. He was reared in this township, and educated in the public schools. In 1851 he purchased the Cross homestead, where he has since lived with his sister, Sarah E. He was originally a member of Harmony United Presbyterian church, later became connected with Bethel United Presbyterian church, and held the office of trustee in that society for six years. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, is one of the progressive citizens of the community, and a substantial, enterprising farmer, owning one of the best improved homesteads in the township.

JOHNSTON BOVARD, son of James and Jane (Chambers) Bovard, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1811, and was reared amidst pioneer surroundings. After he grew to maturity he purchased 100 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, upon which his son William H. now resides, and here he erected a house and continued to follow agriculture the remaining years of his life. In 1833 he married Lydia Adams, a daughter of Jonathan Adams, of Slippery Rock township, to which union were born the following children: Jonathan, of Mercer township; Jane, wife of Andrew Drennan; George W., of Tionesta; James C., of Mercer township; William H., and Eli D. Mr. Bovard died in 1874; his widow is still residing on the old homestead in Slippery Rock township. He was a staunch Democrat, and served as justice of the peace and school director for several terms. He always took a special interest in educational matters. Originally a Covenanter, he afterwards united with the Bethel United Presbyterian church, and served as a ruling elder and superintendent of the Sabbath school for a number of years.

JONATHAN BOVARD, eldest son of Johnston and Lydia Bovard, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, September 9, 1834, was reared upon the farm and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed more or less in connection with farming. Mr. Bovard was married to Theresa Brown, a daughter of Joseph Brown, of Mercer township, November 26, 1873. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Jane E., deceased; Frank F.; Joseph H.; Flora M., and Richard E. In 1875 he purchased a part of the Joseph Brown farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. Bovard is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, an adherent of the Democratic party. He has filled most of the offices in the township, at different periods, including that of school director.

WILLIAM H. BOVARD, son of Johnston Bovard, was born November 26, 1846, on the homestead farm in Slippery Rock township. He received a common school education, and is now the owner of the old homestead, which contains 110 acres. He married Harriett McCallan, a daughter of John McCallan, and has three children: John A.; Karr C., and Mary. Mr. Bovard is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He is a member of Bethel United Presbyterian church, has served on the school board, is connected with the Farmers Alliance, and is a substantial, enterprising citizen.

CHARLES BOVARD, son of James and Jane (Chambers) Bovard, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, March 24, 1816, and removed to Cherry township with his parents in the spring of 1824. He received a common school education and was reared a farmer, which vocation he followed all his life. He was married February 14, 1850, to Mary Jane Hays, a daughter of John Hays, of Centreville. She was born August 29, 1829, and became the mother of eight children, viz.: Jennie Chambers, born June 21, 1852, married Albert S. Haynes, January 18, 1873, and died September 25, 1881; Fanny Caroline, born February 8, 1854, married Hiram Caler, July 4, 1877, and died January 2, 1879; John Richard, born August 20, 1857, and married Mary M. Miller, December 18, 1879; Charles Benning, born September 3, 1859; George McWatty, born August 15, 1861; William Elmer, born October 22, 1863, Mary Emma, born August 18, 1866, and Ettie Lutetia, born August 12, 1869. Mrs. Bovard died March 7, 1876, and on July 18, 1877, he married Catherine Kerr, of Cherry township. He died December 1, 1880, and his wife in 1893. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of elder for twenty-two years. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served as school director in Cherry township.

WILLIAM E. BOVARD was born upon the homestead in Cherry township, Butler county, October 22, 1863, there grew to maturity, and obtained his education in the public schools. On September 24, 1884, he married Elizabeth Snyder, born July 13, 1866, a daughter of John Snyder, Jr., of Mercer township, and has four children: Elsie Jane, born July 9, 1886; Charles Earl, October 24, 1887; Roy Elmer, June 29, 1889, and Floyd Snyder, March 25, 1891. In 1885 Mr. Bovard removed to Mercer township and purchased the Morrison farm, consisting of sixty-two acres, upon which he has since resided. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Democrat. He has served as auditor and supervisor of his township, and is a member of the K. O. T. M.

JOHN REED, SR., was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1766, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1821, settling in Allegheny county, whence he removed to Mercer county. In 1837 he purchased the claim of James Nesbit, containing 116 acres, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, where his grandsons, John and H. R. Reed, now reside. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, and died about 1844. He married Mary McKnight, in Ireland, to which union were born ten children, as follows: William, who died in Slippery Rock township in 1864; Jane, who died in Ireland; Thomas, who died in Armstrong county in 1892; Sidney, who died soon after the family came to this country; Mary, deceased wife of Thomas Davidson; Hugh, who died at Freeport; George; Mar-

garet, deceased wife of W. J. Vann, and two that died in early youth. Mr. Reed was a member of Harmony Associate church, of Mercer township. His wife died about 1837, and both are buried in the old Harmony churchyard.

GEORGE REED, son of John and Mary Reed, was born in Ireland in 1809, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1821, and to Butler county in 1837. He resided with his parents until his father's death, when the farm came into his possession. He made most of the improvements thereon, and resided upon the homestead until his death. He was a cooper, and after coming to Butler county worked at his trade a few years in Freeport. Mr. Reed married Eleanor McCoy, a daughter of Thomas McCoy, a native of Virginia, who settled in Mercer county. They were the parents of the following children: John; Mary J., wife William McGrew; Hannab, wife of J. M. Hines; Thomas, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Margaret, wife of J. W. Dickey; William, who resides on a part of the old homestead; Ella; Sadie; Hugh R., living on the old homestead, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Reed was reared in the Associate church, and joined the United Presbyterian church in 1857, being one of the original members of the Centreville organization. He died November 9, 1871, and was buried in the Harmony graveyard. His widow survives him, and resides upon the homestead farm. In politics, Mr. Reed was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican.

JOHN REED, eldest son of George and Eleanor Reed, was born March 3, 1842, upon the homestead in Slippery Rock township, was reared a farmer, and received a common school education. He has followed agriculture in connection with mining, having developed and operated a coal mine upon his farm for the past thirty years. In 1875 Mr. Reed married Samantha Moorehead, a daughter of William Moorehead, of Lawrence county, and has five children, viz.: Bertha E.; William F.; Lawrence; Alexander, and Everett L. In politics, Mr. Reed is a Republican, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1887, and re-elected in 1892. He has always taken a commendable interest in school affairs, has served on the school board, and is one of the original stockholders of the State Normal School. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville, in which he has filled the positions of trustee and superintendent of Sabbath school.

ALEXANDER BLACK, SR., a native of Donegal county, Ireland, immigrated to Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and purchased 130 acres of land in Clay township. He cleared and improved his farm, and died upon it in 1875. He married Elizabeth McElhaney, in Ireland, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth, wife of William McElhaney; Catherine, wife of John McKinney; Esther, wife of William McKinney; Alexander; Samuel; Rebecca, and Martha. The mother died some two years before her husband. Mr. Black was a member of the United Presbyterian church of West Sunbury, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

ALEXANDER BLACK, eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Black, was born in Ireland, in 1834, and came with his parents to Butler county. He grew to manhood on the homestead in Clay township, where he resided until his removal to Warren county, to engage in the lumber business. In 1873 he purchased his present farm in Slippery Rock township, containing

131 acres, and has since been engaged in farming. He married Angeline Christie, a daughter of William Christie, and has four children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Barnes; Annie, wife of C. McCandless; Gustavus, and Angeline, wife of Fred Uber. Mr. Black is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville, and in politics, is a Democrat. He is one of the leading farmers of his township.

SAMUEL T. CHANDLER was born in New Hampshire, in January, 1811, a son of Nehemiah and Abigail (Dustin) Chandler. His mother was a descendant of the famous Hannah Dustin. In 1841 he settled in Lawrence county, where he resided on a farm until 1860, and then purchased the property in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, now owned by his son George N. He was a teacher by profession, and followed that vocation for some years after coming to this State. He improved and resided on his farm in Slippery Rock township until his death, which occurred on March 22, 1884. He is buried in the new cemetery at Centreville. Mr. Chandler married Mary A. Denniston, a daughter of William Denniston, of Springfield township, Mercer county, to whom were born the following children: Margaret, wife of James Lawrence; Eliza A., widow of S. N. Stephenson; Mary E.; Emma F.; George N.; William D., deceased, and Sarah M. Mrs. Chandler resides on the old homestead with her children. In politics, Mr. Chandler was a Democrat, and filled the office of school director several years.

GEORGE N. CHANDLER was born in Lawrence county, December 2, 1854, son of Samuel T. and Mary A. Chandler. He was about six years old when his parents located in Slippery Rock township, and he has ever since resided upon the homestead farm. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of Mylert Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Centreville. He has followed general farming, and is the owner of 126 acres of well improved land.

ROBERT MCFATE was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1816, and immigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1836, where he found employment in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal. Later he removed to Venango county, and purchased a farm near Oil City. In 1860 the oil excitement in that vicinity brought him a purchaser, and he sold his farm at a good price, and bought the land where his son, Robert A., now lives, in Slippery Rock township, embracing 150 acres. Here he died July 14, 1892, and is buried in the new cemetery at Centreville. He married Mary McElwee, to which union were born the following children: Martha, deceased; Margaret, wife of J. E. Watt; Mary, wife of A. C. Perry; Eliza, wife of T. M. Johnson; Flo, wife of W. J. Johnson, and Robert A. In politics, Mr. McFate was a Democrat, and in religion, was a member of Bethel United Presbyterian church, of Slippery Rock township.

ROBERT A. MCFATE, the only son of Robert and Mary McFate, was born June 18, 1865, upon the homestead farm, was educated in the public schools, and upon the death of his father he purchased the farm from the other heirs. He married Ella McFate, a daughter of Joseph McFate, and has two children, viz.: Robert W. C., and Thomas Johnson. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He is a

member of the Farmers Alliance, and is a stockholder in the Centreville Creamery Company, and in Slippery Rock State Normal School.

THOMAS MCCOY, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania towards the close of the Eighteenth century, and settled in Springfield township, Mercer county. He entered 200 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and died upon his farm in 1844. He married Rebecca Denniston, whose parents were among the first settlers of Springfield township. She became the mother of the following children: John; Maria, who married William Alexander; Sarah, who married Andrew Coulter; Nancy, who married Moses Parrshall; William; Thomas; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Andrew Rose; Jane, who married Philip Painter; Alexander, and Robert. Mr. McCoy and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. She died some years before her husband, and both are buried in the Stevenson graveyard, in Springfield township, Mercer county.

JOHN MCCOY, eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca McCoy, was born in Springfield township, Mercer county, October 7, 1800, and was reared upon the homestead farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business many years at Centreville, to which place he removed from Mercer county. In 1864 he settled on a farm in Slippery Rock township, where his son Robert resides, which property he purchased some years before, and here he died on August 24, 1884. Mr. McCoy was twice married; first to Jane Hall, a native of Ireland, who died without issue. On October 19, 1850, he married Elizabeth Armstrong, a daughter of Thomas Armstrong, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, who came to Mercer county in 1842. The children of this union are as follows: Thomas, a resident of Lawrence county; Robert; John E., of Pendleton, Oregon; Rebecca, wife of John G. Uber, and Elizabeth, a professional nurse in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. McCoy resides upon the old homestead. Mr. McCoy was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

ROBERT MCCOY, son of John and Elizabeth McCoy, was born in Centreville, Butler county, October 25, 1854, and received a public school education. He was reared a farmer and has continued to follow that vocation up to the present. In November, 1883, he married Grace Morehead, a daughter of Harvey Morehead, of New Castle, and has three children: Robert T., Max E., and Martha E. Mr. McCoy devotes considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock, and is quite a successful farmer. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Democrat, is a member of the K. of P., and has served five years in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. P.

SAMUEL BARD, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry, was born in 1795, and married Margaret McArthur, who was of Irish descent. He learned the tailoring trade in his youth, and after his marriage moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he followed his trade for some time. In 1822 he removed to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, settled on the present site of Centreville, and was the first tailor in the village. About 1836 he engaged in manufacturing fanning mills, and in 1838 started a foundry, the first between Pittsburg and Erie. This he operated until 1840, when he sold it to his

son, John T., who carried it on for two years, and it then was bought back by our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Bard were the parents of the following children: Mary Ann, wife of William L. Bingham; John T., who died in December, 1879; William B., who died in 1892; Benjamin F., who enlisted in the Union army, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge; two who died in youth; A. J., and R. M., the latter a retired merchant of Centreville. Mr. Bard was a Democrat, in politics, and though he never held office, he took a lively interest in public affairs.

A. J. BARD, son of Samuel and Margaret (McArthur) Bard, was born in Centreville, Butler county, June 5, 1828. He attended the village school until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the store of his brother, John T., as a clerk. Here he remained until 1856, having in the meantime become a partner with his brother, J. T., whom he soon bought out and engaged in business for himself, until 1858. In 1861 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served four terms. He was engaged in the timber business for outside parties for one year; was appointed a notary public, and combined with its duties the business of fire insurance, until May, 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of the borough. Mr. Bard was married June 1, 1854, to Marion McKnight, a daughter of Robert McKnight, to which union have been born four children, viz.: S. S., a hardware merchant of McKeesport; R. M., who is in the gas business in Centreville; Jennie D., wife of Peter Bartz, and Annie May, wife of Rev. U. S. Bartz, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Bard has spent his entire life in Centreville, and is the oldest living person born in the town. He is known and recognized as a public-spirited citizen and a man of high integrity. In politics, he has always been an unswerving Democrat, and an ardent advocate of the principles and doctrines of his party. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1849, and is a charter member of Slippery Rock Lodge, No. 108, A. O. U. W. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JONATHAN MAYBURY, SR., a native of Virginia, born about 1767, came to Butler county early in the present century, and entered the employ of Dr. Detmar Basse, sometimes called Dr. Basse Muller, the founder of Zelienople, as book-keeper at his iron furnace. He subsequently went to Westmoreland county where he engaged in farming, and while there was appointed a weigh-master on the Pennsylvania canal, with headquarters at Johnstown. About 1838 he again came to Butler county, as book-keeper for the Hickory furnace, in Slippery Rock township, and died in Centreville about 1842. Mr. Maybury was twice married. His first wife died in Virginia, and he married his second wife, Mary Williams, of Westmoreland county, while a resident of Zelienople. Their children were as follows: Julia, wife of John Bigert; Charles, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of George Dorn; Polly, deceased, and Jonathan. Mr. Maybury is buried in the old cemetery at Centreville.

JONATHAN MAYBURY, son of Jonathan and Mary Maybury, was born at Zelienople, Butler county, in 1829. He was reared at Centreville, received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he commenced business for himself, and has followed contracting and building for the

past forty-four years. He has erected the larger portion of the homes in Centreville, including the Humphrey residence, and has remodeled the extensive buildings of the State Normal School, in that borough. The firm of Maybury & Son, is one of the well known building firms of Butler county. In connection with his business, he also carries on farming. Mr. Maybury married Frances M. Crane, a daughter of Dr. Crane, and his children are as follows: Austin; Orrie F., and Harriet, all of whom are dead; Edward M., a member of the firm of Maybury & Son; Mary; Cyrus H., and William. Politically, he is a Republican, and in 1879 was elected county commissioner. He has served three terms as burgess of Centreville, and is one of the leading citizens of the borough. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

DR. ELI G. DEWOLF was one of the early physicians of Butler county. He came from Ohio to Slippery Rock township in 1825, where for twenty-two years he was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, dying in 1847. He married Eliza Harris, a native of Butler county, and their children were as follows: Ephraim H., of Freeport, Ohio; Oratio J., editor of the Fostoria Daily and Weekly Dispatch, at Fostoria, Ohio; Eli G., deceased, founder and for many years editor of the Findlay Daily and Weekly Republican, Findlay, Ohio; E. Darwin, deceased; Isaac S. P., a resident of Centreville, Butler county, and Ann Eliza, wife of Thomas Robinson, of Butler.

E. DARWIN DEWOLF, son of Dr. Eli G. DeWolf, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and spent his early years amidst pioneer surroundings. He married Catherine Christley, a daughter of Michael Christley, of Slippery Rock township, and resided upon his homestead in that township down to his death, in 1865, at the age of thirty-eight years. Mrs. DeWolf now resides in California. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Joel P., editor of the Fostoria Daily and Weekly Review, Fostoria, Ohio; Willard L., of Millers-town; Melvin, and Ella, the last two of whom are dead.

BENJAMIN PEARSON, physician and surgeon, is a son of Thomas W. and Margaret J. (Rodgers) Pearson, the former a native of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. His grandfather, Bevan Pearson, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the early settlers of Mercer, where he lived and died. The subject of this sketch was born in Mercer, December 24, 1838, received a common school education, and subsequently attended the Mercer Academy, and Duff's Commercial College. He read medicine with Dr. S. S. Mehard, of Mercer, commenced practice at Centreville, Butler county, in March, 1862, where he remained until 1866, in which year he removed to Tionesta, because of ill health, and continued his professional duties at that point for two years. In 1868 he returned to Centreville, where he has been engaged in continuous practice for the past twenty-six years. In the spring of 1881 he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Pearson has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and was one of the leading spirits in obtaining the State Normal School at Centreville. He was one of the building committee, and is now serving as trustee of that institution. He is one of the incorporators and original directors of the Centreville Savings Bank, and has been prominent in the social and material development of the borough. Up to 1884 the doctor was a Democrat.

but since that year he has supported the Prohibition party. In 1892 he was the nominee of the Prohibitionists of Butler county for Congress, and was one of the nominees of the same party for the legislature in 1894. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and is one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W. On August 13, 1863, Dr. Pearson married Lizzie Wise, a daughter of Jacob Wise, of Emmitsburg, Maryland, to which union have been born five children, as follows: Effie I.; Thomas W., a Presbyterian minister; Benjamin; Eugene O., and Alfred, deceased. Dr. Pearson is one of the leading and prominent citizens of the community, and gives a liberal support to every worthy enterprise.

GEORGE MAXWELL was born in Plain Grove township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1841, son of William and Nancy (Waddle) Maxwell, and grandson of James Maxwell, one of the pioneers of Lawrence county. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Round Heads," and served until the close of the war. He participated in the following engagements: James Island, where he was slightly wounded, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Knoxville, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House: was wounded in the last mentioned battle, May 12, 1864, by a gun shot in the right knee, was sent to the field hospital, thence to Grosvenor Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, thence to McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained until August 28, 1865, on which date he was honorably discharged from the service. In 1866 Mr. Maxwell located at Centreville, Butler county, where he engaged in the purchase of live stock for the eastern market, which business he has followed up to the present. He is a man of commendable public enterprise, and was one of the first citizens of the community to offer his means and influence towards obtaining the State Normal School, at Centreville. He was one of the original stockholders of that institution, served on the building committee, and has been president of the board of trustees since its organization. Few men of his locality have done more for the material prosperity of the community than the subject of this sketch. He is a leading Republican, and is a prominent member of O. G. Bingham Post, Number 305, G. A. R., of Slippery Rock.

DR. ALBERT E. MALTBY, principal of the State Normal School, at Slippery Rock, Butler county, was born in Pulaski, Jefferson county, New York, October 27, 1850, son of John and Rachel (Crawford) Maltby, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ireland. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, and at the Fayetteville Academy. He subsequently entered Cornell University, and was graduated with honors in 1876. A pupil of Agassiz and Goldwin Smith, he enjoyed unusual advantages in science and history. He began teaching in the Fry school in Philadelphia, and was soon offered an instructorship in Cornell University, but declined the offer. In 1878 he was appointed an engineer on the survey of the boundary line between Guatamala and Mexico. In 1880 he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in St. Lawrence University, New York, and during his residence in that place was married, December 26, 1883, to Harriet Dezell, a daughter of Robert Dezell, of Canton, St. Lawrence county.

Dr. Maltby became professor of natural sciences in the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1884, and after five years of very successful work at that institution, he resigned to take charge of the training department of the State Normal School at Millersville. As a master of methods and the detail of model school work, his power was soon evident to all who visited that school. The enthusiasm of the young teachers under his instructions was unbounded, and was shown in the work which they were able to do. In 1890 Dr. Maltby accepted the principalship of the State Normal School at Slippery Rock, Butler county, and the rapid growth of this institution is a fair index of his executive ability. As an institute instructor and lecturer, he has acquired a State reputation, and his admirable efforts in that field of labor have gained many students for the Slippery Rock State Normal, and placed that school in the foremost rank. As a writer on theoretical and practical school methods, he is singularly happy in taking his readers into confidential sympathy with his views and converting them to his original ways of putting them into school-room practice. It would be impossible for a teacher to follow him through any illustrative teaching, either as observer, auditor, or reader, and not feel a strong desire to investigate and undertake the work for himself. This power to inspire others to think and to work, is of the first importance in the training and supervision of teachers, and is one secret of Dr. Maltby's success in attracting live people within his circle of influence. In addition to giving close attention to the duties of his responsible position, Dr. Maltby has found time during recent years to write and publish three volumes that have given him a wide reputation as an author. Two of these books" "Froebel's Square," and "Map Modeling in Geography," have taken a high rank as text books. The third volume is entitled "The Story of Our Flag," and deals with a patriotic subject in an exceedingly entertaining and interesting manner.

PROF. ISAAC NEWTON MOORE, of the State Normal School, was born July 27, 1858, upon the homestead farm in Brady township, son of Samuel and Martha (Graham) Moore, and grandson of Samuel Moore, the pioneer. He received a good English education, and in 1877 commenced teaching in the public schools of Lawrence county. In 1881 he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, and was graduated in 1885. In the latter year he was appointed principal of the High School at New Castle, filled that position two years, and in 1887 accepted the principalship of the Waterford Academy, at Waterford, Erie county, where he continued until the autumn of 1888, when he was appointed professor of ancient languages and natural science, in the State Normal School, at Slippery Rock, which position he has filled acceptably up to the present. Professor Moore was married August 30, 1888, to Adella McDowell, a daughter of David McDowell, of Sheakleyville, Mercer county, and has one son, Ralph. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

PROF. ISAAC M. McClymonds, son of James and Lydia (Vance) McClymonds, was born on the McClymonds homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, June 15, 1847. After receiving a good common school education, he entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, and subsequently the Edin-

boro State Normal School, and graduated from the latter institution. He taught in the public schools of Butler and Armstrong counties from 1868 until the spring of 1881, when he was appointed superintendent of the model department of the Edinboro State Normal. In 1889 he was appointed professor of school economy algebra, at Slippery Rock State Normal School, which position he has filled with credit up to the present. Professor McClymonds was married September 2, 1869, to Elizabeth R. Glenn, a daughter of Robert Glenn, of Worth township, to which union have been born seven children. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and fills the office of elder in that society.

FRANK CLUTTON, son of Jonathan Clutton, one of the early settlers of Brady township, Butler county, was born in Franklin township, November 15, 1857. He was reared in Brady and Worth townships, attended the district schools, and began clerking in his father's store in boyhood. At the age of twenty-two he took charge of the store at Coaltown, for Bard & Son, with whom he remained three years. He then became manager of the Hazard Coal Company's store, in Mercer county, where he remained some two years and a half. He next entered the employ of the Westermann Brothers, of Millerstown, as book-keeper. In 1877 he and his brother George W. purchased the drug store of M. L. Kelly, at Slippery Rock, which they conducted under the firm name of Clutton Brothers until 1893, when it was changed to Clutton Brothers & McGaffie, and the gent-furnishing business, and boots and shoes were added thereto. Mr. McGaffie retired from the firm in September, 1894, and it then became Clutton Brothers, whose business is now confined to drugs exclusively. George W. Clutton located in New Castle, in August, 1891, where the firm carry on the drug business under the name of Clutton Brothers. Mr. Clutton was married September 11, 1879, to Lola F. Riddle, a daughter of James D. Riddle, deceased. Their children are as follows: Bertha, deceased; William K.; Paul D.; Augustus T., and Francis E. Politically, Mr. Clutton is a Republican, is president of the borough council, and was one of the original stockholders and trustees of the Slippery Rock State Normal School. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has filled the offices of trustee and steward. He is also a member of Hebron Lodge, F. & A. M., and Slippery Rock Lodge, K. of P. He is one of the leading business men of the town, as well as a progressive, enterprising citizen.

GEORGE W. CLUTTON was born in Franklin township, Butler county, April 8, 1864, and received a common school education. In 1878 he entered the employ of John H. Walker, who established the first drug store in Slippery Rock. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to Coaltown and took charge of a drug store, which he afterwards purchased, and which he continued to carry on until the fall of 1886, when it was burned out. In the spring of 1887 his brother Frank and himself purchased their present place in Slippery Rock. In August, 1891, he went to New Castle and took charge of the Central drug store, which is also carried on under the name and style of Clutton Brothers. Mr. Clutton married Ellen Ridgeway, a daughter of Henry Ridgeway, of Coaltown, Butler county, and has one son, Fred. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., also of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. H. GRINE was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1854, son of Helwig and Catherine (Croll) Grine, natives of Germany, and residents of Franklin township, Butler county. Our subject was reared in Allegheny county, and Franklin township, Butler county, his parents locating here in 1868. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen began clerking in Pittsburg, remained there one year, and then went into the oil fields of Venango, McKean and Clarion counties. After two years spent in that region, he again went to Pittsburg and resumed clerking in a store. In 1884 he settled at Centreville, and engaged in the huckster business, which he followed for several years. In 1893 he became interested in the creamery business, and it was mainly through his efforts that Centreville Cooperative Creamery Association, Limited, was organized, and a creamery established. Mr. Grine was elected general manager, and in connection with the duties of this position he also follows farming. He married Anna Kennedy, a daughter of J. K. Kennedy, of Butler county, to which union have been born ten children: William H.; Arthur E.; Catherine E.; Charles R.; Albert F., deceased; Clifford C.; Eugene E.; Raymond K., deceased; Mary, and Helen G. In politics, Mr. Grine is a Republican, has filled the office of burgess, and also served in the borough council. In early life he was a Lutheran, but after settling at Centreville he united with the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the K. of P., the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the K. of H., and is one of the enterprising citizens of the borough.

H. P. GRIFFITH was born in Utica, New York, November 17, 1832, son of Henry and Jane (Hughes) Griffith. At the age of fourteen he went to New York city, where he learned the cooper's trade. In 1860 he located at Titusville, Pennsylvania, established himself in business, and manufactured the first iron bound oil barrels made in Pennsylvania. He established several cooper shops throughout the oil region, and conducted an extensive business. He subsequently engaged in the oil industry, and followed producing in the Oil Creek field from 1862 until 1874. In the latter year he began operating in Greece City, Butler county, and afterwards in the Millerstown field, which he continued until 1877. In that year, under the firm name of Hays & Griffith, he commenced operations in the Bradford field. In March, 1885, he returned to Butler county, and leased a strip of land extending from Wurttemberg, Pennsylvania, to a point six miles northeast of Centreville, and with H. E. Pickett, organized the Shenango Gas Company, to supply New Castle with natural gas. This company carried out its plan successfully, and is in operation at the present time. In 1886 Mr. Griffith drilled a well west of Centreville, put down another the following year on the John Woldford farm, and in 1890 drilled a third on the Williams farm, in Slippery Rock township, and in 1892 a fourth well on the Eyth farm. In 1887 he piped the borough of Centreville, and the foregoing wells supply his plant, and furnish fuel for about 500 fires. Mr. Griffith married Barbara Kahler, and is the father of four children, viz.: Jane A.; Grace; Frank E., and Helen. He was one of the leading spirits in obtaining the location of the State Normal School at Centreville, and was the largest cash subscriber to the building fund. He has been a trustee of that institution since its organization, and also a member of the sanitary committee. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and in

religious faith, an adherent of the Presbyterian church. He is recognized as one of the representative and progressive citizens of the borough, a man always ready with his means and influence to advance the prosperity of the town.

ROBERT G. HUMPHREY, son of James Humphrey, was born in Worth township, Butler county, in 1825. He learned the wagonmaker's trade in youth, and carried on business in North Liberty township, Mercer county, until 1865, in which year he settled in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, purchased a farm, and carried on that business in connection with his trade. He married Margaret Maxwell, a daughter of William Maxwell, and was the father of the following children: William M.; Milton J., a resident of Slippery Rock township; Mary A., wife of J. C. Morton; Wellington W., of Slippery Rock township; Nancy J., wife of Charles Minich; Norman A., of Pendleton, Ohio; John G., who resides in Ottawa, Kansas, and George M. Mr. Humphrey died June 5, 1874; his widow resides in Centreville with her son William M. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, at Prospect, and in politics, a Republican. His only brother, Thomas G., is a farmer, and resides in Beloit, Kansas.

WILLIAM M. HUMPHREY, eldest son of Robert G. and Margaret Humphrey, was born in Mercer county, September 21, 1849. He was reared a farmer, and was educated in the common schools. In 1884 he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Connoquenessing township, which began producing oil about 1890, and has now twenty-six wells located upon it. It is in the Hundred Foot field, and has made its owner one of the wealthy citizens of the county. In 1892 he purchased some twenty-four acres at Centreville, upon which he has erected one of the finest homes in this section of the State. He is also the owner of another farm of 143 acres, known as the David McKee farm, in Slippery Rock township. On December 31, 1874, Mr. Humphrey married Eveline Kiester, a daughter of Jacob Kiester, and has two sons: Clyde and Glenn. Eva D. McClellan, a niece, now twenty-three years of age, has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey since she was four years old. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, is a supporter of the Republican party.

ALBERT H. BAKER was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1846, son of James C. Baker. He was reared in his native county, and after arriving at manhood he engaged in various occupations, and finally became a fireman on a railroad. In 1870 he removed to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and engaged in the saw mill business, followed this for some time, and then began mining coal, at which he remained four years. He afterwards followed contracting, and also embarked in butchering, and finally went into the livery business at Centreville, under the firm name of Baker & Christley. This firm continued until August, 1892, when the firm of Baker & Nelson succeeded it. Mr. Baker is also engaged in the furniture business under the firm name of Baker, Kiester & Nelson. He has been twice married. His first wife was Martha J. Downs, who died in 1893, leaving three children, viz.: Frank; Eva, and Herbert. His second wife was Mrs. Melissa Kelly, of New Wilmington. Mr. Baker is a staunch Republican, and has served in the borough council and other local offices. He is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and

the Jr. O. U. A. M., and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of Centreville.

JOHN MCGONEGAL was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, May 21, 1859, son of Marcus and Lillie A. (Morrison) McGonegal, his mother being a daughter of Benjamin Morrison. He received a common school education, and was reared upon a farm until seventeen years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade. He followed this business until July, 1893, at which time he was appointed engineer of the State Normal School, at Slippery Rock. In 1892 he constructed his water works plant, which he operates in connection with his business as engineer. Mr. McGonegal married Mary J. Taylor, and is the father of six children, viz.: William M.; Bessie J.; George F.; Ruth H.; John R., and Eva F. He has been a member of the Centreville United Presbyterian church since boyhood, and is a ruling elder in the same church. Politically, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL BARNES, SR., was born in Down county, Ireland, in 1736, and immigrated to one of the eastern counties of this State. About 1795, accompanied by his wife Susanna and two children, William and Betsey, the latter of whom subsequently married a Mr. Martin, he came to Mercer township, Butler county, and settled upon 200 acres of land now the property of his great grandsons, John A. and James B. Barnes. The patent for this land was obtained by his son William, April 6, 1832. He built his cabin in the midst of an unbroken forest, and here spent the remaining years of his life. His wife died on June 5, 1820, and himself, December 25, 1821. They are buried in the graveyard in Mercer township connected with Harmony United Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM BARNES, only son of Samuel and Susanna Barnes, was a native of Ireland, and came with his parents to Butler county. He assisted his parents in clearing and improving the old homestead in Mercer township, and after their decease the property came into his possession. He married Jane Black, who bore him the following children: Samuel, who died in Slippery Rock township; Jane, who married George McElree; William, who died unmarried, May 27, 1863; John, and James, both of whom died in Mercer township; Alexander, who died in Mercer county; Thomas, who died July 4, 1875, unmarried, and Robert, who married Margaret Craig, and died October 6, 1887. The mother died on July 27, 1832, and the father, July 21, 1841. They were early members of Harmony United Presbyterian church, and were buried in the old graveyard in Mercer township. In politics, Mr. Barnes was an ardent Democrat.

SAMUEL BARNES, eldest son of William and Jane Barnes, was born upon the homestead in Mercer township, Butler county, and resided with his parents until settling upon the farm in Slippery Rock township, where his son Alexander now lives. He cleared and improved this property, and spent the balance of his life thereon. He married Martha Braden, who died in 1844, leaving the following children: William, deceased; Ezekiel, also dead; Eva J., who married James McKee; Alexander; Phoebe, deceased; James, and Robert, both deceased; Ephraim, a resident of Bradford; Thomas, of Forward township, and Braden, deceased. Mr. Barnes married for his second wife Nancy Tannehill, and died about 1880. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In early life he sup-

ported the Whig party, and afterwards became a Democrat. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER BARNES, son of Samuel and Martha Barnes, was born April 15, 1829, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, was reared upon the homestead and received a common school education. He worked in various places until the age of twenty-eight, when he purchased the homestead, upon which he has since resided. He married Margaret J. McDermott, a daughter of James McDermott. She died November 29, 1887, having borne him the following children: James C., deceased; Mary, wife of George Bell; Thomas, and Phoebe A., both deceased; Samuel, and Eva. His second wife was Mary Dugan. Politically, Mr. Barnes is one of the active Democrats in his township, and has filled the office of school director. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

JOHN BARNES, son of William and Jane (Black) Barnes, was born on the old Barnes homestead, in Mercer township, Butler county, in 1800, received his education in a pioneer subscription school, and was reared amidst the scenes and trials of early days. After reaching manhood he purchased 100 acres of land where his son Hiram now resides. He cleared this farm, erected buildings, and spent the remaining years of his life in making a home for his family. He married Elizabeth Snyder, a daughter of Philip Snyder, of Slippery Rock township, to which union were born the following children: Sarah, wife of William McGill; William, deceased; Philip, a resident of Mercer county; James B.; John H., of Mercer county; Hiram; Jane E., wife of William Williamson; Thomas, and Eli, both of whom are dead. Mr. Barnes was an ardent Democrat, and filled most of the township offices at different periods. Both he and wife were members of Harmony United Presbyterian church. They died in 1876, and 1884, respectively, and are buried in the Harmony graveyard.

JAMES B. BARNES, son of John and Elizabeth Barnes, was born on August 27, 1836, in Mercer township, received a common school education and was reared a farmer. In 1863 he purchased 100 acres of the old Barnes tract, which had passed out of the hands of the family, and has since erected all of his present improvements. On February 12, 1863, he married Mary J. Stevenson, a daughter of John Stevenson, of Franklin township, Butler county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John C., deceased; Edward N.; David E., deceased; Catherine E.; Anna A., deceased; Josiah S., and Manthus E. Mr. Barnes has been an elder of Harmony United Presbyterian church for twenty years, and politically, he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

HIRAM BARNES, fifth son of John and Elizabeth Barnes, was born upon his present homestead in 1843, and his entire life has been passed in his native township. On May 27, 1875, he married Harriett J. McCoy, a daughter of Madison McCoy. Politically, he is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of Harmony United Presbyterian church.

JAMES BARNES was born on the old homestead in Mercer township, Butler county, February 7, 1802, son of William and Jane Barnes, and grandson of Samuel and Susanna Barnes. He was reared beneath the parental roof, and subsequently purchased the farm where his son Thomas now resides. Upon this farm

was one of the most extensive coal deposits in this part of the county, and mining was carried on here by the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company for twenty years. Mr. Barnes married Sally McCune, a daughter of John McCune, an early settler of Mercer township. To this marriage were born the following children: John A.; Mary A., wife of Samuel Bovard; William B., who died October 26, 1858; Nancy, widow of William McTaggart; Thomas; Martha J., wife of James Wiley; Susanna, deceased wife of James Kelly; James M., who died June 23, 1858; Robert L., of Marion township, and Washington S. Mrs. Barnes died August 18, 1876, and her husband, December 25, the same year. They were members of Bethel United Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Barnes was an active Democrat.

JOHN A. BARNES, eldest son of James and Sally Barnes, was born in Mercer township, Butler county, November 19, 1827, was reared upon the homestead, and received a common school education. After he grew to maturity, he and his father purchased the old Barnes homestead, on a portion of which he erected all the present improvements, and has been engaged in farming thereon since the fall of 1852. Mr. Barnes was married October 21, 1852, to Sarah Hogg, a daughter of Robert Hogg, of Cherry township, and is the father of the following children: Sadie A., deceased; Mary D., wife of Charles Snyder; Susan, wife of James McDougal; James N., who married Onie Pattison, and has three children, and Frankie, deceased. Mrs. Barnes died November 12, 1894. Mr. Barnes is an elder in Bethel United Presbyterian church, which office he has held since 1876. Politically, he is a Democrat, has filled the office of school director for twenty-one years, and has also held other township offices.

THOMAS BARNES was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Mercer township, April 24, 1836, third son of James and Sally Barnes. After the death of his father he purchased the farm, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Sarah J. McCreary, a daughter of Thomas McCreary, of Mercer county. Ten children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Lizzie V., wife of William Osier; Richard, who married Catherine Gilmer; Nettie, wife of Hugh Milner; Nancy, deceased; Alice M.; Lila E.; James O.; Thomas M.; Ruby G., and Flossie A. Mr. Barnes is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the present school board.

WASHINGTON S. BARNES, youngest son of James and Sally Barnes, was born June 25, 1848, upon the homestead farm in Mercer township. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. In April, 1879, he purchased his present farm in Mercer township, upon which he has since resided. He was married December 3, 1878, to Mary J. Black, a daughter of R. S. Black, of Marion township, and their children are as follows: Hattie S.; Samuel H.; Frank M., and Fannie M. In politics, Mr. Barnes is a Democrat, has filled the office of poor director for a number of years, and has always taken a leading interest in public affairs. He is a member of Harmony United Presbyterian church, and a liberal contributor towards that society.

EBENEZER BROWN, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, came to Mercer township, Butler county in 1797, and took up 600 acres of land. He cleared and improved a farm on this tract, and died in 1832. He married a Miss

Porter, and their family consisted of the following children: Jane; Alexander; William P.; Samuel; James; Elsie; Ebenezer; Porter, and Joseph, all of whom are dead. Mr. Brown was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. His wife died in 1830.

SAMUEL BROWN, third son of Ebenezer Brown, was born April 22, 1812, upon the old homestead in Mercer township. He received such an education as the pioneer schools afforded, and learned the tanner's trade. He subsequently established a tannery at Harrisville, which he conducted until 1880. Mr. Brown married Eliza J., daughter of John Waddell, of Butler county, and their children were: Mary M., who married Thomas Cross; John W.; Ermina L., deceased wife of H. M. Kerr; Orlando, deceased; Otis P., a resident of Ohio, and Mead S., deceased. In politics, Mr. Brown was a Democrat, and in religious faith, a Presbyterian. He died June 22, 1888, near Centerville, Butler county.

JOHN SNYDER, SR., was born in Liberty township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, a son of Jacob Snyder, a native of Germany. His father served in the Revolutionary war, and sometime prior to 1800 he settled in Liberty township, Mercer county, where he spent the remaining years of his life. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, and purchased 170 acres of land in Mercer township, Butler county, in 1852, upon which his son John now resides. He married Elizabeth Uber, a daughter of Michael Uber, one of the early settlers of Mercer county, and the following children were born to this marriage: Susan, wife of Eli Beighley; Mary, wife of Alexander Rodgers; Daniel, deceased; Michael, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Robert Hanna; Rebecca, wife of A. Wilcox; Maria, wife of Joseph I. Blair; Caroline, wife of William Van Dyke; Lavina, and George W., both deceased; John, and one that died in early youth. Mr. Snyder was a staunch Democrat, an active worker in the party, and filled the office of school director in his township. In early life he was a member of the German Reformed church, and after his settlement in Mercer township, there being no church of his faith in that locality, he did not unite with any denomination. His wife died on March 27, 1886, and himself, February 1, 1888.

JOHN SNYDER, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Snyder, was born in Liberty township, Mercer county, March 16, 1841, and was eleven years old when his parents came to Butler county. He attended the common schools of his district, and grew to maturity upon his present homestead, which he received from his father. In September, 1862, he married Eliza J. Bailey, a daughter of Robert Bailey, of Venango county, and they are the parents of six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Lizzie, wife of William Bovard; Joseph F., and Lawrence. The deceased are William, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Snyder is a Democrat, but has never had any desire for official position. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, of Harrisville, and Mr. Snyder is an elder in that society. He is recognized as one of the leading and progressive farmers of the community.

WILLIAM MCGARVEY was born in Donegal county, Ireland, July 17, 1800, son of John and Nancy (Jackson) McGarvey of the same place. In 1830 the family immigrated to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where his father died in

1851, and his mother several years before. In 1835 he married Margaret Smith, a daughter of Matthew Smith, of Fairview township, Butler county, who bore him a family of seven children, viz.: Matthew; Martha, who married J. A. Wilson; Nancy, who married William Gibson; William; John J.; Robert, and one that died in infancy. In 1850 Mr. McGarvey removed to Fairview township, purchasing the Matthew Smith farm of 250 acres. In 1876 he settled in Fairview borough, where he died on March 10, 1885. His wife died on December 19, 1876. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, in which society he filled the office of elder a number of years. He was first a Whig and afterwards a Democrat, and served as supervisor and collector of his township.

JOHN J. MCGARVEY was born in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, July 17, 1844, son of William and Margaret McGarvey. He came with his parents to Butler county when about six years old, was educated in a select school and at Dayton Academy, and taught for several terms. He afterwards engaged in farming, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Camp Curtin, and served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was honorably discharged from the service on May 26, 1863, and returned to Butler county. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company L, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, joined Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley, and served until the close of the war. Returning home he resumed his duties upon the farm, and on October 7, 1869, married Sidney J. Campbell, of Parker township. Eight children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Margaret, wife of Willis H. Brown; William B.; Samuel N.; Robert; Harry E.; Howard E.; Nancy B., and Mary. Mr. McGarvey is an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has served as a school director, overseer of the poor, and auditor, and is one of the enterprising farmers of his township. He is a charter member of Post Number 325, G. A. R., of Grove City.

HON. JAMES KERR was born in Springfield township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1813, son of Samuel Kerr, and grandson of James Kerr, a native of Ireland. The latter came from Adams county about 1797, and settled in Springfield township, Mercer county. Samuel was a native of Adams county, born in 1791, grew to manhood in Mercer county, whence he came to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, to take charge of Mt. Etna and Hickory furnaces, which position he occupied for several years. He was elected to the state senate while a resident of this county, afterwards removed to New Castle, and was appointed by Governor Porter superintendent of the canal. He also represented Mercer county in the legislature, and died at Sandy Lake in 1873. He married Mary Moore, of Mercer county, who bore him a family of eleven children, as follows: James; John; Mrs. Jane McConnell; Mrs. Mary A. Cleary; Mrs. Martha Alexander; Mrs. Sarah Pollock; Samuel; Lafayette; Clinton; Mrs. Lucinda Barker, and Mrs. Caroline Brown, all of whom are dead except James and Mary A. The subject of this sketch began carrying the mail from Mt. Etna to Franklin when nine years old, and continued to do so until he was thirteen years of age. He then followed various occupations until 1830, in which year he settled at Harrisville, Butler county. From 1837 until 1840 he was a contractor on the

Pennsylvania canal. In the latter year he embarked in merchandising at Harrisville, and conducted that business successfully for nearly forty years. During a large portion of this time he was also extensively engaged in farming, being the owner of twelve farms in the vicinity of Harrisville. In 1847 he built Marion furnace, in Marion township, in partnership with Robert Breden, the only iron furnace in Butler county that did not suspend. He was also superintendent of Maple furnace, in Allegheny township, in 1846-47 and '48. He carried on an extensive business in purchasing cattle for the eastern markets during this period, and was one of the most active and energetic business men in the county. Judge Kerr was a Democrat until 1854, since which time he has been an adherent of the Republican party. He filled the office of justice of the peace for thirty years, as well as many other local positions in the township and borough. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket, and in 1861 he was elected associate judge of Butler county. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate, and throughout this period wielded a wide influence in the councils of his party. Judge Kerr was married in 1838, to Priscilla McMillan, who died in 1866, leaving two children, viz.: Mary, widow of J. M. Cubbison, and Lizzie K., wife of Capt. H. A. Ayers. His second wife was Catherine McCallan, of Cherry township. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1842, and few men in the county have a wider acquaintance or are better known than this venerable pioneer. He retired from active business in 1890, and has since devoted his attention to looking after his extensive landed interests.

DANIEL WICK was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1786, and at the age of nine years removed with his parents to Washington county, and located on Ten Mile creek. When eighteen years of age the family removed to Austintown, Trumbull county, Ohio, where Daniel enlisted in the War of 1812, and served as a fifer. At the age of twenty-six he married Elizabeth Armitage, a daughter of Benjamin Armitage, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and became the father of six children, viz.: Annie K., who married Isaac Kimmell, of Coitsville, Ohio; Mary J., wife of T. J. Hisst, of the same place; Robert K., of Harrisville; Phoebe J., wife of George W. Seaton, of Westmoreland county; Daniel M., and William H. When Mr. Wick was thirty-one years of age, he removed with his family to Coitsville, where he died on June 18, 1863. His wife survived until 1869. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which society he filled the office of clerk of the church. He was a Democrat until the second election of Jackson, when he became a Whig, and in 1840 a Free Soiler. He followed farming throughout his life, and never took much interest in public affairs.

ROBERT K. WICK, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Wick, was born at Coitsville, Mahoning county, Ohio, October 15, 1818, and received his education at a subscription school, subsequently attending a select school at New Bedford. He received a certificate to teach, and taught for four terms, and afterwards became a salesman in a general store at Poland. He next followed the peddling business for two years, and on July 1, 1838, he located at Harrisville, Butler county, where for twenty years he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of fanning mills. Mr. Wick was married January 1, 1846, to Bulina A. Rathbun, to which union have been born six children, viz.: Mary, deceased; Elizabeth E., wife of Samuel

Bingham; Eugene E.; Clara E., wife of Robert L. Brown; Eva J., and Margaret G. Mr. Wick has been one of the most extensive farmers and stock-growers in this section of the State, in which he is at present largely engaged. He has purchased at different periods a large amount of land in Harrisville and vicinity, and erected his present residence in 1870. At one time he was the owner of over 4,000 sheep, which he had taken care of by different farmers, and settled the business without the loss of a cent or a lawsuit. He is one of the wealthiest citizens of Butler county. Politically, he is a Republican, has served in the borough council, and has been a member of the school board for several terms. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

ROBERT BLACK, an early merchant of Harrisville, was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in October, 1809, there grew to manhood, and in 1834 married Elizabeth McElhaney, of the same county, a daughter of Robert McElhaney. The young couple immigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, soon after their marriage, and lived in that city until 1843, when they removed to Harrisville, Butler county. Mr. Black embarked in general merchandising, which he carried on successfully until his death, October 20, 1870. His widow lives with her son Robert. In 1845 Mr. Black purchased the Harris property, where the postoffice is now located. He was a staunch Democrat, was a member of the school board, and also served in the borough council of Harrisville. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, to which his widow also belongs. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom survived infancy, as follows: William, deceased; Mary J., wife of Dr. J. H. Elrick, of Harrisville; Fannie, deceased wife of Rev. J. F. Armstrong, of Mercer county; Robert, merchant and postmaster of Harrisville; John F., and Richard.

ROBERT BLACK, SR., was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, son of Adam and Polly Black, natives of the same county. His parents removed to Washington county in 1803, and the following year located in Springfield township, Mercer county, where his father died in 1816, and his mother in 1841. They were married in 1787, and reared a family of nine children, eight of whom were born before the settlement in Mercer county, the youngest having been born in Mercer county in 1805. The names of their children were as follows: Betsey, who married John Chambers; Henry; Alexander; Joseph; Adam; Robert; Maria, who married Major John Harris; Iby, who married Rev. John Munson, and Chambers. Robert was reared upon the homestead farm, which he afterwards purchased. He married Sarah Courtney, to which marriage were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. His wife died in 1826, and he was again married, to Sarah Uber, to which union were born the following children: Harriet, who married Scott McCready, of Lawrence county; Margaret, who married Joseph Burns, of the same county; Caroline, who became the wife of T. W. Morrow, of Harrisville; Sarah, wife of John Fitzgerald, of Iowa; Sibbie; H. Calvin, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Black was a leading member of the Whig party, and served two terms in the legislature. He died at Harrisburg during his second term, in 1848. His wife died upon the homestead in Mercer county, in 1846.

II. CALVIN BLACK was born in Springfield township, Mercer county, January 4, 1838, only son of Robert and Sarah Black, and grandson of Adam Black, the pioneer of the family in Mercer county. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and then went to live with his uncle, Alexander Black, with whom he made his home until of age. He received a good common school education, and afterwards attended a Commercial College in Pittsburg. Mr. Black clerked for a few years in West Virginia, and subsequently in Mercer county, and in 1864 embarked in the mercantile business at Balm, where he carried on business for three years. In 1867 he located at Harrisville, where he clerked for Harris & Morrow, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Morrow & Black. He finally became sole proprietor of the business, later took his two oldest sons into partnership, and carried on under the firm name of Black & Sons until his death, October 27, 1894. In 1861 Mr. Black married Adaline Painter, a daughter of Philip and Jane Painter of Mercer county. Three sons and four daughters blessed this union, named as follows: Robert N.; Austa M., wife of W. C. Hawn, of Fairview; John R.; Harriet N., deceased; Florence E.; Nora M., and Garfield. In 1867 he united with the Presbyterian church of Centre, served as elder in the church at Harrisville until a few years ago, and then transferred his membership to the United Presbyterian church of Harmony. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He filled several of the borough offices, and was one of its progressive and public-spirited citizens. His many sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him to the community at large. He was successful in business, a good citizen, an accommodating neighbor, and a worthy and liberal supporter of the church. Mr. Black was an affectionate husband, and a kind and indulgent father.

JAMES C. CURRY, eldest son of Isaac Curry, was born in Centre township, Butler county, December 23, 1804. His father was a native of Ireland, and settled near Unionville at an early date, where he reared the following children: James C.; Robert; David; Isaac; Barbara; Julia Ann; Nancy, and Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and received a good common school education, which he afterwards utilized in teaching school. On February 24, 1825, he married Martha Edgar, a daughter of John Edgar, of Franklin township, to which union were born six children, viz.: John E.; Isaiah D., who died in the Union army, at Baltimore, April 15, 1865; Sarah A., wife of Harvey H. Smith, of Butler county; Angeline, wife of Alexander Duggins, of Missouri; Martha A., wife of William Gould, of this county, and Amanda M., deceased. Mr. Curry removed to Greenville, Mercer county, some years after his marriage, but returned to Butler county in 1850, and settled at Ralston's mill. He afterwards went to Indiana, and located at Elizabeth, Harrison county, resided there some years and then moved to Missouri, where he died. His wife died at Elizabeth, Indiana. Mr. Curry served in an Indiana regiment during the Rebellion.

JOHN E. CURRY was born in Franklin township, Butler county, May 8, 1827, eldest child of James C. and Martha Curry. He learned the chairmaker's and painter's trades, and in the fall of 1850 located at Harrisville. In 1853 he purchased a business property, which was twice burned, being completely

destroyed in March, 1890. He immediately erected his present store building and residence, where he carries on the grocery, confectionery and notion business. On December 31, 1850, he married Maria E. McNair, a daughter of Thomas McNair, of Butler. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he fills the office of treasurer. In politics, Mr. Curry is an ardent Democrat, was postmaster of Harrisville for eight years under Pierce and Buchanan, has served in the borough council, and also as treasurer for several years.

REV. DAVID IMBRIE, one of the earliest ministers of the Associate church in Pennsylvania, was a native of Philadelphia, born of Scotch parentage on August 28, 1777. His parents returned to Scotland, and remained there until the termination of the War of Independence, when they again came to this country, and settled at Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. David was educated at Canonsburg Academy, and was one of nine students who founded the Franklin Literary Society, November 14, 1797. He studied theology with Dr. John Anderson, was licensed December 14, 1803, by Chartiers Presbytery, and ordained September 3, 1806. He was pastor of Bethel and Darlington congregations from 1808 until his death, June 13, 1842, on which date he was stricken with apoplexy, soon after his arrival at Bethel church, and died at the home of a member near by.

REV. DAVID REED IMBRIE, son of Rev. David Imbrie, was born at Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1812. He was educated at Darlington Academy, under Dr. George Scott, studied theology at Canonsburg, was licensed on July 16, 1839, by the Ohio Presbytery, and was ordained by the Shenango Presbytery, April 26, 1842. He was installed as pastor of New Wilmington, Prospect, and New Castle congregations, but resigned the last mentioned charge in 1847, Mt. Prospect in 1853, and New Wilmington in 1867. In 1870 he removed to Kansas, and served Ottawa congregation until his death, January 29, 1878. Mr. Imbrie married Nancy R. Johnston, a daughter of John Johnston, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, in June, 1843, and was the father of eight children, as follows: Rev. John J.; Almira J., deceased; Rev. David R.; Melverin M., deceased; Nancy S., wife of Robert Clark; Alexander M., deceased; Caroline R., wife of John Kelso, and Mary M., deceased. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Kelso, at New Galilee.

REV. JOHN J. IMBRIE was born on June 29, 1844, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, was educated at Westminster College, and studied theology at Monmouth. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in West Virginia under General Negley. He afterwards resumed his studies, and was licensed by the Garnett Presbytery, April 6, 1872, and ordained on November 10, 1875, by Wheeling Presbytery. His first charges were Brownsville and Mt. Pleasant, Monroe county, Ohio. In 1875-76 he had charge of the congregation at Wampum, Lawrence county; in 1876-79 was pastor of the Remington Harbor and Shenango churches, and since 1882 he has had charge of Scotch Hill, Ebenezer and West Unity congregations, these being his present charges. In 1886 Mr. Imbrie purchased the Robert Black property at Harrisville, consisting of sixteen acres, and erected his

present residence the same year. He was married on September 23, 1873, to Maggie A. Sharp, a daughter of James Sharp, of Darlington, Beaver county. Ten children have blessed this union, as follows: Clarence E.; Wilbur D.; Leroy S.; Maggie E.; David R.; John A.; Ocie A.; Bessie R.; Theron D., and James E. Mr. Imbrie is an adherent of the Republican party, but aside from exercising the elective franchise, takes no active interest in political matters. He devotes his whole attention to the spiritual and material welfare of his congregations, which have been quite prosperous during his pastorate.

DAVID W. HUMPHREY, SR., was born in Worth township, Butler county, September 6, 1849, son of William Humphrey. He received a common school education, and was a farmer and carpenter, which business he followed throughout his life. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. William H. Jack, and was mustered into the service at Camp Orr, near Kittanning. The regiment proceeded down the Ohio river with General Negley, and he took part in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Reseca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. Returning to Nashville he was honorably discharged on November 4, 1864, and thence came home and resumed his duties upon the farm. On December 29, 1864, he married Julia A. Studebaker, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Studebaker, of Worth township, to which union were born two children, viz.: David W., and Mary R., deceased. Mr. Humphrey was a member of the Baptist church, and died on July 16, 1871. His widow married Andrew Allison, of Worth township, where she is still living.

DAVID W. HUMPHREY, only son of David W. and Julia A. Humphrey, was born upon the homestead in Worth township, February 3, 1866, was educated in the public schools, and afterwards spent two terms at Grove City College and one term at the Edinboro State Normal. He then taught school for a period, and subsequently embarked in merchandising at Eau Claire, as junior member of the firm of Gardner & Humphrey. In 1889 he purchased his partner's interest and continued to carry on the business alone until 1893, when he sold out to W. P. Jamison & Company, and bought the store of S. B. Bingham, of Harrisville, where he now carries on merchandising under the firm name of D. W. Humphrey & Company. He married Nettie A. Pisor, a daughter of John and Mary J. Pisor, of Worth township, February 9, 1888. Five children have been born to this union, three of whom died in infancy. The remaining two are Paul A., deceased, and Ralph. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has filled the office of steward in that society. He is connected with Tent No. 187, K. O. T. M. of Harrisville, and in politics, is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOSEPH CUMMINS was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, was reared in his native county, and there married Eleanor Moore, a daughter of John Moore, in 1831. In 1837 they came to Butler county and purchased a farm in Marion township, where Mr. Cummins died in December, 1869. His widow resides upon the old homestead. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: William A.; Lycurgus R.; Mary J., deceased; Melinda, wife of A. F.

Hollister, of Youngstown, Ohio; John M., deceased; Lysander F.; Joseph; Walter C.; Mary E., wife of Alphonzo Forquer, of Marion township; Mellville, and James, both deceased; Samuel F., and Elizabeth J., wife of James M. Scott, of Butler. Mr. Cummins was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and one of the prominent members of that denomination in Butler county. Politically, he was a Republican, served in the legislature in 1843-44, was associate judge of Butler county for two terms, and justice of the peace for eighteen years.

LYCURGUS R. CUMMINS was born in Washington county on September 19, 1834, and was three years old when his parents, Joseph and Eleanor Cummins, settled in Marion township. He remained with his father throughout his boyhood days, and subsequently learned the butcher's trade, which he now carries on at Harrisville. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, and went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with General Negley, where his regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Tunnel Hill, Buzard's Roost, Reseca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and was mustered out on November 4, 1864, at Nashville, with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Cummins is a charter member of Z. C. Quillen Post, No. 246, G. A. R., also of the U. V. L., of Butler. On June 11, 1866, he married Margaret A. Timblin, of Concord township, a daughter of Jonathan Timblin. Eight children have been born to this union, viz.: Joseph A., deceased; Edwin L.; Sadie E.; Frank; Harry; Paul; Nellie G., and Eva M. Mr. Cummins is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a staunch Republican, has been delegate to county conventions several times, has served on the school board, and is a member of the K. of H., and the A. O. U. W.

THOMAS HUMPHREY, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, who came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, after the Revolution, settled in what is now Worth township, Butler county, in 1798, where he owned 200 acres of land, two cows and one horse, in 1808. He purchased a tract of land from a jobber named Irwin, adjoining the James McNees claim, which McNees was holding for Irwin, and cleared a large area. Before leaving Westmoreland county he married Elizabeth Coulter, and died in 1839, leaving a widow and nine children. The widow died in 1848, and the last of the children, Mrs. Margaret Riddle, died in 1892. The names of the sons and daughters were as follows: James, who went west in 1830, and died there; William, who died in 1864; Thomas Armstrong, who died in Arkansas, in 1886; Harvey, who died in Missouri, in 1890; Jane, deceased wife of Jacob Emery; Margaret, deceased wife of John Riddle; Elizabeth, deceased wife of George Book; Mary, deceased wife of Michael Steintorf, and Sarah, who married Ebenezer Christy.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Humphrey, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1797, came with his parents to Butler county, and was reared upon the homestead in Worth township. He received from his father one-half of the 200-acre tract which he had entered, and upon this land he spent the remaining years of his life. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Dunbar, to which union were born the following children: Angeline, widow of Alexander

Rutter, of New Castle; James, who married Ruth Studebaker, and lives in Worth township; Mary, who married David Bennett; John; William, a resident of Portersville; Washington, who married in Texas and died there; Wilson, who married Annie Studebaker, and Ruth, who married D. P. Davis, of Worth township. Mr. Humphrey and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was an ardent Democrat.

JOHN HUMPHREY was born in Worth township, Butler county, July 16, 1833, son of William and Elizabeth Humphrey, and grandson of Thomas Humphrey. He attended the old Rocky Springs school, when his uncle, Thomas Humphrey, was teacher, but like other boys of the period was compelled to give more attention to farm work than to school matters. During the winter of 1852-53, he studied surveying under J. Irwin Hogue, and at the same time commenced to learn the carpenter's trade under Porterfield Martin. In the winter of 1853-54 he took charge of the old Rocky Springs school, where he presided for one term, subsequently teaching in the "Eight Square" and the "Centre" schools of Worth township, and the Martin school in Lawrence county. Mr. Humphrey worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with agricultural pursuits, the latter being always his favorite vocation. On August 28, 1856, he married Lydia Studebaker, a daughter of Henry, and a grand-daughter of David Studebaker, the first settler of Worth township. Five children were born to this marriage, viz.: Josephine; Lillian R., wife of W. F. Gardiner, of Jacksonville; William H., who married Sadie Hay; Sherman C., who married Clara Studebaker, and Elizabeth, wife of Franklin Book. The mother died on January 6, 1879, aged forty-two years, and was buried in Zion Baptist cemetery. On October 13, 1892, Mr. Humphrey married Mrs. Millie Book, of Worth township. Politically, 'Squire Humphrey has always been an unswerving Democrat, and in 1865 he was elected a justice of the peace, served two full terms, and then retired from public life. When his brother James was elected to the legislature in 1878, he resigned the office of justice, and the subject of this sketch was chosen to fill the vacancy. In 1882 he was elected for a full term, and re-elected in 1887. In January, 1890, 'Squire Humphrey was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners, and in the fall of that year he was elected to the same office, and served until January, 1894. He is one of the leading members of his party, and throughout his official life has retained the confidence of the best people of the community.

MATTHEW MCCOLLOUGH, SR., was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1778, son of James McCollough. He acquired a fair education in his native land, and at the age of nineteen immigrated to Pennsylvania and located at Carlisle, where he engaged in teaching. He there learned the stonemasons's trade, which he followed in Cumberland and Butler counties for many years in connection with farming. Soon after settling at Carlisle he married Jane Hunter, a daughter of William Hunter, and about 1803, accompanied his father-in-law and family to Butler county. Mr. Hunter purchased 400 acres of land on and near the site of Prospect, in Franklin township, fifty acres of which he gave to Mr. McCollough. On a part of this the present borough of Prospect now stands. A proviso was attached to the gift that if he moved off the land he was not to sell it, but give

it to his two eldest children, which he did in 1818, at the time he removed to Muddy Creek township. Mr. McCollough erected a cabin, and began the work of clearing a farm, carrying on his trade in connection therewith. He assisted in the erection of the first jail at Butler, being employed by John Negley, the contractor. In 1818 he purchased 300 acres of land in Muddy Creek township, which now embraces the Hyle farm, and the Robert, William F., and William B. McCollough farms. He cleared and improved 100 acres of this tract, and erected the brick house on the farm now occupied by Robert and William B. McCollough. Here he remained throughout the balance of his life, dying in 1858. His wife died in 1842, and both are buried in the United Presbyterian graveyard at Prospect. Mr. McCollough was a member of Captain Martin's company in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Erie. His family consisted of the following children: Mary, deceased wife of David Jones; William, deceased; James, who died in Indiana; Thomas, deceased; Matthew, of Worth township; George W., a resident of New Castle; Robert, and Dinwiddie, both of whom died on the homestead. Mr. McCollough was one of the early members of White Oak Springs Covenanter church, but when the United Presbyterian church of Prospect was organized he united with that society, assisted in the erection of a church building, and was connected with it until his death. He was one of the oldest A. Y. Masons in Butler county, having been a member of a lodge in Belfast, Ireland. In politics, he was a life-long Democrat, filled many of the township offices, and took an active interest in public affairs.

MATTHEW MCCOLLOUGH, fourth son of Matthew and Jane McCollough, was born on the site of Prospect, Butler county, December 15, 1813, received a limited education in the pioneer schools, and was reared upon the home farm. He remained with his parents until 1834, then rented a farm in Franklin township, where he lived for seven years, and subsequently lived on two other rented farms in the same township for nine years. At the end of this time he purchased 117 acres in Worth township, upon which he has resided down to the present, devoting his sole attention to agriculture. Mr. McCollough has been twice married; his first wife was Jane White, only child of Andrew Spear and Angelina (Ford) White, pioneers of Franklin township; she died in 1844. Two children were born of this union, viz.: Andrew W., a prominent oil and gas operator of Butler, and Marion F., who was killed at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, while serving in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve. His second wife was Fanny J. Shannon, a daughter of David Shannon, of Connoquenessing township, to which union were born nine children, as follows: Annie, wife of James Tebay; Jane, deceased wife of James Reed; Angelina, wife of Oscar McClymonds; Nannie, wife of S. B. Martincourt; Emma, wife of Archibald Marshall; David, and Marion. Mr. McCollough is a member of Portersville United Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of religious and educational institutions. In politics, he has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and has filled several of the offices in his township. He is a man of commendable public spirit, and one of the representative pioneers of the community.

CHRISTOPHER WIMER came from Adams county, Pennsylvania, to Butler county, in the year 1798, and located in Worth township, immediately north of

the site of Mechanicsburg. Mr. Wimer married a Miss Snyder, of Adams county, and reared a family of seven children, viz.: Samuel; John; Peter; Jonathan; William; Isaac, and Rebecca, who married Thomas Kelly, one of the early settlers of the township. The parents resided in this county the balance of their lives, leaving numerous descendants. Mr. Wimer was a Whig, in politics, and a member of the Seceder church.

SAMUEL WIMER, eldest child of Christopher Wimer, was born in Adams county, in 1792, and was six years old when his parents settled in Worth township. Here he grew to manhood enduring the trials and privations of pioneer days, and obtaining such an education as the schools of the period afforded. He later purchased the farm now owned by his son George, and resided upon it down to his death, in 1873. He married Elizabeth Hines, a daughter of Richard Hines, and reared the following children: Samuel, of Worth township; Mary J., deceased wife of James Abinett; Abner, deceased, and George.

GEORGE WIMER, youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth Wimer, was born upon his present farm in 1835. Upon his father's death he inherited the old homestead, where his entire life has been passed. He makes his home with his brother Samuel. He owns 210 acres of well improved land, and is quite a successful farmer. In politics, he is a Republican, and an adherent of the United Presbyterian church.

BENEDICT GROSSMAN, a native of Germany, immigrated to York county, Pennsylvania, and there married Betsey Stivert. When six years old she was captured by Indians and held a prisoner for seven years. In 1797 Mr. Grossman, with his wife and five children, Simon, Benjamin, Jacob, Betsy, wife of of Robert Black, and Catherine, who subsequently married Jacob Kissinger, and his son-in-law, Robert Black, came to Butler county, and purchased lands in Cherry township. Another daughter, Polly, the wife of Robert McCallan, did not come for two years. Mr. Grossman brought with him a small stock of merchandise, which he placed in a log building in Washington township, in charge of Robert Black, but soon afterwards removed the goods to his home in Cherry township, and carried on a small store for several years. He was thus one of the pioneer merchants of the county. Mr. Grossman and wife died upon the homestead, and were buried on the Abner McCallan farm. Their sons, Simon and Benjamin, served in the War of 1812. Simon settled in Brady township, while Benjamin and Jacob made their homes in Slippery Rock.

SIMON GROSSMAN came with his parents to Butler county, and spent the remaining years of his life in this section of the State. He married a Miss Carothers, and reared the following children: Benjamin, born in 1801, and died in Brady township; Alexander, who died in Missouri; Eliza, deceased wife of Henry Black; Hugh C., who died in Brady township; John, who died in Franklin township; Simon and James, both of whom died in Brady; Robert, who died in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Polly, wife of William Webber. The parents died in Franklin township, the mother in 1844, and the father in 1849.

HUGH C. GROSSMAN, son of Simon Grossman, was born in Brady township, Butler county, April 3, 1810, was reared a farmer, and always followed that occupation. He married Mary A. Moore, October 13, 1842, to which union

were born the following children: Elizabeth A., wife of John Carnahan, of Kansas; Hugh H., of Worth township; James M., of Cherry township; Sarah C., wife of James Dunn, of Brady; Catherine S., deceased wife of Ezra Christie; Mary E., wife of Robert Fowser, of Butler; Ashley W., of Slippery Rock; Dora L., wife of James Stoughton, of Clay; Richard B., of Brady; Joseph G., of Worth; Lydia A., wife of Charles Hunt, of Lawrence county, and John S., a resident of Brady township. Mr. Grossman died on January 10, 1891, and his wife, April 12, 1892.

HUGH H. GROSSMAN, son of Hugh C. and Mary A. Grossman, was born in Brady township, May 14, 1845, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. When twenty years of age he commenced life for himself, working on a farm, subsequently had charge of a portion of the homestead, given him by his father, which he sold, and purchased from John Craig his present home of ninety acres, lying northeast of Jacksville, upon which he has resided since 1872. Mr. Grossman was married April 16, 1872, to Rebecca A. Wick, a daughter of Henry E. Wick, of Slippery Rock township. Six children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Araminta F.; Hugh H.; Lewis A.; William S.; Perry G., and Irene, all of whom are living at home. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Grossman is a Republican.

JOHN MOORE, SR., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1761, son of William Moore, a native of Ireland. After reaching his maturity, he went to Washington county, lived there a short time, and about 1800 came to Butler county and located about two miles south of the present Moore homestead, which he purchased two years later. He resided upon this farm until his death, in 1851. He married Elizabeth McClintock, who died in 1840. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are dead, viz.: William; James; Sarah; John, and Mary.

WILLIAM MOORE was born in Chester county, and came with his parents to Butler county, where he was reared and spent the remaining years of his life. He followed farming upon the old homestead, where he died in 1868. He married Mary McClymonds, a daughter of Thomas McClymonds. She died in 1870, the mother of the following children: John, deceased; Thomas; Jane; William, who was killed at Gaines Mill; James, of Worth township; Samuel, who was killed at Petersburg, and Elizabeth, who died in childhood.

THOMAS MOORE was born on his present farm, in Worth township, in 1829, and his entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. After arriving at manhood he bought a farm two miles south of the homestead, which he sold two years later and purchased a place in Slippery Rock township, where he lived from 1856 to 1869. On the death of his father he returned home, and has since resided upon the homestead. Mr. Moore was married May 18, 1852, to Mary Glenn, a daughter of Robert Glenn, of Worth township, who has borne him the following children: Elizabeth, and Tressa, both of whom died in childhood; William R., who lives on the homestead; James N., a member of the Butler bar; John G., a resident of Butler; Jennie, who died in childhood, and Olive. Mr. Moore is a stanch Republican, and filled the offices of collector and constable

while living in Slippery Rock township, and has been road commissioner in Worth township. The family are adherents of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Moore is an elder and trustee in that society. He cultivates 165 acres of well improved land, and is one of the leading farmers and stock-growers in his township.

JOHN MOORE was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, eldest son of Samuel Moore, and came to Brady township, Butler county, with his parents. He grew to manhood in this county, receiving such an education as the schools of the period afforded. In 1829 he purchased the farm in Muddy Creek township now owned by Samuel Jones, upon which he resided until his death, July 19, 1883. Mr. Moore was married on March 10, 1829, to Anna McClymonds, a daughter of Thomas McClymonds, to which union were born two children, viz.: Jane, who died unmarried, May 13, 1875. and Samuel H., of Worth township. The mother married for her second husband, James Moore, no connection of her first husband, and died June 1, 1889.

SAMUEL H. MOORE, only son of John and Anna Moore, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, November 21, 1829, was reared upon his step-father's farm in Worth township, and received a common school education. When he was twenty-three years of age, he settled upon the farm purchased by his father in Muddy Creek township, where he lived until 1866, in which year he bought his present homestead of 100 acres. Here he has erected buildings and made the necessary improvements, and possesses one of the best farms in his locality. Politically, he is a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in the public schools of the county. All of his children have taught school, and he has served as a school director for many years. In 1880 he was elected a justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1885. On November 23, 1852, Mr. Moore married Katie J. Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, and is the father of five children, viz.: Hannah C., wife of J. M. Hunt; Anna J., wife of J. W. Phillips; Martha V., wife of Samuel Kildoo; John M., and Edith. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church of Harlansburg.

SAMUEL CORNELIUS was born in Worth township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and received his education in one of the pioneer subscription schools. He grew to maturity upon his father's farm, and in 1827 he married Margaret, a daughter of Thomas McClymonds, of Muddy Creek township. Eleven children were the fruits of this union, nine of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Col. James E., who died from wounds received in the Rebellion; Samuel M.; Lieut. Isaac W., killed at the battle of Cold Harbor; Mary A., wife of George Kennedy, of Slippery Rock township; Thomas J., who was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill; John C., who was killed at Fredericksburg; Alexander M.; William M., and Jesse G. Mr. Cornelius was a member of the Seceder church, and died in 1868. His widow survived ten years, dying in 1878. Politically, he was in early days a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization, and remained faithful to its principles down to his death.

ROBERT BARRON was born in Down county, Ireland, September 10, 1832, son of David and Margaret (Gibson) Barron, who were married in Ireland in

1831. His father was a son of John Barron, a native of Down county, Ireland, and grandson of John Barron, Sr., a farmer of the same county. The latter had a family of eight children: Archie; John; William; David; Robert; Margaret; James, and Samuel. The second son, John, was the grandfather of our subject, and died in Down county, aged eighty-five years. His sons William; Robert; John, and David, came to the United States. William, a school teacher, died in West Virginia; Robert, a merchant, died in Ohio, and John, a weaver, worked in Pittsburg ten years, and then returned to Ireland and died there. David, the father of Robert, was a weaver, but followed farming until 1834, in which year he came to the United States, leaving his wife and child in Ireland, and died at Steubenville, Ohio. His widow and child made their home with her parents, James and Susan (Hines) Gibson. Her maternal grandfather, Richard Hines, came to this country in 1800, with his wife and five children, viz.: Richard; George; Eleanor; Betty, and Jane, leaving behind Alexander and Susan. They afterwards settled in Brady township, Butler county. Alexander later came to this county, and died at the home of his parents. Their children, George, Eleanor, and Jane, also died at home. Richard located on a farm in Brady township, married Betsey Brandon, and two of his children, Eli and Mrs. Mary Gibson, reside on the old Hines homestead. The mother of our subject married George Dixon, and remained in Ireland. Robert came to the United States when seventeen years of age, worked for a short time on a railroad at Albany, New York, and then came to the home of his grandmother, Susan Gibson, of Worth township, Butler county. Here he remained for two years, working on a farm in summer and attending school in winter. He afterwards learned the plasterer's trade, and worked at it until 1872. In 1860 he bought 100 acres of land upon which he now resides, sent for his mother and her husband, and gave them a home during their declining years. He has added to his farm from time to time until he now owns 250 acres, and is one of the leading farmers of the township. Mr. Barron was married, September 28, 1854, to Mrs. Mary Craig, *nee* Shaffer, and has five children, viz.: Joseph, who married a daughter of Alexander Black, and lives on a part of the homestead; Mary C., wife of A. V. Grossman, of Brady township; Robert J., who died at the age of seven; Elizabeth J., wife of W. P. Martin, of Venango township, and Alvirda, wife of Jacob Milleman, of Harmony. In 1872 Mr. Barron was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of county commissioner, and re-elected in 1875. During this time he purchased the Willard Hotel, conducted it for a short time, and subsequently sold it. For many years he has been prominent in the local councils of his party, and has filled nearly all the township offices. In March, 1885, he served as foreman of the grand jury in the United States district court at Scranton. Mr. Barron is now vice-president of the Worth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, filled the office of president of the company for two years, and has also served on the board of directors. He was an elder in the Slippery Rock United Presbyterian church for twenty-five years, and for two years has filled the same office in the West Liberty United Presbyterian church.

JOHN CRAIG, a son of John Craig, was born in Ireland, in 1782, there grew to manhood and married Nancy Hinds. They reared five children, viz.: George,

who came to Butler county in 1830, and was killed while working on the canal near Sharon, Mercer county; William; James; Sarah, and John. In 1841 Mr. Craig and family immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Butler county. He rented the Wigton farm, celebrated as the home of the Wigton family murdered by the Indian, Mohawk, which he cultivated for three years. Later he and his son William bought a farm in Worth township, where Mr. Craig died in 1866, aged eighty-four years, and his wife, in 1872, aged ninety years. Their sons, William and James, also died on this farm, while Sarah, who married Samuel Gibson, is also dead.

JOHN CRAIG, JR., only living child of John and Nancy Craig, was born in Ireland, February 9, 1823, and was about eighteen years of age when the family settled in Butler county. He afterwards rented a farm for two years, and then purchased the H. H. Grossman farm, which he sold in 1878. He went to Virginia, purchased a farm in that State, and lived there for three years, then sold it and returned to Worth township, bought his present homestead, and has since been engaged in farming upon it. Mr. Craig was married February 11, 1846, to Esther Clark, a daughter of James Clark, of Slippery Rock township. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. His homestead, containing seventy-four acres, is on the line of Lawrence county, the county line dividing it.

DAVID LOCKE was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1839, son of Thomas Locke, and grandson of William Locke. His father was a native of Lawrence county, married Sarah Fox, and reared a family of five children, viz.: Mary, wife of William McCracken; John; David; William, deceased, and Maria A., wife of David McCracken, of New Castle. Thomas Locke died in 1846. When fifteen years old David began life for himself as a common laborer, and afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade, which he worked at for three years in Lawrence county. In 1861 he went to the oil country, and worked from Titusville to the river, drilling oil wells. After about six months he left the oil country, and on August 27, 1861, married Catherine Rodgers, a daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine Rodgers, of Lawrence county. She was born December 3, 1838, and is the mother of the following children: William E., of New Castle; Jennie, deceased; John, also a resident of New Castle; Catherine E., wife of Edward Crocker; Earnest L.; Sarah D., wife of Harry Rodgers; David F.; Anna C.; Alice T., deceased, and LeRoy N. After his marriage Mr. Locke took up his residence in Mercer county, and for three years worked at his trade during the winter months, and for James Uber on a farm in summer. He then moved to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, and worked on a farm for David Porter. At the expiration of five years he rented a farm from David Armstrong, on which he remained three years. He next rented a farm from Philip Fair and lived on it two years, after which he moved near Centreville and resided one year, when he bought the place upon which he now resides from William Crocker. Mr. Locke and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD CAMPBELL was born in Hickory township, Lawrence county, February 22, 1829, son of Robert Campbell. He received a common school edu-

cation, learned the plasterer's trade, and followed that in connection with farming. In 1849 he married Lavina Smart, of Lawrence county, to which union were born eight children, as follows: Robert M.; Joseph G.; William J.; Ammon H.; James E.; Mary E., wife of William Kildoo; Ruth E., wife of Frank Black, and Charles L. Mr. Campbell located in Worth township, Butler county, in 1866, upon the old Stoughton farm, and there died in 1889, and his wife in 1891. They were members of the Baptist church, and he was connected with Portersville Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat.

JOHN HOCKENBERRY, a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, came to Butler county about 1803, and settled in Brady township. He resided there for several years, and then removed to Cherry township, where he died. He married Hannah Kelly, and was the father of eight children, viz.: John; Casper; Jonathan; Elizabeth, who married James Buchanan; Jane, who married Moses McCandless; Annie, who married and died in Ohio; Ellen, who married William Graham, and Joseph, all of whom are dead.

CASPER HOCKENBERRY, SR., second son of John and Hannah Hockenberry, was born in Perry county, in 1785, came with his parents to Butler county, and about 1810 located on Muddy creek, in Worth township. He purchased 200 acres of land, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life, and died on October 29, 1860. He married Margaret Shaffer, who bore him the following children: Annie, who married Jonathan Wimer; Joseph, a resident of Butler; Catherine, wife of J. J. Baker; Hannah, deceased wife of William Gallagher; Effie, wife of Joseph Forrester; Mahala, wife of Sheplar Boston; William, who died recently in Worth township, and Mary, wife of Elijah Rolls.

JOSEPH HOCKENBERRY, eldest son of Casper and Margaret Hockenberry, was born January 16, 1814. After arriving at maturity he purchased a farm in Worth township, but subsequently removed to Franklin township, and followed agriculture until 1891. He then retired from active business life, and located in Butler, where he is spending his declining years. Mr. Hockenberry has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza Kennedy, a daughter of David Kennedy. She died in 1878, leaving six children, viz.: Casper; Euphemia, wife of Jacob Shields; Mary J., wife of J. S. Snyder; Margaret, who married William Benet, and after his death John Hunt; Mahala, wife of James Cratty, and J. Pierce. His second wife was Mrs. Mary J. Lepley, who died in 1883.

CASPER HOCKENBERRY, eldest son of Joseph and Eliza (Kennedy) Hockenberry, was born on the Hockenberry homestead, in Worth township, November 27, 1835. He obtained a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1864 he purchased seventy-five acres in Franklin township, to which he has since added the same amount, and has resided upon this farm up to the present. He is also the owner of 100 acres in Connoquenessing township. In 1891 oil was discovered upon his farm in Franklin township, which now contains ten producing wells, which bring him in a comfortable competence. Mr. Hockenberry is one of the successful farmers of the county, and a man of enterprise and public spirit. In 1864 he married Priscilla Bryan, a daughter of Robert Steel Bryan, of Cherry township. Fourteen children have been born to this union, viz.: Wilbert E.; Margaret C., wife of William Cooper; Robert M.; Joseph

M.: Mary E., wife of Lewis Double; Casper A.; William M.; Amelia; James C.; Ann Eliza; Blanche; David; Milton, and Ernest. Mr. Hockenberry is a staunch Democrat, and is a member of the Baptist church. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community.

WILLIAM HOCKENBERRY, youngest son of Casper and Margaret Hockenberry, was born in Worth township, Butler county, March 30, 1827, and died upon his homestead, December 15, 1893. He was reared to farm life, and received a common school education. When twenty-three years of age, his father having died, William began life for himself, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until his death. On October 2, 1851, he married Mary Fisher, a daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Worth township, who survives him. Ten children blessed this union, viz.: James N., a resident of Illinois; Nancy, wife of William Steckle, of Butler; Hampson, of Brady township; Casper J., of New Castle; Lizzie, wife of William Shields, of Worth township; Clara, wife of Benjamin Lillie, of Coraopolis; Iva J., wife of John Lemmon, of Jackson township; Marion F., who resides on the homestead, and Nettie R., wife of Edward Johnson, of Connoquenessing township. Mr. Hockenberry was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, a Democrat.

JOHN THOMPSON, SR., a native of Antrim county, Ireland, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1795, and in April, 1799, removed from Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, to what is now Brady township, Butler county. He was married in Ireland to Martha Humes, who became the mother of six sons and five daughters, as follows: William H.; John H.; Robert W.; Thomas C.; Humes, and James. The daughters were, Jane, who married James Allsworth; Elizabeth, who married Nathan F. McCandless; Margaret, who married James W. Turk; Martha, who married John S. McCandless, whose father was the first sheriff of Butler county, and Mary, who became the wife of William Cooper. The sons were very large men, and were noted for their great physical strength. Mr. Thompson owned 1,000 acres of land, was one of the leading pioneers of the county, and died in 1846, aged ninety-six years. His wife survived him many years, and died on March 6, 1861. Both were pioneer members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON was born in Allegheny county, December 1, 1796, eldest son of John and Martha Thompson. He came to Butler county with his parents, was reared on the old homestead in Brady township, and spent his entire life on the farm. He stood six feet five inches in height, and was recognized as the strongest man in the county. He married Jane McCandless, a daughter of John McCandless, and reared three children, viz.: John M., of Butler; William G., of Marion, Iowa, and Solomon R., of Brady township. Mr. Thompson was a Republican, in politics, and both he and wife were members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church. He died August 19, 1867, and his wife the following year, in the seventy-second year of her age.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, second son of John and Martha Thompson, was born on Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, December 1, 1798, and removed with his parents to Butler county the following April, where he was reared and educated. He married Jane C. McCandless, a daughter of William McCandless, a

pioneer of Centre township, and settled on a part of the land purchased by his father. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Martha A., deceased, who first married James W. Coulter, and for her second husband, David Stapleton; Nancy J., wife of S. W. Pingrey, of Durango, Colorado; Jemima, wife of Lewis Wigton, of California; Josiah M., of Brady township; Mary E., who first married William Lytle, and is now the wife of Rev. William Lodge, of Iowa City, Iowa; Keziah H., wife of Addison Miller, of Butler, and E. Julia, deceased wife of T. H. Lyon. Mr. Thompson and wife were members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, and in politics, he was a Republican. He died December 21, 1860. His widow resides with her son, Josiah M., at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, third son of John and Martha Thompson, was born upon his father's farm in Brady township, Butler county, in 1803. He grew to manhood inured to the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and inherited the homestead from his parents. He married Frances Craig, to which union were born five children, viz.: Nelson H., who resides upon the old homestead in Brady township; Martha B., wife of Benjamin Scott, of Venango county; Jennie F.; Maggie R., wife of Frank P. Critchlow, of Prospect, and Robert C. The parents spent their whole lives in Brady township.

SOLOMON R. THOMPSON, youngest son of William H. and Jane Thompson, was born on his grandfather's homestead, in Brady township, March 17, 1831. He was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. After the death of his father he inherited the old Thompson homestead, where he has spent his life engaged in farming. He married Martha McCandless, a daughter of Nathan McCandless, to which union have been born eight children, viz.: Nathan, of Smethport; William G., deceased; Edna; Edwin C.; Mary E.; Anna Loretta; William H., and Charles W. Mr. Thompson has been a life-long member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, and since the organization of the Republican party he has given it an unswerving support.

EDWIN C. THOMPSON, physician and surgeon, son of Solomon R. and Martha (McCandless) Thompson, was born July 14, 1861, in Brady township, Butler county. He was educated in the common schools, and at West Sunbury Academy and Grove City College. He read medicine with Dr. A. A. Kelty, of Rose Point, Lawrence county, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and subsequently spent two years in the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution, February 28, 1885. His certificate of graduation was endorsed by the Medico Chirurgical College, January 13, 1892. In March, 1885, he commenced practice at West Liberty, Butler county, where for the past ten years he has continued in the active duties of his profession. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, and keeps well abreast of the improvements in medical science. Dr. Thompson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Republican, but takes no active interest in public affairs. He was married March 31, 1885, to Berdena Stapleton, a daughter of David Stapleton, of Iowa City, Iowa, and is the father of two daughters, Franc, deceased, and Mary.

CONRAD SNYDER, SR., was born in Switzerland in 1735, there married, and fled with his wife from his native land to the Netherlands to escape conscription into the French army. On reaching his destination he learned for the first time of America, and decided to come to this country. He sold his time for transportation for himself and wife, and it is believed that he served seven years in one of the eastern counties of this State to pay for his passage. He removed from Philadelphia county to Bedford county, thence to Westmoreland, and in 1800 accompanied his son Conrad and family to Butler county. They settled in Brady township, where he died on March 10, 1827, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Nancy, died July 16, 1803, and both are buried in the graveyard on the Snyder farm. They reared three children, viz.: Catherine, who married Frederick Dubbs; Nancy, who married Daniel Carter, and Conrad.

CONRAD SNYDER, JR., son of Conrad and Nancy Snyder, was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, in 1777, and came with his parents to Butler county when about twenty-three years of age. He purchased 400 acres of land, now known as the Watson farm, but subsequently sold one-half of this tract, and gave the remaining half to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Double. After residing here some years he purchased 200 acres in Brady township, where his son Conrad now lives, and here he spent the remaining years of his life. He was the most extensive farmer and stock-breeder in this section of the country, and a few years before his death owned 3,000 acres, situated in Brady, Franklin, and Slippery Rock townships. He gave to each of his children 200 acres of land, and at his death the remainder was sold and the proceeds divided among his children. Mr. Snyder was quite a celebrated hunter, and during pioneer days made considerable money in this way, which he carefully invested in stock and lands. He was a self educated man, and could read and write both English and German fluently. In politics, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, but would never accept any public office. He was one of the pioneer members of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church. Mr. Snyder married Ann M. Bryan, a daughter of Seth Bryan, of Westmoreland county. Nine children blessed this union, named as follows: John, who married Elizabeth Ralston, and lived and died in Brady township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Seth Double; Mary, deceased wife of Thomas Strain; Nancy, deceased wife of Isaac Double; Zephaniah, who married Rachel Kennedy, and died in Brady township; Prudence, deceased wife of John Webb; Effie J., widow of Humes Thompson; Conrad, of Brady township, and Catherine, widow of John Croll. Mr. Snyder died February 27, 1866, and his wife, January 2, 1869, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

CONRAD SNYDER, youngest son of Conrad and Ann M. Snyder, was born upon his present farm in Brady township, November 2, 1822. He received such an education as the common schools afforded, and grew to manhood beneath the parental roof, assisting his parents in carrying on the farm, which his father gave to him a few years before his death. He retired from active business life in 1893, and the farm is now managed by his son, Everett C. He married Nancy McCandless, a daughter of James McCandless, of Franklin township. She was born January 6, 1826, and died November 28, 1863. Mrs. Snyder was the

mother of the following children: Lavina, wife of Lyman P. Hilliard; Elva T., who married Sarah McCall; Emeline S., wife of John Allen; Alfred H., who married Ann Campbell; Alvin C., who married Laura McNees; Mary A., wife of Josiah P. McCall; Everett C., who married Edith Abernathy, and Nancy J., deceased. Politically, Mr. Snyder is a Republican, but like his father would never accept office of any kind. He has been a life-long member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, and is one of the leading citizens of the community.

ZEPHANIAH SNYDER, son of Conrad and Ann M. Snyder, and grandson of Conrad Snyder, Sr., was born upon the old homestead in Brady township, Butler county, January 17, 1813, and grew to manhood amidst the scenes of pioneer days. He settled on 200 acres of land where John Grossman now lives, in Brady township, and here he resided down to his death, June 12, 1887. He married Rachel Kennedy, a daughter of John Kennedy, of Franklin township, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. John McNees. Nine children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Louisa, who died in 1892; Joseph C.; Mary E., wife of John McNees; Eleanor J., widow of Nicholas Ifft; Effie, wife of Robert Allen; Harvey N., of Kittanning; Rachel E., wife of W. B. Curry; Seth, and Lorenzo B. Mr. Snyder was a Republican, and took quite an active interest in local political matters. He was a member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH C. SNYDER, eldest son of Zephaniah and Rachel Snyder, was born November 24, 1837, upon the homestead farm. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in merchandising, which business he followed for a few years at West Liberty. He then purchased his present farm of 141 acres, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his attention. In 1859 he married Mary J. Hockenberry, a daughter of Joseph Hockenberry, who has borne him a family of eight children, viz.: Rachel A., wife of Oscar Boozel; Joseph A., of Butler; Mary F., deceased; Armada, wife of Milo V. Gold; Hosea Z.; David L.; Robert K., and Clara M. Mr. Snyder is a staunch Republican, was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and served five years. He has also filled the office of school director, and has been quite active in the local councils of his party. He is a member of Muddy Creek Presbyterian church, in which society he has served as trustee. He is recognized as one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of his township, and gives his support to every worthy project.

ROBERT GLENN was a son of John Glenn, a native of Ireland, who settled in Centre county. His father was twice married, and on his second marriage he purchased land in Kentucky for the children of his first wife, and the Glenns of that State are his descendants. Robert was a son of the second marriage, and was born in Centre county about 1773. He came to Mercer county about 1808, purchased 200 acres of land in Pine township, and 175 acres in Butler county, but did not settle upon either. The same year he bought of John Hockenberry and William Elliott 300 acres of land where his grandson, John A. Glenn, now resides, in Worth township, upon which he settled in 1810. He built the stone house still standing, where he died in 1833. He is buried in the United Presbyterian graveyard of Worth township. Mr. Glenn married Martha Borland, of Centre county, who bore him a family of eight children, viz.: John, who served

in the War of 1812, and died on the homestead; Mary, deceased wife of John Gilfillan; Andrew; Catherine, deceased wife of James Humphrey; Robert, who died in Worth township; Margaret, deceased wife of John Christie; William, who died in Beaver county, and Archibald, who died in Muddy Creek township.

ANDREW GLENN, son of Robert and Martha Glenn, was born in Centre county, and came with his parents to this county in childhood. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade with John Emery, whom his father had established in business on the Glenn farm. About 1824 he settled on a portion of the homestead, in Brady township, where his son Robert F. now lives. He erected a blacksmith's shop and carried on that business until 1833, in connection with farming. He returned to the old homestead after his father's death, then purchased the property, and resided there the balance of his life. He died in 1869. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion, was an adherent of the Seceder church, in which society he filled the office of elder. Mr. Glenn married Ann Eakin, a daughter of Robert Eakin, of Lawrence county. She died in 1844, the mother of the following children: Robert F.; Alexander, and Martha J., both deceased; Aaron, of Iowa; Polly, deceased; Martha J., widow of Ezekiel Wilson; Wilhelmina, wife of Presley Gill; John A., and Margaret, deceased. His second wife was Mary Maxwell, who bore one daughter, Annie E., wife of Benjamin Thompson.

ROBERT F. GLENN, eldest son of Andrew and Ann Glenn, was born September 21, 1820, upon the old homestead farm. He assisted his parents in the farm duties during boyhood days, and attended the district school of his neighborhood. In 1842 he settled upon his present farm, the site of his father's first settlement, and here he has resided for more than fifty years, following the peaceful avocation of a farmer's life. He owns 200 acres of well improved land, and is a prosperous and well-to-do citizen. In 1842 he married Sarah Moore, a daughter of Samuel Moore, one of the pioneers of Brady township, and has two children, Margaret, and Samuel C., the latter of whom carries on the farm for his father. Mr. Glenn was a member of the first Republican organization in the county, and has always supported that party. Originally a member of the Seceder church, he later united with the Centreville United Presbyterian society, in which he fills the office of trustee.

JOHN WICK, a native of New Jersey, came to Armstrong county in 1796, and early in the present century removed to what is now Brady township, Butler county. He married a Miss Ferguson, and their children were as follows: James; John; Elisha; William; Jeremiah; Margaret; Sarah; Jemima; Elizabeth, and Jane. The parents spent the balance of their lives in this county. The second son, John, was born in 1795, and came with his parents to Butler county, where he grew to manhood. He married Mary Wigton, a daughter of John Wigton, and was the father of the following children: Henry E.; Perry; Mary J.; Harvey; Sarah; Alfred, and Lewis. The family lived in Slippery Rock and Brady townships, and the parents spent their lives in that part of the county.

HENRY E. WICK was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, August 22, 1825, eldest child of John and Mary Wick. He grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, and then commenced buying and shipping horses.

He afterwards followed merchandising and the lumber business over forty-five years, a portion of the time at Wick station, which was named for him and where he was the first postmaster. Mr. Wick married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Daniel Smith, a Scotchman, an early settler of Brady township. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, as follows: John S.; Mary J.; Rebecca A.; Lewis C.; Sarah M., deceased; Elizabeth Z.; Alfred H.; Perry C.; Rosallia A.; William S.; Walter S., deceased; Florence A., and Amy F. Mr. Wick has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and was a delegate from Butler county to the first Republican convention at Pittsburg, in 1855. In 1887 he located at Oil City, but is now a resident of Butler.

JAMES P. McQUISTION was born in Brady township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, received a common school education and was reared a farmer. After arriving at manhood he embarked in stock-dealing and merchandising at Centreville. Soon after the war commenced he enlisted in the three months' service, and when his term expired he re-enlisted in the artillery and served three years. He was honorably discharged when his term had expired, and then returned to his home in Butler county. In 1865 he married Eleanor, a daughter of William Hunter, of Pittsburg, to which union were born six children, as follows: Charles F. L.; Clare E.; Emma V.; Orville, deceased; Frank E., and Rolla H. Mr. McQuiston was a member of Bingham Post, G. A. R., of Centreville, and resided in that locality down to his death. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, a trustee in that denomination, and also a Sabbath school teacher. Politically, he was a Republican, and filled the offices of justice of the peace and school director.

JOSEPH DONAGHY was born in Antrim county, Ireland, December 27, 1805, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Gordon) Donaghy. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, and in 1830 immigrated to St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he found employment until 1832. In the latter year he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he continued to work at his trade, and later engaged in the grocery business until 1840. He then located at Centreville, Butler county, and embarked in merchandising. In 1844 he purchased 175 acres of land in Brady township, and here he devoted the remaining years of his life to agriculture. He married, in Ireland, Nancy Murray, March 23, 1827. She was a daughter of George Murray, of Antrim county, Ireland, and bore him the following children: Thomas; Jane M, wife of James Hall; George, who died in infancy; George W., of Pittsburg; Mary A., wife of J. C. Gill; Martha M., wife of William Gill; Lucinda G.; Amanda M.; Nancy, and Emma F., the last four of whom are dead, and James H. Mr. Donaghy was a staunch Democrat, and served as burgess of Centreville. He was one of the original members of the Centreville United Presbyterian church, and died January 17, 1863. His widow resides with her son, James H., upon the old homestead, where she has lived for more than a half a century.

JAMES H. DONAGHY, youngest son of Joseph and Nancy Donaghy, was born upon the farm where he now resides, June 4, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Duff's Commercial College, of Pittsburg, and has

devoted his entire attention to agriculture. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township, as well as one of its progressive and enterprising citizens.

SAMUEL RIDDLE, SR., came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and settled in Butler township, Butler county, close to what is now the limits of the borough of Butler. He subsequently purchased a farm in Franklin township, upon which James Cratty resides. It contained 100 acres, upon which he erected a log house and began the work of making a home for himself and family. He prospered in his efforts, and afterwards purchased the two farms where his grandsons, James and Samuel Riddle, now live, but died upon his original purchase, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. Mr. Riddle married Hannah Harvey, and by this union became the father of the following children: Martha, who married Dr. Andrew Spear; James; Matilda, who married Jacob Brinker; Eliza, who married Norbert Foltz; John; Samuel, and Julia, who married James Harvey.

JAMES RIDDLE, eldest son of Samuel Riddle, was born in 1796, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was about four years old, when his parents settled in Butler county. He was reared upon the homestead in Franklin township, and afterwards located upon the farm now owned by his son Samuel, which he cleared and improved. He died there in 1870, aged seventy-four years. He married Sarah Potts, a native of Ireland, who died in 1837, leaving a family of seven children, viz.: William; Samuel; John, deceased; James; George, who died in Tennessee; Alfred, a resident of Missouri, and Abner J., who lives in Kentucky. Mr. Riddle married for his second wife Eliza Potts, a sister of his first wife, who bore him the following children: Francis S.; Sarah, deceased wife of Joseph Sponsler; Anna E., wife of John McClure; Theodore, and Nelson, who died from wounds received at Chancellorsville. Mr. Riddle was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Prospect, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Democratic party.

SAMUEL RIDDLE, second in the family of James and Sarah Riddle, was born May 22, 1825, upon the farm where his brother James resides, in Franklin township, Butler county. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1850 he went to California, where he worked in the mines for two years, then returned to Butler county, and embarked in merchandising and hotel keeping at Prospect, in partnership with Jacob Phipps, under the firm name of Phipps & Riddle, which existed for two years. He next located at Wesleyville, Venango county, where he conducted a store and hotel for one year. Returning to Prospect, he was interested in various enterprises until 1859, when he again went to California, but remained on the Pacific coast only a short time. He then established a confectionery business at Prospect, which he carried on for several years. In 1867 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served in that capacity for twenty-six years, removing to his farm in Franklin township in April, 1893. Mr. Riddle was married in 1853, to Elizabeth Allen, a native of Ireland, and their family are as follows: James; Margaret, deceased; Victor E.; Letitia, deceased wife of George Cowan; Alvin, and Annie, widow of George Cowan. While a resident of Prospect, Mr. Riddle was one of the progressive citizens of the borough, and filled many of the public offices. He has

been a life-long Democrat, and is an ardent supporter of the measures and principles of that party.

THOMAS CRITCHLOW was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1812, son of John and Sophia (Gray) Critchlow, early settlers of this county. His father enlisted in the War of 1812, and died at Black Rock, on the Niagara river. From an old diary of Thomas Critchlow's, it is learned that he was at Bald Ridge, in Connoquenessing township, at the age of sixteen, working upon a farm, believed to have been purchased by his father. He possessed a good education, and engaged in teaching in that locality. In 1844 he embarked in merchandising at Petersville, erected a store building there, and carried on business until 1859, when he removed to Prospect. He erected a store building in the borough, on the site of S. S. Forrester's store, where he conducted business two days a week, Fridays and Saturdays, until 1883, when he retired, transferring his business to his sons, F. P. and T. J. In 1862 he purchased the original fair grounds at Prospect, which he owned for several years, as well as considerable real estate in and around that borough. Politically, he was an ardent Democrat, and served as school director, always taking an active interest in educational matters. Mr. Critchlow married Eliza Dodds, a daughter of James Dodds, which union was blessed with four children, viz.: Frank P.; George W., a minister; Thomas J., and Dillie, wife of O. M. Russell. Mr. Critchlow died December 28, 1889, and his wife, July 27, 1891.

FRANK P. CRITCHLOW, eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Critchlow, was born at Petersville, Butler county, December 4, 1825. He received his primary education in the common schools and subsequently attended Waynesburg College. He taught in the schools of Franklin, Washington, Muddy Creek and Clay townships, for some years, and afterwards engaged in the huckster business. He next entered the employ of Thomas Wilson, of Centreville, as clerk, and in 1883 formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas J., and succeeded to their father's business at Prospect, which they have since successfully carried on. Mr. Critchlow was married February 28, 1888, to Maggie R. Thompson, to which union have been born four children, viz.: Howard T.; T. Roscoe; Robert F., and Alice. Politically, he was a Democrat until within a few years, when he became a Prohibitionist, and was the candidate of that party for the legislature in 1887. He has filled the office of school director for nine years, and is also a member of the borough council of Prospect. Mr. Critchlow is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Prospect, and is an elder in that society. He is connected with the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the A. O. U. W.

REV. GEORGE W. CRITCHLOW, second son of Thomas Critchlow, was born in Petersville, Butler county, received a good education and afterwards studied for the Lutheran ministry. He is now located at Sagerstown, Crawford county, where he has charge of the Lutheran congregation. He married Felecia Nesbit, and they are the parents of five children.

JAMES CRATTY came to Muddy Creek township, Butler county, from the vicinity of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, early in the present century, and settled upon the land now owned by Joshua McCandless. He was accompanied to this county by his brothers, Robert and Thomas, and sister Rachel. His

brothers each selected a tract of 400 acres, upon which they settled. James was twice married, his first wife being Mary Johnston, a daughter of Bernard Johnston, to whom were born two children, viz.: Sarah, deceased wife of Joseph White, and Mary, wife of James McDonald. His second wife was Jane English, who became the mother of the following children: Thomas; Jane, deceased wife of David Dunmire; Margaret, deceased wife of Robert Morrison; Elizabeth, wife of James Morrison; Rachel; Anne, deceased wife of Nelson Myers; Matilda, deceased wife of William Phillips; James, deceased; Prudence, deceased wife of Alexander Wilson; Catherine, wife of Conrad Shanor; Samuel; William; Robert, and John, the last four of whom are dead. Mr. Cratty was a member of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church. He was one of the early assessors and collectors of the township, was a Democrat in early life, and later a Republican. He served in the War of 1812, as a member of Captain Martin's company.

THOMAS CRATTY, oldest son of James and Jane (English) Cratty, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, December 19, 1811, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. At the age of twenty-eight he settled upon the farm where he now resides, in Franklin township, and has since cleared and improved the same. In 1839 he married Sarah Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, and is the father of three children, as follows: James A.; Mary, deceased, and John M. The last mentioned married Hannah J. McCandless, and has four children. He cultivates the old homestead, upon which his father has lived for fifty-five years. Politically, Mr. Cratty has always been a Democrat, and in religious faith, he is a member of Mt. Nebo Presbyterian church. He is one of the oldest citizens of Butler county, being now in his eighty-fourth year.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was born in Parker township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1813, and was reared upon his father's farm. In 1837 he purchased a farm in Concord township, and April 11, 1839, he married Eliza J., daughter of Thompson Jamison, of that township. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Joseph C., who enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, in August, 1861, participated in twenty-two battles and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; William T., and Andrew G. In 1873 he bought property in Mount Chestnut, where he resided until his death, November 13, 1877. His widow survived until December 3, 1883. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith. Mr. Campbell was a Whig during the existence of that party, and afterwards a Republican.

ADAM ALBERT came from Virginia to Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 1799, and located on a tract of 500 acres of land in Franklin township. He resided upon that farm until he died, clearing and improving it. He was the father of twelve children, as follows: Daniel; Adam; George; William; Henry; John; Peter; Andrew; Elizabeth, who married Charles Henshaw; Margaret, who married James Miller; Mary, who married Thomas Dunn, and Nancy, who became the wife of David Pearce. Mr. Albert was a member of the Lutheran church, and was one of the pioneers of that denomination in Butler county.

ANDREW ALBERT was born in Franklin township, September 12, 1824, son of Adam Albert, and grew to manhood in his native township. In January, 1846, he married Maria Baker, a daughter of Cadwallader Baker, and they were

the parents of the following children: William W.; Matilda J., deceased wife of John Stewart; Emma, who married Andrew J. Avery; Uriah, deceased; Levi; Mary E., wife of John Robinson; Warren; Alfred, deceased, and Cora B., who married R. O. Quigley. Mr. Albert and wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which faith he died, June 8, 1890. He was a Republican, and filled several of the township offices.

WILLIAM WEIGLE was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, there learned the carpenter's trade, and subsequently removed to Lawrence county, where he married Sarah Hogue, in 1830. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Abraham; Samuel; Jeannette, wife of William McGinnis; John; James, deceased; William; Charles; Daniel, and Cyrus. The family removed to Butler county and settled in Franklin township, where Mr. Weigle died in 1880, and his wife in 1882. They were members of the Baptist church, and in politics, he was an adherent of the Republican party.

SAMUEL WEIGLE was born at Weigletown, Lawrence county, in June, 1833, learned the blacksmith's trade, and came to Butler county with his parents. In 1854 he married Barbara Albert, a daughter of George Albert, of Franklin township, and has five surviving children, viz.: George P.; John M.; Raymond S.; William G., and Charles E. Mr. Weigle is engaged in business at Prospect, where he has carried on blacksmithing for many years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics, a Republican.

SIPE BELLIS was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, received a common school education and learned the blacksmith's trade. From Harmony he went to Portersville, thence to Muddy Creek, Worth and Franklin townships, consecutively, coming to the last mentioned in 1861. Here he purchased the C. Shannon farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. Bellis was married in 1845, to Mary, daughter of John Myers, of Yellow Creek, which union has been blessed with nine children: John C., deceased; George C.; Lewis; Catherine, deceased; William; Samuel; Charles; Mary, wife of Benjamin McLaughlin of Titusville, and Ollie, deceased. In politics, he is a Democrat, has filled the office of school director, and is a trustee in the Presbyterian church.

HENRY SHANOR, SR., was born in Maryland, in 1758, removed to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, after reaching his maturity, and about 1798 settled in Butler county, purchasing 200 acres of land where George Flinner and William Barkley now live, in Muddy Creek township. Upon this farm he built his cabin and resided until his death, in 1838. He married Elizabeth Buttonbarger, a native of Westmoreland county, who survived him four years, and died in 1842. They were members of the Lutheran church, and were interred in the old Stone Church graveyard, in Lancaster township. Their family were as follows: Henry; Daniel; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Johnson; Susan; Abraham; Michael; Solomon; Christina; Margaret, who married Abraham Zerley, and Lydia, who married Jacob Moyer.

HENRY SHANOR, JR., eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Shanor, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and was about ten years of age when his parents came to Butler county. He grew to manhood in Muddy Creek township, married Susan Beighley, a daughter of John Beighley, and settled upon

his father-in-law's farm. In 1817 he located upon the farm where his son Jonathan J. now resides, which was purchased after his death, in 1827, by his father-in-law, who deeded it to Mrs. Shanor. His family were as follows: Jonathan J.; Abraham, deceased; John C.; Mary R., who married William McDonald; Catherine, deceased wife of Andrew Kaltenbach; Henry J., and Absalom. His widow married James Black, and died in 1887. Mr. Shanor was one of the pioneer members of St. John's Lutheran church, and was a deacon in that society at the time of his death.

JONATHAN J. SHANOR, eldest in the family of Henry and Susan (Beighley) Shanor, was born in Connoquenessing township, upon the farm of his grandfather, John Beighley, in 1812. When five years old his father removed to the farm where our subject now lives, and he has spent seventy-seven years of his life upon this place, the greater portion of which time he was engaged in farming. He cultivated 200 acres until within a few years, when he sold one-half of his property. In 1838 he married Ann McDonald, a daughter of William McDonald, to which union were born the following children: Susannah, wife of John Dodds; William, deceased; Reuben; William McD., of Iowa; Conrad, who enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Georgetown, D. C., from wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburg; Samantha, widow of S. McAllister; Angelina, deceased; Maggie, wife of Warren Myers, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Shanor and wife are members of the Lutheran church, of Prospect, in which he has held the offices of deacon and elder. In early life he was a Democrat, but has been a Republican since 1856. He has filled the offices of school director, and many other minor positions.

DANIEL SHANOR, SR., second son of Henry and Elizabeth (Buttonbarger) Shanor, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about 1791, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1798. He was reared upon his father's farm in this county, and was the second man to join Captain Boston's company, at Butler, for service in the War of 1812. He afterwards purchased 200 acres of land in Lancaster township, where William Kocher now lives, cleared and improved it, and died there in 1879. Mr. Shanor was a stonemason and plasterer, and followed that business in connection with farming. He married Deborah Moyer, a daughter of Samuel Moyer, of Lancaster township, and they were the parents of the following children: Henry, who died in Franklin township; Catherine, widow of John Ziegler; Samuel, of Muddy Creek; Edward, who died in Lancaster township; Jacob, who was murdered in Georgia; Sarah, who died in 1835; Daniel, who died the same year; Abraham, who died in 1836, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Kocher. Mrs. Shanor died in 1870. They were members of the German Reformed church of Harmony, in which Mr. Shanor filled the offices of elder and deacon. He was a staunch Democrat, but would never accept office or take any active part in political affairs.

SAMUEL SHANOR, only living son of Daniel and Deborah Shanor, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, September 7, 1823, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Lancaster township. He resided upon the old homestead until 1881, in which year he purchased his present farm of 121 acres in

Muddy Creek township, and has since erected the buildings now upon it. He married Catherine Stauffer, a daughter of Henry Stauffer. She died in 1861, leaving three children, viz.: Ellen, wife of Madison Davis; Campbell, who resides upon the homestead, and Daniel, of Erie. Politically, he is a Democrat, has served two terms as supervisor and overseer of the poor in Lancaster township, and has held the office of supervisor in Muddy Creek township since 1890. He is a member of the German Reformed church of Harmony, in which society he has filled the offices of deacon and elder.

HENRY SHANOR, eldest son of Daniel and Deborah (Moyer) Shanor, was born upon the homestead farm in Lancaster township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and grew to manhood beneath the parental roof. He received a meager education in the pioneer subscription schools, and learned the stonemason's trade before reaching manhood. In 1840 he purchased a farm of 180 acres, in Franklin township, now in possession of his son Daniel, which he cleared and improved, and resided upon it until his death, in 1880. He was engaged for many years in contracting and building, in connection with his farm duties, and was quite a successful man. He married Magdalena Stamm, a daughter of Daniel Stamm, of Beaver county, and their children were as follows: Sarah, wife of Jonathan Taylor; Daniel; Deborah, wife of William Morrow; Eli, deceased; Alfred F.; Elizabeth J., wife of William Kaufman, and Emma, wife of J. C. McClymonds. Politically, Mr. Shanor was a Democrat, and in religious faith, an adherent of the Lutheran church.

DANIEL SHANOR, eldest son of Henry and Magdalena Shanor, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, November 1, 1844, grew to maturity upon the homestead farm and inherited the same at his father's death. He resided upon it until 1891, when he purchased his present farm of 105 acres, and is now operating both places, making a total acreage of 268 acres. In 1891 oil was discovered upon the old homestead, and there are now seven producing wells located there, with a total production of fifty-six barrels per day. They are operated by McFarland & Company. Mr. Shanor married Mrs. Annie Warren, *nee* Forrester, who died in July, 1892, leaving three children, viz.: Magdalena; Effie May, and Etta P. Politically, Mr. Shanor is a Democrat, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Franklin township.

ALFRED F. SHANOR, youngest son of Henry and Magdalena Shanor, was born October 1, 1851, in Franklin township, Butler county, and was reared and educated in his native township. He purchased his present farm of 137 acres, in Muddy Creek township, in 1880, and located upon it the following year. He has made all the improvements which it now contains, and has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Shanor was married in April, 1881, to Ellen Shaffer, a daughter of Henry Shaffer, of Prospect, and has three children, viz.: Mont. W.; Amy B., and Catherine A. In politics, he is a Democrat, and an ardent supporter of his party. In 1886 Mr. Shanor engaged in buying stock for the home market, which business he has since carried on in connection with his farm. He is recognized as one of the leading farmers of his township, as well as one of its most progressive citizens, and has a small production of oil on his farm.

DAVID KENNEDY was one of the early settlers of Muddy Creek township, Butler county. He was born in Monaghan county, Ireland, in 1752, there married Jane Gracie, and in 1788, in company with his wife and one son, Robert, he immigrated to Philadelphia, where he found employment as a wheelwright, which trade he had learned in his native land. While residents of Philadelphia the following children were born to them: John, Edward, and David, who lived and died in Muddy Creek township; Daniel, who settled in Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county, and there died, and Elizabeth who married George Frazier, and died in Muddy Creek township. The eldest son, Robert, grew to manhood in Philadelphia, and engaged in teaming between that city and the western part of the State. His mother carried on a dairy in Philadelphia, and the parents and Robert combined their capital with the intention of purchasing a farm in western Pennsylvania. In 1800 they removed to Butler county, and purchased a 400-acre claim from Matthew Kelly, a Revolutionary soldier, situated in what is now Muddy Creek township, and built a cabin on the land where David R. Kennedy now lives. It was a log structure, twenty-six by eighteen, one and a half stories high, and finished in that crude manner in which nearly all of the early buildings were constructed. The father lived to see 200 acres of this land cleared and improved, and died January 1, 1840, while on a visit to the home of his son Edward, who resided a few miles distant in the same township. His wife had died about 1828. Both were members of the Presbyterian church of Montville, Lawrence county, and were interred in the cemetery attached to that church.

ROBERT KENNEDY, eldest in the family of David and Jane Kennedy, was born in Monaghan county, Ireland, in 1777, spent his early life in Philadelphia, and was afterwards employed in hauling goods between that city and the towns in the western part of the State. It is claimed he brought the first load of merchandise to the borough of Butler, from Philadelphia, for John Potts, an early merchant of Butler. After his father purchased land in Muddy Creek township, Robert devoted himself to clearing and improving it, and at his father's death he received $217\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the original tract, containing the old home. Here he resided until his death, in November, 1848. He married Mary Ann Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Pittsburg. The following children were born to this union: Jane, who married Alexander Aiken; David R.; John, a resident of New Castle, and Cassie, wife of William J. McClymonds, of Beaver Falls. Mrs. Kennedy died in 1854. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church at Portersville, and he was instrumental in the erection of the first church in that village. Politically, Mr. Kennedy was a Democrat, and served as a school director for several years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, from Butler county.

DAVID R. KENNEDY, eldest son of Robert and Mary Ann Kennedy, was born upon the old homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, October 4, 1830, was educated in the old log school house of his neighborhood, and has been engaged in agriculture up to within a few years, when he retired, turning over his farm of 140 acres to his sons, Robert B. and James E. In April, 1861, when the first call was made for troops by President Lincoln, he accompanied a

squad of thirty men from his neighborhood, all of whom joined Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served three months, the full term of his enlistment. In 1862 he married Mary J. Stoner, a daughter of James Stoner, of Lawrence county. Four children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Robert B.; Laura E.; Lizzie, deceased, and James N. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican, and has held the offices of assessor, collector and school director. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville, in which he held the office of treasurer for a number of years.

DANIEL KENNEDY, fifth son of David and Jane Kennedy, was born in Philadelphia, and came with his parents to Muddy Creek township, where he grew to manhood. He followed farming and droving for some years, buying stock for the Pittsburg and Philadelphia markets. Later he removed to Lawrence county, and, in partnership with his sons, David L. and Hosea, engaged in operating two mills in that county, where he resided until his death. He married Cassie Levis, daughter of John Levis, of Philadelphia, who died some years before her husband. Their children were as follows: David L., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. D. R. Marks, of Prospect; John K., who resides in New Brighton; Hosea, a resident of New Castle; William, deceased, and Thomas P. Mr. Kennedy was an adherent of the Democratic party, and was recognized as a progressive, enterprising business man.

THOMAS P. KENNEDY, youngest son of Daniel and Cassie Kennedy, was born upon his father's homestead in Muddy Creek township, November 9, 1836, was reared a farmer, and went to Lawrence county, where he assisted his father in operating the mills for five years. In 1875 he purchased forty acres of the Bauder farm, erected buildings and has since devoted his attention to farming. He married Mary Bauder, a daughter of John Bauder, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry N.; John K.; Lewis K.; Harvey P.; Minnie V.; Sarah E.; Dora M.; Peter C., and three that died in early youth. Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat, and has filled the office of school director and other minor positions in his township.

ARTHUR CLEELAND, a native of Down county, Ireland, immigrated to the United States about 1791, owing to religious and political troubles in his native land. He was forced to leave home in disguise to escape violence, and was concealed near the seaboard for three months while his family disposed of his property, after which they joined him and came to this country, settling in the Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania. About 1800 Mr. Cleeland came to Butler county, purchased 400 acres of land, and built his cabin on the farm now owned by Samuel Cleeland, in Muddy Creek township. With him came his wife and family. Their children were as follows: John; James; Robert; Arthur; David; Thomas; Samuel; Jane, who married Allen Streater, and Ellen, who became the wife of Thomas Kelty. Mr. Cleeland and wife spent the remaining years of their lives upon their farm in Muddy Creek township.

ROBERT CLEELAND, third son of Arthur Cleeland, was born in Down county, Ireland, about 1774, and came with his parents to Butler county. His father gave him 100 acres of land, which he settled and improved, and spent his life thereon. He married Phoebe Wimer, and their children were as follows:

John, a resident of Butler; Nancy, deceased wife of John Morrison; Isaac, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Adam Streator; Samuel; William; Rachel; Eleanor; Jane (the last three are dead), and Phoebe, wife of Jacob Struble. Mr. Cleeland and wife were pioneer members of the Portersville Presbyterian church. He died in 1837, and she in 1844. Politically, he was a Whig, but never held any public office.

SAMUEL CLEELAND was born upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, July 31, 1818, third son of Robert and Phoebe Cleeland. He was reared a farmer, and remained with his parents until his marriage, when the farm was divided between him and his brother Isaac. In 1865 he removed to Centre township, lived there eight years, and then returned to the homestead, where he has since resided. Mr. Cleeland married Mary Wimer, a daughter of Adam Wimer, of Lawrence county. She died November 28, 1881, leaving two children: Henry and Robert, who are engaged in cultivating the farm, their father having retired from active life. He has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

THOMAS CLEELAND was born in Down county, Ireland, about 1780, sixth son of Arthur Cleeland, and came with his parents to the United States, and subsequently to Butler county. Very little is known of his early life by his descendants. He was twice married, each time to a Miss Johnston, and his children were as follows: William, who died in Wisconsin; David, deceased; Nancy, deceased wife of Allen Morrison; Mary, deceased, who was twice married, first to Thomas Robinson, and afterwards to John Limfer; Ellen, wife of Rev. Joseph Buchanan, and Margaret and Hannah, both deceased. The parents spent the remainder of their lives in Butler county.

DAVID CLEELAND was born upon his father's homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1810, son of Thomas Cleeland. He received a good education, and taught in the schools of his native county for several years. In 1833 he purchased the farm upon which his son, Thomas J., now resides, where he died in 1859. He married Mary M. McClymonds, a daughter of James McClymonds, one of the pioneers of the county. Their children were as follows: Margaret, deceased wife of William Dowler; James M., of Grove City; Addison, who died in early youth; Addison, who grew to manhood, enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers ("Round Heads"), and died from exposure in the service, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia; Maria E., deceased; William J., who resides in Muddy Creek township; Thomas J., of the same township; David T., a physician of Harlansburg, Lawrence county, and Ella, who resides upon the homestead with her brother Thomas J. Mrs. Cleeland survived her husband until 1889. They were members of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville, in which society Mr. Cleeland filled the office of elder. He served as school director for a number of years, and also filled other offices in his township.

THOMAS J. CLEELAND was born December 16, 1848, upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, and is the fifth son of David and Mary M. Cleeland. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer, and is engaged in cultivating the original homestead, consisting of 100 acres. He is

one of the representative farmers of his township, and a progressive, public-spirited citizen. Politically, he is a Republican, and is at present serving as a member of the school board. He is connected with the United Presbyterian church, and contributes liberally towards that denomination.

WILLIAM J. CLEELAND, fourth son of David and Mary M. (McClmonds) Cleeland, was born upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, March 27, 1846, and received a common school education. He was reared a farmer, and resided with his parents until his enlistment in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Militia, Captain Christie's company, in which he served two months. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was subsequently engaged in various occupations until he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, and is now making a specialty of fruit growing. He was married in 1868, to Sarah J. Fisher, a daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Lawrence county. Five children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Addison; Mary; Ira; James, and Roy. Mr. Cleeland is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville. He is connected with Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R., and also with the A. O. U. W.

JOHN GALLAGHER, SR., one of the pioneers of Butler county, was a native of Down county, Ireland, and settled in Muddy Creek township, late in the Eighteenth or early in the present century. He purchased a tract of 400 acres of land, erected upon it a log house, and resided there the remainder of his life. The site of his home is now the property of Henderson Wilson. With him came his wife and the following children: James; John; William; Mary, who married James English; Margaret, and Jane. The eldest son, James, was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Forrester, and his second, Mary Albright. He died in Muddy Creek township, as did also his brother William.

JAMES GALLAGHER, eldest son of John Gallagher, Sr., was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to Muddy Creek township, Butler county. He subsequently settled on a farm in what is now Franklin township, where the remainder of his life was spent. Mr. Gallagher was twice married. His first wife bore him a family of three children, as follows: George; William, and Margaret, who married George Elliott, all of whom are deceased. By his second marriage he became the father of nine children, viz.: John, a resident of Franklin township; Sarah A., deceased wife of William Rose; Nancy, wife of Lott Wilson; James, who resides in California; Robert, who was a member of Captain Pillow's company, and died in the Rebellion; Henry, of Pittsburg; Mahala J., wife of Samuel Burnside; Amelia, wife of Dinwiddie McCollough, and Matilda, wife of James Dunn.

JOHN GALLAGHER, JR., second son of John Gallagher, Sr., was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to Butler county. He finally settled upon a part of the land entered by his father, who gave him 100 acres, and he resided upon the same down to his death, in 1881. The farm is now in possession of his son Thomas, and the original log house is still standing. Mr. Gallagher married Frances Mains, a daughter of Thomas Mains, who lived in what is now Franklin township. To this union were born the following children: John; Thomas;

Ellen, who married Charles Gallagher; Margaret; Mary, and Catherine, who married Jacob Cable, all of whom are dead excepting Thomas and Catherine. Mr. Gallagher and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, and are interred in the cemetery at Prospect. He was a member of Captain Boston's company in the War of 1812.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, second son of John and Frances Gallagher, was born July 11, 1817, upon his father's farm in Muddy Creek township. He was reared a farmer, and his advantages for an education were such as the pioneer schools afforded. He remained with his parents until 1860, and then purchased a farm of fifty-three acres, and erected his present residence and other necessary improvements. It adjoins the old homestead, a part of which he owns, his farm now embracing 180 acres. Mr. Gallagher married Catherine Garvey, a daughter of Thomas Garvey. She died in 1885, the mother of two children: William, a resident of California, and James, who resides at home, and who married Anna Woods and has two children. In early life Mr. Gallagher was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of that party. He is a member of the English Lutheran church of Prospect, in which he has filled the offices of deacon and elder. He has retired from the active duties of life, and is one of the oldest citizens in his native township, where he has resided for seventy-seven years.

JOHN GALLAGHER, eldest son of John and Frances (Mains) Gallagher, and grandson of John Gallagher, Sr., was born in 1811, upon the land purchased by his grandfather, in Muddy Creek township. He was reared on his father's farm, and subsequently purchased fifty acres of the homestead, upon which he erected improvements and resided until his death, April 16, 1885. He married Sarah Ferguson, a daughter of Hugh Ferguson, one of the early settlers of Franklin township, to which union were born the following children: Ferguson W.; Fannie, deceased wife of James White; Mary E., deceased wife of J. Milton White; Nancy A., wife of Charles F. White; Joshua; Elizabeth, and John, deceased. Mr. Gallagher was a Democrat until the Rebellion, when he became an adherent of the Republican party. Both he and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church at Prospect. The latter died March 6, 1887.

FERGUSON W. GALLAGHER, eldest son of John and Sarah Gallagher, was born upon his father's homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, February 27, 1834. He received a good education and followed teaching until 1861. In August of that year he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until discharged because of physical disability. Returning to his home he engaged in huckstering, which business he followed for some years, then purchased a farm adjoining his present homestead, upon which he resided until 1882. In that year he bought 111 acres and located upon it, where he has since lived. In 1863 he married Jane Kennedy, a daughter of David Kennedy, who died leaving two children: Sherman and Hosea. The former married Nancy Prudence Kennedy and has two children, Nancy Jane and Florence Louisa. Mr. Gallagher married for his second wife Sarah Findley, to whom have been born eight children; viz.: Emma J.; Amelia M.; Maggie L.; Clara; James; Aggie; Grace E., and Bessie. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the offices of overseer and collector. He

is a member of John H. Randolph Post, G. A. R., and is secretary of the United Presbyterian church of Prospect, in which he has also held the office of trustee.

JOSHUA GALLAGHER, son of John and Sarah Gallagher, was born July 20, 1846, in Muddy Creek township, where he has always resided. In 1878 he married Mary J. Moore, a daughter of Isaac Moore, and settled upon his present homestead. They are the parents of one son, Ralph. Mr. Gallagher is a Republican, and one of the prosperous farmers of the community.

JOHN MYERS, SR., was a native of Germany who came to America prior to the Revolution and served in that struggle for liberty. After the close of the war he settled in Virginia, and resided there until his removal to Butler county. About 1805 he accompanied John Boston, William Beighley, Adam Albert, and John Moon to this county, and settled upon what is now the Bauder farm, in Muddy Creek township, but through an imperfect title or some other cause he lost the property. He then purchased 400 acres, situated where David Myers' heirs, John Myers, and William and Charles Myers, now reside, upon which he resided until his death. He was married in Virginia to Sarah Moon, a daughter of John Moon, and their children were as follows: Solomon; John; Samuel; Daniel; George; David, and Annie, who married John Beighley, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Myers and wife were pioneer members of the Lutheran church of Lancaster township.

JOHN MYERS, second son of John and Sarah Myers, was born in Virginia, about 1791, and came with his parents to Butler county. After reaching his majority, his father gave him 200 acres of the original tract, upon which in later years he erected the stone house where his sons William and Charles reside. He devoted the balance of his life in clearing and improving this farm. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachel Stickel, to which union were born six children, viz.: Sarah, deceased wife of James Slemmons; Nelson, who married Annie Cratty, and lives in Tennessee; Mary, wife of Sipe Bellis; Samuel, deceased, who married a Miss Smith; John, who married Nannie Turner, and lives in Nebraska, and Margaret, wife of Henry Fieldgrow. He married for his second wife Hannah Morrison, a daughter of John Morrison, who became the mother of four children, as follows: Tirzah; Emeline; William, and Charles. Mr. Myers died in 1844. His second wife survived him until 1888, and both are interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Portersville, to which denomination they belonged.

WILLIAM MYERS, eldest son of John and Hannah Myers, was born upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, attended the public schools of his district, and grew to manhood in his native township. He has always resided upon the old homestead, engaged in farming. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Portersville, and in politics, he is a Republican.

CHARLES MYERS, youngest in the family of John and Hannah Myers, was born in Muddy Creek township, and has spent his entire life upon the homestead farm, which he and his brother William cultivate in partnership. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically, an ardent supporter of the Republican party. His sisters, Tirzah and Emeline, also reside on the old homestead, which was purchased by their grandfather early in the present century.

SOLOMON MYERS, eldest son of John and Sarah Myers, was born in Virginia, came with his parents to Butler county, and settled upon a part of the tract entered by his father in Muddy Creek township. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Boston, a sister of Capt. John Boston, who served in the War of 1812. His children by this marriage were as follows: George; John; Boston; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married Charles Phillips, and Sarah, who married William Albert. His second wife was Margaret Douglass, to which union were born the following children: James; Jasper; Newton; Hosea; Milton; David, and Lucinda, who married James A. Humphrey. Mr. Myers and wife were members of the Lutheran church. They died upon their homestead in Muddy Creek township.

DAVID MYERS was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1834, grew to manhood upon his father's farm, subsequently purchased the old homestead, and resided upon it until his death. He was twice married; first to Eleanor Cooper, who bore him two sons: Orin D., and Ellsworth E. His second marriage occurred in September, 1870, to Margaret S. Sullivan, a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, of Prospect. She became the mother of the following children: Hosea M.; Milton S.; Gailey; James A.; Hosea H., deceased; Don C., and Samuel T. Mr. Myers was an active worker in the Republican party, and filled the office of school director for a number of years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and died in that faith, October 15, 1889. His widow resides upon the homestead farm, where the greater portion of his life was passed.

DANIEL MYERS, fourth son of John and Sarah Myers, was born in Virginia, October 18, 1800, and was about four years of age when his parents located in Muddy Creek township, Butler county. He grew up upon the farm, and at the age of eighteen commenced learning the stonemason's trade with John Moon, which he followed for some years, finally engaging in the business for himself. He purchased 100 acres of the original Myers tract, erected buildings and other improvements, and engaged in farming in connection with his trade. He married Annie Smith, a daughter of Elijah Smith, who came from New Jersey to Slippery Rock township, Butler county, at an early day. She died in 1852, and her husband, September 5, 1855. They were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Portersville. Their children were as follows: Sarah, wife of John Johnston; Mary J., deceased wife of William Roberts; Ruhama, wife of Richard Lewis; Milton, who enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was captured and died at Andersonville prison; John S.; Amanda, wife of William Robbins, and Annie, who married a Mr. Woods. Daniel Myers was a colonel in the old State Militia, took quite an interest in public affairs, and served as collector, assessor, auditor, supervisor and school director in his township. In politics, he was a Whig. He was reared in the Lutheran church, but in later life united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a class leader in that denomination.

JOHN S. MYERS, second son of Daniel and Annie Myers, was born April 28, 1832, upon his present homestead in Muddy Creek township. He learned the stonemason's and bricklayer's trades with his father, and in 1853 commenced

business for himself. He followed that business for thirty years in different parts of the county, while at the same time he carried on his farm. In 1888 he retired from contracting, and has since devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Myers was married November 9, 1855, to Mary A. Peggs, a daughter of Edward Peggs, of Lawrence county, to which union have been born the following children: Annie, wife of Samuel Jones; Laura J., wife of George Magee; Ella, wife of Frank Reis; William; Harry; Edward; Minnie, and Jefferson. Mr. Myers is a Republican, and has filled the offices of supervisor, assessor and collector in his township. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church of Portersville.

JOHN BOSTON was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1774, there grew to manhood, and about 1805 came to Butler county, and purchased the claim of a Revolutionary soldier, consisting of 200 acres, in what is now Muddy Creek township. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and several sisters. He cleared up a farm and resided upon it until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1862, at the home of his son, Sheplar, in Portersville. His children were as follows: George; Rebecca, who married Daniel Smith; John; Christina, who married James Douglass; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married John Douglass; Adam; Catharine, who married Andrew Douglass; William; Sheplar, and Sarah. Mr. Boston was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was located in the Lake Erie country. He was a staunch Democrat, and one of the original members of the old Lutheran church of Lancaster township. His widow survived him two years.

THOMAS CHRISTIE was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the site of Portersville, Butler county, in 1812. He was a brother-in-law of Robert Stewart, the first settler on the site of that borough. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and settled in Connecticut at an early day, leaving a family of six sons, two of whom settled in Ohio, two in Nova Scotia, and two in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, one of the last mentioned being the father of Thomas. The subject of this sketch purchased 400 acres of land, a portion of which is included in the southern part of Portersville. He married Eleanor Gailey, and they were the parents of the following children: Susan, who married Archibald Glenn; Clara, who married Dr. William McClelland; Margaret, who married Dr. Randolph; Jane, who married John Sharp; Elizabeth, who married Dr. John Cowden; John; William, and Thomas G., all of whom are dead. William was the father of Dr. James H. Christie, of Allegheny. Mr. Christie was one of the extensive farmers of Muddy Creek township, was a justice of the peace for many years, and is well remembered as "Squire Christie." He was a pioneer member of the Associate Presbyterian church, and later of the United Presbyterian church, of Portersville. He was one of the early merchants of that borough, and a widely known anti-slavery advocate. He died in 1851, and his wife some years before.

THOMAS G. CHRISTIE was born at Portersville, Butler county, in 1822, and was the youngest son of Thomas and Eleanor Christie. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and afterwards engaged in merchandising at Portersville, which he followed until his death, in 1851. In 1843 he married Nancy R. George, a

daughter of James George, of Mercer county, to which union were born three children, viz.: Henderson W.; Calvin G., and Thomas G. Mr. Christie was a member of the Seceder church, and in politics, a Whig.

DR. JOHN COWDEN was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, son of William Cowden, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who removed to Washington county after reaching his majority, and in 1800 located in Trumbull (now Mahoning) county, Ohio, with his family, where he spent the remainder of his life. John was the fourth son, was reared in Ohio, and read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Isaac P. Cowden, of Poland, Ohio. In 1818 he commenced practice at Portersville, Butler county, where he prosecuted his professional duties for nearly fifty years. He then retired to Allegheny City, and died February 15, 1880, in his eighty-fourth year. Dr. Cowden married Elizabeth Christie, a daughter of Thomas Christie, one of the early settlers of Muddy Creek township, and a justice of the peace for many years in that subdivision. They reared a family of seven children, viz.: William Reynolds; Maria C., who married James Frazier; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Erskine McClelland; Eleanor J., wife of John Frazier; Tirzah, wife of Andrew Gailey, and Susannah, deceased wife of Rev. Samuel Kerr, of Harrisville. Mrs. Cowden died in 1879, and both she and husband are interred in the United Presbyterian cemetery at Portersville. Dr. Cowden was one of the early members of the Associate Presbyterian church, and later an elder in the United Presbyterian church for many years.

DR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS COWDEN was born in Portersville, Butler county, March 4, 1820, only son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Cowden. His primary education was obtained at the Jamestown Academy, in Jamestown, Mercer county, and at the Venango Academy, in Franklin, Venango county. He subsequently spent two years at Washington and Jefferson College, and then engaged in teaching. He read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the winters of 1844-45, and 1845-46. In the spring of 1846 he commenced practice at Portersville, and with the exception of three years spent at West Sunbury, and a few years in Worth township, when comparatively retired from practice, he was engaged in the active duties of his profession at Portersville for forty-eight years, and is the oldest practicing physician in Butler county. In 1894 he removed to Middle Lancaster, where he still continues to practice. Dr. Cowden was married November 7, 1850, to Matilda M. Kline, a daughter of J. George and Catherine Kline, of Mercer, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two sons and five daughters, as follows: William Rush, a practicing physician at Middle Lancaster, Butler county; John Victor, who is now reading medicine; Anna E., wife of C. F. Wick, of West Sunbury; Ida M., wife of George M. Campbell, of Centreville; Margaret K., wife of Elmer Elliott, of Butler; Eva M., wife of John Edmundson, of Prospect, and Eleanor J., a teacher in the public schools. Dr. Cowden is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and one of the liberal supporters of that society. Politically, he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and since that time has supported that organization. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844, and has voted for every presidential candidate of his party for the past fifty years.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, son of William and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Humphrey, was born August 22, 1835, upon the homestead farm in Worth township, Butler county, the same tract settled by his grandfather, Thomas Humphrey, in 1798. He received a common school education, and also attended a select school at Portersville. At the age of twenty-two he commenced to learn surveying under Hugh Smith, and followed that profession, in connection with teaching in the public schools of Portersville and Muddy Creek township, for fifteen years. In 1861 he established a general store at Portersville, and also engaged in buying wool. Since that time he has purchased over 500,000 pounds of wool, being one of the most extensive buyers in Butler county. For more than thirty years Mr. Humphrey has carried on merchandising at Portersville, and is one of the successful business men of the community. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace for Portersville, and filled that position for twenty years. He has also been a school director for ten years, and a member of the council and burgess of Portersville. He was identified with the Democratic party until 1876, when he became connected with the Prohibition movement, and has since given it his support. He is a strong protectionist, and an advocate of a high tariff, believing that policy beneficial to the country at large. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Portersville Presbyterian church, is a trustee in that society, and a member of the general session since 1886. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Riddle, a daughter of John Riddle, and has a family of four sons and one daughter, as follows: James; John, who is in partnership with his father; Walter N., a physician; Edwin W., now a law student in Philadelphia, and Margaret. Mr. Humphrey is one of the leading citizens of Butler county, and has always been one of the enterprising and progressive business men of the community in which he has spent the greater portion of his life.

DAVID MARSHALL was born in Ireland, in 1812, son of James and Jean (Peebles) Marshall, who immigrated with their family, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and located in Penn township, Butler county, in 1824. David was about twelve years of age when his parents settled in this county, and he grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Penn township. In 1839 he engaged in merchandising at Petersville, Connoquenessing township, where he carried on business for two years, then removed to Prospect, Franklin township, and continued the same business down to 1865. In that year he retired to a farm near Prospect, where he died in 1877. He was twice married, his first wife being Euphemia Gilliland, a daughter of Barnet Gilliland, to whom was born one son, James M. Mrs. Marshall died in November, 1871, and was interred in the United Presbyterian cemetery at Prospect. Mr. Marshall married for his second wife, Mrs. Martha Frazier, who survives him. He was deeply interested in the public schools, and served as a director for many years. Politically, he was a Whig in early life, and a Republican from the formation of that party. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church of Prospect, was a trustee in that society, and was one of the building committee in the erection of the present church building.

JAMES M. MARSHALL, only child of David and Euphemia Marshall, was born at Petersville, Butler county, June 3, 1841, received his education in the

public schools of Prospect, and subsequently entered his father's store in that borough. In 1862 he formed a partnership with William Riddle, and carried on merchandising at Prospect down to 1873, when he retired to a farm in Worth township, and resided there until 1885. In 1880 he established the banking house, now known as J. M. Marshall & Company, at Portersville, and removed to that borough in 1885. He has devoted his attention to his banking business for the past fourteen years. In 1860 he married Ruth A. Riddle, a daughter of John A. Riddle, of Portersville, and they are the parents of the following children: John D., an attorney of Butler; Archie S., a merchant of Portersville; H. N., an attorney of New Castle; Thomas C., a merchant at Hazell Dell; Margaret, wife of Edward Kennedy; Sarah E.; William R.; James P.; Nannie E., and Edwin H. Mr. Marshall was a Republican until 1868, and since that time has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Portersville. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and is interested quite largely in real estate at Hazel Dell, Lawrence county, as well as in his native county.

W. H. DANN, manufacturer and dealer in harness, etc., was born in Middle Lancaster, Butler county, May 2, 1859, son of Jacob and Margaret (Total) Dann. His father was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and immigrated to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1844, where he worked at the tailor's trade, which he had learned in his native land. In 1847 he settled in Middle Lancaster, Butler county, where he has carried on business for the past forty-seven years. Jacob Dann was married in Pittsburgh, and reared a family of nine children. W. H. grew to manhood in Middle Lancaster, received a common school education, and learned the harnessmaker's trade, which he worked at for several years in various places. He finally established himself in business at Middle Lancaster, which he carried on down to 1891, and then removed to Portersville, where he has since conducted a general store in connection with his trade. He deals in all kinds of harness and wagon stock, and carries a full line of whips, harness, blankets and driving goods. Mr. Dann married Mary Erb, a daughter of E. Erb, of Middle Lancaster, and has two children: Ralph L., and Luella. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is the present tax collector of Portersville. He is a member of Portersville Lodge, No. 909, I. O. O. F., and assistant secretary of the I. O. O. F. Endowment Association. He is one of the prosperous and enterprising merchants of Portersville, and gives a liberal support to every worthy project.

JACOB HEBERLING was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, was reared in his native county, and came to Zelenople, Butler county, after reaching manhood. He had learned the stonemason's trade in his early home, and one of his first contracts after coming to this county was the erection of the old stone church at Zelenople. He was a man of good education and taught school during the winter seasons. He married Mary Gruver, a daughter of Michael Gruver, one of the early settlers of Jackson township, and of their family of twelve children, six grew to maturity viz.: Reuben; John; Paul; Christina, who married Samuel Swain; Sarah, wife of William Peffer, and Henry. Mrs. Heberling died in 1840, and her husband, in 1842, upon their farm in Jackson township.

They were members of the Lutheran church in early days, but subsequently united with the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY HERBERLING, youngest in the family of Jacob and Mary Heberling, was born in Jackson township, Butler county, August 16, 1837, and was reared upon the homestead farm. In March, 1857, he went to Missouri, and learned the tinner's trade at Canton. In 1859 he returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in business at Beaver, Beaver county, but removed to Portersville, in April, 1860, where he established a general tin store, which he has conducted up to the present time. Mr. Heberling was married September 27, 1860, to Christina, a daughter of George Lambert, and has a family of seven children: Nettie; Harry, William; Thomas; Frank; Sarah, and Theodore. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church of Middle Lancaster.

SAMUEL MOORE, SR., was one of the early settlers of what is now Brady township, Butler county. He was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1780, there learned the weaver's trade, and at the age of sixteen immigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, near which city he found employment on a farm, but remained there only a short time. He removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade for several years. He married Sarah Cornelius, a daughter of Isaac Cornelius, of that county, who subsequently came with his family to Butler county. In 1801 Mr. Moore located in Allegheny county, where he followed his trade and cultivated a small farm, but later bought a larger farm six miles southwest of Pittsburg. He resided there until 1827, in which year he purchased 200 acres of land in what is now Brady township, Butler county, erected buildings and resided upon it until his death, in 1833. His family consisted of the following children: John, who died in Muddy Creek township; Mary, deceased wife of William McClymonds; Isaac, of Muddy Creek township; Charles, who died in the same township; James, deceased, whose descendants are in Ohio; Jane, deceased wife of James Brown; Joseph, deceased; Sarah, wife of Robert Glenn; Esther, widow of Silas Covert; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Newell Graham; Samuel, a resident of Brady township, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Moore survived her husband twenty-three years, dying in 1856, and both are buried in the Wolf Creek graveyard. Mr. Moore and wife were members of the Seceder church, in which he was an elder. Politically, he was a supporter of the Whig party, and an ardent anti-slavery advocate.

ISAAC MOORE, second son of Samuel and Sarah Moore, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1805, grew to manhood in that county, and came with his parents to Butler county. He remained with them for two years, and then purchased 100 acres of land in Muddy Creek township. He cleared and improved this farm, and followed agriculture until 1882, when he retired. In 1829 he married Nancy Scott, a daughter of John Scott. She was the mother of eleven children, viz.: Samuel W., of Brady township; Rachel, who lives with her father; Joseph, of Mercer county; John C., of Muddy Creek township; Sarah, widow of M. W. Kennedy; Eli J.; Adeline, wife of John Kennedy; William S., of Muddy Creek township; Mary J., wife of Joshua Gallagher; James Madison, deceased, and Minerva A., wife of Benton Dick. Mrs. Moore died in 1891. A coincident connected with this family is the fact that

Samuel W., Eli J., and Adeline A., were all born on March 19, their father's birthday; while his son, William S., and grandson, William P., were born on October 18. Mr. Moore has lived to see all of his children well settled in life, and all engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both he and wife were members of the Seceder church, later of the Associate Reformed, and finally of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville. He is a worthy christian man and an upright citizen. He was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and has filled a number of the minor offices of his township. He is to-day one of the oldest citizens of Butler county.

SAMUEL MOORE was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1822, and is a son of Samuel Moore, Sr. He was reared in Brady township, received a common school education, and has spent the greater portion of his life upon his present homestead, following the peaceful vocation of a farmer. Mr. Moore has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Graham, of Mercer county, who died in 1873, leaving five children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Presley Stevenson, of Kansas; John, a resident of Brady township; Lorenzo, a merchant of Butler; William, of Pittsburg, and Isaac Newton, a teacher in the Slippery Rock State Normal School. His second wife was Martha Dodds, whom he married in 1874, by which union five children have been born to him, viz.: Thomas; Clara; Nannie; Sadie, and Ida. Mr. Moore is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. MOORE, eldest son of Isaac and Nancy Moore, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, March 19, 1830, and was reared upon the old homestead. In 1855 he settled on the farm where his brother John resides, and lived there until 1859. In that year he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, in Brady township, which he has since cleared and improved. On May 10, 1855, he married Elizabeth A. Moore, a daughter of James Moore, of Worth township, and their children are as follows: Willis J., deceased; Jefferson W.; Cyrus G.; Elizabeth A., wife of W. L. Connell; Mattie A., wife of John G. Thompson; William M., and Charles S. Mr. Moore is a member of Slippery Rock United Presbyterian church, in which he has filled the office of trustee. He is a stanch Republican, and has served as school director, and held other minor offices in his township. For the past nineteen years he has been a director and agent of the Worth Mutual Insurance Company, and always takes a decided interest in public matters.

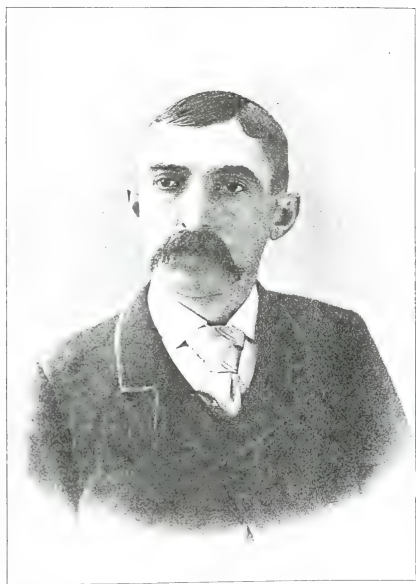
JOHN C. MOORE was born July 8, 1836, upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, son of Isaac and Nancy Moore. He resided with his parents until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Round Heads," and served three years and eleven months, participating in the following engagements: Port Royal, Hilton Head Ferry, James Island, where he was wounded in the left shoulder, was in the hospitals at Hilton Head, and New York city, and after four months returned to his regiment; Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Knoxville, siege of Vicksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and other engagements. He returned to Butler county at the close of the war, and remained at home until

1866, when he purchased his present farm, upon which he has since resided. He married Sarah Wilson, a daughter of David Wilson, of Clay township, in 1866, and has two children, viz.: Frank W., who married Etta Weigle, and Laura E., wife of John Humphrey. Mr. Moore and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R.

ELI J. MOORE, fourth son of Isaac and Nancy Moore, was born upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, March 19, 1841, received a common school education, and remained with his parents until August, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery. He served until the close of the war, then returned to the homestead, and remained working upon it for two years. At the end of this time he entered the employ of W. E. Kirker, of Harlansburg, Lawrence county, and clerked for him four years. He then returned to the homestead, where he has since resided, cultivating it in connection with a small farm of his own. He married Rachel Shaffer, a daughter of Samuel Shaffer, of Lawrence county, and has three children, viz.: Blanche; Ira L., and Floyd R. Mr. Moore is an adherent of the Republican party, and has filled the office of overseer of the poor for twelve years and school director for three years. He has always taken a commendable interest in the local affairs of his township. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, in which he fills the office of elder. He is connected with Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R., of Portersville.

WILLIAM S. MOORE, fifth son of Isaac and Nancy Moore, was born October 18, 1843, upon the old homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, was educated in the public schools, and reared a farmer. He taught in the schools of Muddy Creek and Worth townships for four years, and in 1871 located on his present farm, which is considered one of the best in the township. It contains 100 acres, with good improvements, all of which he has made since locating upon it. He married Margaret Tebay, a daughter of John Tebay, of Muddy Creek township. She died in February, 1882, the mother of four children, as follows: Isaac H., deceased; William P., a teacher; Maud S., and Minnie P. He married for his second wife, Sadie Buchanan, a daughter of James Buchanan, of Mercer township. Politically, he is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1880, and again in 1893. He has always manifested a commendable interest in the schools of his township and has served as school director for several years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville, and has been choir leader for thirty years.

CHARLES MOORE, son of Samuel and Sarah Moore, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, was reared in that county, and was twenty years of age when his parents located in Butler county. He subsequently settled upon the farm where his son Robert now resides, in Muddy Creek township, which he cleared and improved. He married Margaret White, a daughter of Robert White, of Lawrence county, to which union were born the following children: John, a resident of Kansas; Jane, wife of James Snooks; Sarah, deceased wife of Thomas McMurray; Robert; Mary E., wife of Rev. Elin Thomas, and Samuel, of Pittsburg. Mr. Moore died in 1843. His widow married James English,



A H Barkley

by whom she had two children: Murray E., and William. She died April 1, 1887. Mr. Moore is buried in the United Presbyterian churchyard at Montville, Lawrence county.

ROBERT MOORE, second son of Charles and Margaret Moore, was born September 3, 1839, upon the homestead farm in Muddy Creek township, which property he now owns, having purchased it in 1873. He received his education in the district school, and has been engaged in farming since boyhood. He married Rachel Scott, a daughter of John Scott, of Muddy Creek township, to which union have been born ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Cora, wife of Robert Kennedy; James; Annie; Lizzie; Sadie; Mary; Nannie; Robert, and Francis. In August, 1861, Mr. Moore enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He is a member of Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R., of Portersville. Politically, he is a Republican, and is now filling the offices of school director, township treasurer, and clerk. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville.

EDWARD WHITE, SR., was a native of Down county, Ireland, and immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Pittsburg, at an early day. He afterwards settled upon a tract of 200 acres of land in Butler county, close to the line of Lawrence. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Christie, who became the mother of the following children: James, who settled upon an adjoining tract of 200 acres; John; Mrs. Ann Wilson; Joseph, and Mrs. Jane Cist. His second wife was a Mrs. Food, to whom were born two children, viz.: Thomas, and Charles. The father died at the home of his son, Joseph, in Muddy Creek township.

JOSEPH WHITE, third son of Edward White, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1792. His mother dying when he was quite young, he was thrown upon his own resources in early boyhood. He grew to manhood in Allegheny county, and early in the present century came to Butler county and purchased 200 acres of land from a Mrs. Elliot, situated where his sons, Charles F. and J. Milton, now live, in Muddy Creek township. He resided upon this land, clearing and improving it, until his death, which occurred in 1873. He married Sarah Cratty, a daughter of James Cratty, and they were the parents of the following children: James C., of Beaver Falls; Edward, and Newton, both deceased; Mary A., a resident of Butler; J. Milton; Thomas P.; William C.; and Elizabeth J., the last three being dead, and Charles F.; also four that died in infancy. Mr. White was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in Captain Martin's company, of Butler county. Politically, he was a Democrat, and filled the offices of school director and supervisor. His wife died in May, 1889. Both she and husband were members of the United Presbyterian church of Prospect.

J. MILTON WHITE, son of Joseph and Sarah White, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, September 6, 1840, and was reared and educated in his native township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served five months, when he was discharged because of physical disability. He then settled upon his present home-stead of 100 acres, and has made many improvements by the erection of

buildings, etc. He married Mary E. Gallagher, a daughter of John Gallagher. She died in 1877, leaving a family of six children, viz.: Albert E.; Anderson F.; Lawrence M.; Cora E.; Jackson W., and John D. He married for his second wife Margaret E. Fleming, a daughter of Robert Fleming, of Portersville, Connoquenessing township. Mr. White is a member of the Portersville Presbyterian church, and is connected with Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the office of school director in his township.

CHARLES F. WHITE, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah White, was born upon his present homestead in Muddy Creek township, August 29, 1846, and has spent his entire life in his native township. In 1875 he married Nancy A. Gallagher, a daughter of John Gallagher, and has three children: Curtis L.; Mintie F., and Ada L. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. He is engaged in mining coal upon his farm, from the same mines developed by his father fifty years ago, which now produce about 20,000 bushels per year.

JAMES ENGLISH, a native of Ireland, settled upon the farm where his grandson, William F., now resides, in Muddy Creek township, Butler county. It consisted of 200 acres, a portion of a tract purchased by his wife's father. He married Mary Gallagher, and their family were as follows: John; Margaret, who married Steel Bryan; Jane, who married Zeni Durren; Elizabeth, who married James Pisor; Isaiah; James Y.; Mary Ann, who married Valentine Whitmer; David, and William. Mr. English and wife were early members of the United Presbyterian church of Portersville, and both died in Muddy Creek township.

JAMES Y. ENGLISH, third son of James and Mary English, was born in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, in 1832. He grew to manhood in that township, and lived with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was severely wounded in the right arm at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was afterwards discharged from the service. He settled on a farm in Franklin township, after his marriage to Jane Forrester, a daughter of William Forrester, and died there in June, 1892. Their children were as follows: William F.; Leroy; Newton, deceased; Edward; Martha, deceased; Mary, deceased; Henry; Judson; Susan, and Ford. Mr. English was an enterprising citizen, and filled many of the township offices; in politics, he was a Republican, and was a prominent member of the Zion Baptist church. His widow resides upon the homestead in Franklin township.

WILLIAM F. ENGLISH, eldest son of James Y. and Jane English, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, June 19, 1856, received a common school education, and afterwards taught in the schools of Franklin, Fairview and Washington townships for six years. In 1881 he settled upon the old English homestead in Muddy Creek township, where he is cultivating 100 acres, and engaged in the dairy business. He married Eliza Jane Hilliard, a daughter of Frederick Hilliard, and has four children, viz.: Newton; Pearl; Enos, and

James. He is a member of Zion Baptist church, and in politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

NICHOLAS BARKLEY was born near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1784, was reared upon his father's farm, and cultivated a farm of his own in his native land before coming to America. He married in Germany, Ann Strutt, and became the father of the following children: Margaret, widow of William Cleaver; Nicholas, deceased; Conrad; George, deceased; John, a resident of Ohio; Hartman, who resides in Pittsburg, and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Cornelius Beighley. In 1834 Mr. Barkley and family immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Muddy Creek township, Butler county. He purchased 400 acres of land, which is now in possession of his son-Conrad, and grandsons, and Mrs. Edward Beighley, his grand-daughter. After his settlement here he commenced clearing and improving his land, but lived only three years, dying in April, 1837. His wife died the following month, and both were buried in the graveyard at the Lutheran church, in Lancaster township. They were members of that society and very worthy people.

CONRAD BARKLEY, SR., second son of Nicholas and Ann Barkley, was born near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, September 14, 1816, and was eighteen years old when his parents immigrated to Butler county. After attaining his majority, he received 200 acres of the land purchased by his father, to which he has since added 100 acres more. He cleared and improved the homestead, and his entire life since coming to this county has been spent upon it. He has divided 200 acres of this land between his sons, retaining 100 for himself, upon which are very substantial buildings and other good improvements. He married Margaret Staaf, a daughter of Milton Staaf, a native of Germany, who settled in Lancaster township. Eleven children were born to this union, eight of whom are living, viz.: John; Conrad; William; Samuel; Elias; George A.; Margaret, wife of George Flinner, and Mary, wife of Robert Campbell. Mr. Barkley is a member of the Lutheran church of Middle Lancaster, is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the oldest living citizens of Muddy Creek township.

JOHN BARKLEY, oldest son of Conrad Barkley, was born June 29, 1842, and reared on the homestead farm. He married Eva Bloom, born March 26, 1849, a daughter of Nicholas Bloom, of Zelienople, to which union have been born nine children, as follows: Nettie E., wife of John Naggel; Tillie M., wife of William G. Duncan; Josephine S.; Henry E.; Austin S.; Clarence I.; Charles A.; Sidney A., and Bessie V. The family belong to the Lutheran church.

CONRAD BARKLEY, second son of Conrad and Margaret Barkley, was born upon the homestead in Muddy Creek township, and has always resided in his native township. He married Caroline Koch, and has two children: John A., and Clara. He resides on a portion of the original farm which he received from his father. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BARKLEY, third son of Conrad and Margaret Barkley, was born and reared upon the homestead farm, and received fifty-five acres of land from his father. In 1871 he married Mary Scheidemantle, and has four children: Lizzie, wife of George Gross; William; Annie, and Henry. Mr. Barkley is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

SAMUEL BARKLEY, fourth son of Conrad Barkley, was born June 20, 1851. He was reared on the homestead farm, learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1878 received a house and lot from his father in Middle Lancaster. He married Elizabeth Behm, daughter of Adam Behm, of Middle Lancaster, to which union there have been born seven children, as follows: Clara Emma; William Edward; Samuel Albert; Annie Catherine; George Martin; Herman F., and an infant son. The family are members of the Lutheran church of Middle Lancaster.

ELIAS BARKLEY, fifth son of Conrad and Margaret Barkley, was born September 8, 1857, in Muddy Creek township, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1881 he settled upon fifty acres of the original homestead, to which he has since added thirty-five acres, and has made all the improvements. On April 14, 1879, he married Leah Behm, a daughter of Adam Behm, and is the father of six children, as follows: Sadie A.; Harry E., deceased; Maggie K.; Perry M.; Ida C., and Lizzie. In politics, Mr. Barkley is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran church at Middle Lancaster.

GEORGE A. BARKLEY was born November 6, 1863, in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, which has always been his residence. In 1886, he married Anna Bauder, a daughter of Nicholas Bauder, of Muddy Creek township, and has four children, viz.: Emma; Mary; Pierson, and Anna. Mr. Barkley is a member of the Presbyterian church of Portersville, is an adherent of the Democratic party, and is one of the enterprising young farmers of his township.

GEORGE BARKLEY was born near Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1818, third son of Nicholas and Ann (Strutt) Barkley. In 1834 the family immigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Butler county. George subsequently went to Pittsburg, where he followed various occupations until 1852, when he returned to Butler county, and purchased 140 acres of land in Muddy Creek township, now the home of his son Alfred H., where he resided until his death, in 1877. He married Margaret Behm, a daughter of Nicholas Behm, who still resides upon the homestead farm. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, wife of Henry Hyle; John, of Franklin township; Sarah, wife of Samuel Knox; Margaret, wife of Joachim Snyder; Emma, wife of David West; Mary, widow of Jonathan Jones, and Alfred H. In politics, Mr. Barkley was a Democrat. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which organization he filled the office of elder.

ALFRED H. BARKLEY, youngest son of George and Margaret Barkley, was born upon the homestead in Muddy Creek township, in 1862, received a common school education, and after reaching his maturity, purchased the farm from his parents. In 1891 oil was developed upon it, and thirteen wells have since been put down, with a total production of 200 barrels per day. In 1885 he married Emma Wimer, a daughter of Jonathan Wimer, of Worth township, and has three children, viz.: Floyd; Gladys, and Paul. Mr. Barkley is an adherent of the Democratic party, and is a member of Rustic Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Prospect. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, of

which he is also an attendant. He is one of the enterprising, substantial and progressive farmers of his township.

PHILIP MELVIN, a native of Down county, Ireland, son of James Melvin, was born in 1802, grew to maturity in his native land, and about 1821 immigrated to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He learned the cooper's trade in that county, and followed it for some years in Allegheny City. He married Eliza Seth, a daughter of Jacob Seth, of Beaver county, to which union were born the following children: Ann J., wife of James M. Breckenridge; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Davis; David R.; Charlotte, deceased wife of William Lock, and Philip S., of Kansas. In 1836 Mr. Melvin removed to Muddy Creek township, Butler county, and settled upon the farm now in possession of his son David's children. He purchased 200 acres of land, which was patented by James Stewart in 1787. Here he erected a home and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, in connection with his trade, which he followed down to within a few years of his death, in 1882. In early manhood he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and always took a deep interest in political matters. Mr. Melvin was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Portersville, and died a member of the society at Prospect.

DAVID R. MELVIN was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1832, and is the eldest son of Philip and Eliza Melvin. He remained with his parents until he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and in 1856 established that business upon his farm in Muddy Creek township, and conducted the same for twenty years. He also engaged in farming. In 1855 he married Susan Roberts, a daughter of William Roberts, of Lawrence county, to which union have been born eight children, six of whom survive, as follows: Emma, wife of Gilmer Sharp; Herman P.; Olive, wife of A. J. Francis; Jennie, wife of Wm. S. Lutz; William W., and Augustus H. Mr. Melvin is a Republican, and has filled the offices of constable, supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Prospect.

LOTT WILSON was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1831, son of James and Mary (Baum) Wilson, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1844. His father was a native of Berks county, whence he removed to Westmoreland county, and afterwards to Butler county. After a few years' residence in Connoquenessing township, he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he died. By his marriage to Mary Baum he became the father of the following children: Martha J., who married Hiram Milhuisen; Tamson, who married James Cratty; William, of Lancaster township, and Lott. The subject of this sketch learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1854, and then settled upon the farm where he now resides. It contains 100 acres, which he has cleared and improved, and for the past forty years he has devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Wilson was married in 1854, to Nancy Gallagher, a daughter of James Gallagher, to which union have been born five children, viz.: Dunwoody; James; Henderson; Robert; William; Jane, wife of Vest Sharp; Tillie, and two that died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and he is a member of the Lutheran church of Prospect.

JOHN BAUDER, SR., was born at Mett, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, November 19, 1807, son of Abraham and Rose (Walters) Bauder, natives of the same country. He learned the cooper's trade in youth, and in 1831 immigrated with his parents to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he found employment upon the construction of the Pittsburg and Allegheny aqueduct, of the Pennsylvania canal. He afterwards engaged in the dairy business, and then purchased a farm six miles west of Allegheny City, where he lived until the spring of 1852. At that time he removed to Butler county, purchasing 450 acres of land in Muddy Creek township, where his sons, Henry, Jacob, Frederick, and Nicholas, and his daughter, Mrs. T. P. Kennedy, now reside. His parents came with him to this county, died here, and are interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Portersville. In 1867 he and son Henry erected the mill now operated by the latter, who purchased his father's interest in 1870. In the latter year Mr. Bauder retired from active business, and spent the remaining years of his life upon his farm. Politically, he was a Whig in early days, and afterwards a Republican. He married Anna Wiloma, a native of Berne, Switzerland, and they became the parents of the following children: John, a resident of California; Anna, deceased wife of Nicholas Voeghtley; Jacob; Nicholas; Mary, wife of T. P. Kennedy; Frederick, and Henry, all residents of Muddy Creek township; William, of Lawrence county; Charles, of Washington county; Samuel, of Beaver county; Edwin, a resident of California, and two that died in early youth. Mr. Bauder and wife were members of the German Reformed church, in which society he filled the office of deacon. He died March 19, 1886, and his wife, July 29, 1887. They were interred in the German Reformed cemetery, at Middle Lancaster.

HENRY BAUDER, son of John and Anna Bauder, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1841, and came with his parents to Butler county when eleven years of age. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, and upon reaching his majority he went to Allegheny county and learned the miller's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he spent two years in Cleveland working at his trade, and subsequently four years in St. Louis. Returning to Butler county he obtained a position as miller in the Kennedy mill, on Slippery Rock, where he worked for two years. In 1867 he formed a partnership with his father, in the erection of the Bauder mill, in Muddy Creek township, and has since carried on business at that point. He was associated with his father, and afterwards with his brother John. The latter sold his interest to Samuel and Edward Bauder, and they afterwards disposed of their interests to Henry, who has always been the practical member of the firm, and is now sole proprietor. The mill has a daily capacity of thirty barrels, and is operated by steam. Mr. Bauder is also engaged in farming, and is quite a prosperous business man. He married Johanna Pyle, a daughter of Joseph Pyle, of Muddy Creek township, and they are the parents of five children, viz.: Melissa J., wife of Henry J. Marks; Cora, wife of F. R. Wimer; Ellen R.; George C., and Edna. Mr. Bauder has been a member of the United Presbyterian church for twenty years, and is one of the ruling elders of the Portersville church. In politics, he is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party.

JACOB BAUDER, second son of John and Anna Bauder, was born May 18, 1834, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and grew to maturity in that county. He accompanied his parents to Butler county, and remained with them until 1865, when he purchased a farm in Muddy Creek township, upon which he lived for seven years. He then returned to the homestead farm, where he has since resided, being now the owner of 225 acres. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He was married in 1865, to Louisa Bratschi, a daughter of Samuel Bratschi, who resided in Muddy Creek township down to his death. Four children have been the fruits of this union, as follows: John N., a resident of Portersville; Elizabeth A., wife of John G. Lutz, of Lancaster township; Franklin E., and Henrietta R. Politically, Mr. Bauder is a Republican, is a member of Portersville Lodge, Number 909, I. O. O. F., and is one of the leading farmers of Muddy Creek township.

NICHOLAS BAUDER, third son of John and Anna Bauder, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1835, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. He came with his parents to Butler county, and assisted his father in clearing and improving the lands purchased in Muddy Creek township. In 1864 he bought fifty acres from his father, erected a residence upon it and made other necessary improvements; he has also added considerable to the acreage of his farm since making his first purchase. In connection with his farm duties, Mr. Bauder has been engaged for some years in purchasing and selling live stock. In 1861 he married Anna Bratschi, a daughter of Samuel Bratschi, who emigrated to this county in 1856, from Switzerland, and settled near Middle Lancaster. After his wife's death Mr. Bratschi made his home with the subject of this sketch until his death, in 1892, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a member of the German Reformed church of Middle Lancaster, and in politics, a Republican. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bauder, as follows: Anna, wife of George Barkley; Nicholas, deceased; Samuel, who married Nettie Powell; Helena; Emma, deceased wife of William Covert; Hays, and Herman. Politically, Mr. Bauder is a Republican, and has filled the office of overseer of the poor for one term, and also that of supervisor four terms. He is a member of the German Reformed church of Middle Lancaster, is connected with Portersville Lodge, Number 909, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Encampment.

FREDERICK BAUDER, fourth son of John and Anna Bauder, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1839, and when thirteen years of age came with his parents to Butler county, where he attended the public schools of his district, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Muddy Creek township. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Round Heads," and served until December 28, 1863, he then re-enlisted and remained in the army until mustered out, July 25, 1865. He participated in the following engagements: The capture of Port Royal, James Island, where he was struck with a piece of shell on the shoulder, but not severely injured, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, where he was wounded in the right index finger, Antietam, Fredericksburg, siege

of Knoxville, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House. In the last mentioned battle he was severely wounded. A minie-ball entered his upper lip, on the left side, and came out through the right cheek, tearing out his teeth and nearly severing his tongue. He was confined for several months in Mount Pleasant and McClellan Hospitals, Washington, D. C., and at the hospitals in Germantown, near Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. He was discharged from the last mentioned hospital October 15, 1864, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and located in Washington, D. C., doing guard duty, until mustered out of the service. Returning to his home in Muddy Creek township he purchased a part of the old homestead, and has since been engaged in general farming and coal operating, having two coal banks upon his farm. Mr. Bauder was married in 1867, to Rebecca J. Wimer, a daughter of Isaac Wimer, of Muddy Creek township, and has four children, viz.: Robert J.; Frederick U., deceased; Jeannette, wife of James Powell, and Eliza, wife of John Wagner. Mr. Bauder is a member of Watson Brothers Post, Number 478, G. A. R., also of Portersville Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, takes quite an active interest in the local politics of his township, and has served as supervisor and collector.

REUBEN FISHER was born in Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, son of George Fisher, a native of Westmoreland county, who removed to what is now Lawrence county about 1797. He settled upon 100 acres of land in Slippery Rock township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His children were as follows: John; Solomon; Henry; Jacob; Reuben; Isaac; William; Polly; Katie; Bessie, and Andrew. Reuben was the fifth son in the family, and resided in Lawrence county until 1845, in which year he purchased a farm in Butler county, close to the county line, upon which he lived for fourteen years engaged in farming. He then bought a grist mill at Harlansburg, Lawrence county, which he operated until 1863. In that year he purchased 180 acres of land in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, where his sons, Washington and Thomas, now live, and resided upon it until his death, in 1869. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Kennedy, who did not long survive her marriage. His second wife was Barbara Burton, to whom were born the following children: Washington; Reuben, of Cranberry township; Thomas; Phoebe, who married Jacob Leight; Catherine; Salina, wife of William Updegraff, and Lizzie. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, of Rose Point, Lawrence county, and died in that faith.

WASHINGTON FISHER, eldest son of Reuben and Barbara Fisher, was born August 9, 1840, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, received his education at the common schools, and resided with his parents in Lawrence and Butler counties until his manhood. He married Sarah E. Pollock, a daughter of Alexander Pollock, of Lawrence county, and has one son, Chester L. He is engaged in farming on a portion of the old homestead in Muddy Creek township.

THOMAS FISHER, third son of Reuben and Barbara (Burton) Fisher, was born in Slippery Rock township, Lawrence county, September 7, 1859, and was reared upon the homestead in Muddy Creek township, Butler county. Upon the death of his father he received fifty acres of land, to which he has since added

twenty acres more, erected buildings and otherwise improved his farm. He married Dora Taylor, a daughter of William Taylor, of Lawrence county, which union has been blessed by three children, viz.: Ernest; Madge, and Winifred. Mr. Fisher was reared in the Covenanter church, and is now a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, of Rose Point, Lawrence county, in which society he is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of the community.

ALEXANDER C. WELLER is a son of John and Mary (Vance) Weller, and a grandson of Philip Weller, who came from New Jersey, in 1812, and located on Big run, near New Castle, Lawrence county. John Weller was born in New Jersey, in 1800, came with his parents to Lawrence county, there grew to manhood, and married Mary Vance. He died in that county in 1888. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters. Alexander C. is the youngest son, and was born September 5, 1845. He received a common school education, and lived with his parents until 1867, when he settled upon his present farm of 114 acres, in Muddy Creek township, Butler county, where he has since been engaged in general farming. In 1866 he married Mary A. Riddle, a daughter of John Riddle, of Butler county. Ten children have been the fruits of this union, as follows: Cynthia E., wife of Jonas Fry; William N.; Margaret J., wife of Dallas Wimer; Minnie, wife of Glenn Goves; Elizabeth A.; John R.; Laura; George A.; Ada R., and Wealthy Emma. In 1864 Mr. Weller enlisted in Company I, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Watson Brothers Post, G. A. R., of Portersville, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

CHAPTER LXXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHERRY, WASHINGTON, MARION, VENANGO, PARKER AND ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIPS.

JOHN CHRISTY, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, toward the middle of the last century, and settled on a farm near the site of Greensburg. He there married Sarah Dunbar, and in the spring of 1799 removed to Butler county and purchased 400 acres of land in what is now Cherry township, situated where his grand-daughter, Mrs. Martha Campbell, now lives. Here he erected a cabin in the primitive forest, and spent the remaining years of his life in clearing and improving a home for his children. His death occurred about 1820. The following children were born of his marriage to Sarah Dunbar: Andrew, and David, both of whom died in Cherry township;

John, who died in Donegal township; James, who died in Cherry; William, who died at Parker's Landing; Dunbar, who died in Cherry; Robert, and George, both of whom died in the same township; Gilbert, who died in Mercer county; Mary; Anna; Elizabeth, and Sarah, all of whom became the heads of families.

DUNBAR CHRISTY, son of John and Sarah Christy, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1793, and was six years old when his parents settled in Cherry township. Here he grew to manhood, and purchased a tract of 400 acres in Clay township, his farm being where James Porter now resides. In 1887 he sold the original farm and purchased the property where Mrs. Elizabeth Christy lives, consisting of 200 acres, and died upon this farm March 7, 1888. Mr. Christy was married on June 16, 1818, to Mary Findley, a daughter of Judge Samuel Findley, of Clay township, one of the first associate judges of the county. She died in 1870, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were as follows: Mary, who died in early youth; John F., who died in 1885; Samuel D., who died in 1864, while serving in the Union army; David D., a minister of the United Presbyterian church, residing in Kansas; Robert F., of Cherry township, and Sarah A., who died in infancy. Mr. Christy was a member of the Associate Reformed church in early life, and one of the original members of West Sunbury United Presbyterian church, being one of the first elders in that society. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and took an active interest in public affairs.

ROBERT F. CHRISTY, youngest son of Dunbar and Mary Christy, was born August 20, 1828, upon the homestead farm in Clay township, received a common school and academic education, and remained with his parents until their death. He followed teaching for several years, and was engaged in farming until 1893, in which year he retired from active business life. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, at West Sunbury, is a Republican, in politics, and is one of the esteemed and progressive citizens of his township.

ROBERT BLACK, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, born about 1770, was one of the early settlers of Cherry township, Butler county. He was married in Huntingdon county, to Elizabeth Grossman, a daughter of Benedict and Betsey (Stivert) Grossman, and in 1797 the whole family came to Butler county. Mr. Grossman brought out a small stock of goods, opened a store in a log building in Washington township, and placed Robert Black in charge of the same, but the store was soon removed to their new home in Cherry township, where they carried on the business for several years. About 1800 Mr. Black purchased 250 acres of land in Cherry township, where his son Joseph now resides. Here he cleared a farm and passed the remaining years of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His children were as follows: Benjamin, born in 1800, and died in Cherry township; Henry, who died in Brady township; Margaret, deceased; Robert, who went west and there died; John, who died in Concord township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Pierce; Adam, who died on a part of the old homestead; James, who died in Allegheny township; Simon, who died in the same township; Joseph; Mary, deceased wife of John Turner, and Eli, of West Sunbury. Mr. Black and wife were life-long

members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a Whig. He was one of the pioneer constables of his township.

JOSEPH BLACK, son of Robert and Elizabeth Black, was born in Cherry township, on his present homestead, July 6, 1820. He was reared on the farm, and followed the millwright's trade four years. He then settled on the old homestead, subsequently purchased 178 acres of the original tract, and continued to farm the same until 1882, in which year he retired, and now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Peters. Mr. Black married Polly McCallen, a daughter of Robert McCallen, who became the mother of the following children: Mary E., wife of Joseph Kenahan; Robert McCallen, who married Keziah McCoy in 1872, and who resides on the old homestead; Julia Ann, wife of Henry Peters; John C.; Eli C., and Maria, the last three of whom are deceased. Politically, Mr. Black is a Republican, and is an adherent of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church, in which society he has filled the office of trustee. He is one of the oldest citizens in the township, and is highly respected by the people of the community.

HENRY PETERS was born in Germany, in 1854, and is a son of Henry Peters. He immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1874, and found employment in the mines and oil fields of Butler county. In 1879 he married Julia Ann Black, a daughter of Joseph Black, and settled upon eighty acres of the Black homestead. In politics, Mr. Peters is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is a member of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church, and is a public-spirited and progressive farmer.

JAMES BOVARD was born in Ireland, in 1776, a son of John Bovard, a native of Donegal county, who immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1786, and settled in Westmoreland county. The family of John Bovard consisted of five children, viz.: John; Charles; James; Fanny, who married William Chambers, and Mary, who married Robert Foster. James was the only member of the family who settled in Butler county. In 1798 he purchased 200 acres of land in what is now Fairview township, a part of the site of Karns City, and resided there until the spring of 1824. The previous year he bought 250 acres of land in what is now Cherry township, to which he removed with his family the following spring. The homestead is now in possession of his grandson, Charles B. Bovard. He cleared the land, erected buildings thereon, and resided there down to his death. In youth he obtained a very limited education, but through the passing years acquired a wide knowledge of public affairs. He was a staunch Democrat, filled the various township offices, was county commissioner one term, and associate judge of Butler county for thirty-six years. In early life he was connected with the Associate Reformed church, known as Unity church, but when Centreville United Presbyterian church was organized he joined that body and gave liberally of his means toward the erection of a church building. He filled the office of elder until his death, which occurred in 1853. Mr. Bovard was married in Westmoreland county, before his removal to Butler county, to Jane Chambers, a daughter of James Chambers. Ten children were born to this union as follows: William; John; Jane, who married Thomas Floyd; James C.; Fanny; Johnson;

Hutchison; Charles; George, and Washington, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned.

WASHINGTON BOVARD, youngest son of James and Jane Bovard, was born in Fairview township, Butler county, April 9, 1819. He resided with his parents until maturity, and received his education in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. In 1845 he embarked in merchandising at West Sunbury, which business he followed for five years. He then settled upon a part of the homestead farm in Cherry township, where he has resided down to the present, owning a farm of 140 acres of well improved land. In 1847 he married Naomi McJunkin, a daughter of William McJunkin, to which union have been born the following children: Imelda, wife of John Bailey; James, deceased, who married Sarah Hall; Angeline, wife of Clarence Campbell; William D., who married Belle Buchanan; Orrin D., of Pittsburg, and Margaret, wife of H. Q. Walker. Mr. Bovard and wife are members of Bethel United Presbyterian church, in which society he fills the office of elder. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, always true to his party and an ardent advocate of its principles. In 1855 he was elected a justice of the peace, in which office he served five years. He has been a school director for twenty years, and has filled many other offices in the township. The postoffice at Bovard, also the railroad station, were named in his honor. He is one of the prominent, respected and enterprising citizens of the community.

CHARLES B. BOVARD, son of Charles and Mary Bovard, was born upon the homestead where he now resides, September 3, 1859, received a public school education, and has followed farming since boyhood. He now owns fifty-four acres of well improved land. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Centreville. Mr. Bovard is connected with Lodge, Number 408, Farmers Alliance, of Branchton, and is one of the enterprising farmers of his community.

JOSEPH MCCOY was a son of Thomas and Catherine McCoy, who removed from Virginia to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1800. He remained with his parents in Mercer county until 1802, in which year he settled in Mercer township, Butler county. He had previously married Isabella Craig, a native of Virginia, to which union were born the following children: Thomas; John; Nancy, who married David Johnson; Hiram C.; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Black, and after his death Robert Mitchell; Hugh; David; William, and Lewis. Mr. McCoy remained upon his farm in this county until 1820, when he went to Louisiana for the purpose of erecting a mill, and there died of yellow fever. He was a soldier from Butler county in the War of 1812.

HIRAM C. MCCOY was born in Mercer township, Butler county, August 17, 1811, third son of Joseph and Isabella McCoy. He was about nine years old when his father died, leaving the family in straightened circumstances, and his opportunities for an education were thus limited to a few months each year in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for some years. He then entered the employ of Thomas Kyle, a merchant of Harrisville, later engaged in business with his employer, and opened a store in Wolf Creek township,

Mercer county. In 1850 he formed a partnership with Judge Kerr and opened a store at Anandale, Butler county. He subsequently purchased Kerr's interest and continued the business until 1861, in which year he was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1862. In 1863 he embarked in the hotel business at Anandale, and conducted a hotel there for several years. About 1868, in partnership with Jacob Grossman, he built a grist mill at New Hope, Cherry township, and operated it for several years. In 1870 he was appointed an associate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cummins, and was the Republican nominee for the same office, but was defeated by the late Samuel Marshall. In 1871, in connection with Charles Duffy, he opened a general store at Anandale, and this partnership continued until 1878, when the firm of H. C. McCoy & Son was formed, and existed until the death of Judge McCoy, October 20, 1893. In politics, he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he cast his fortunes with that organization and continued to support it down to his death. He was quite prominent in local affairs, and besides serving in the legislature and on the bench, he was a justice of the peace for some years, and also filled the positions of school director, postmaster, etc., for a long period. He was quite an extensive dealer in real estate, and actively identified with agricultural interests throughout his life. Judge McCoy was twice married; first in 1834, to Sarah McCallen, a daughter of Robert McCallen. She died in 1837, leaving three children, viz.: Lewis B., of Washington; Mary A., wife of Robert Shira, and Sarah M., wife of Ephraim Black. His second wife was Harriet McCallen, a sister of his first wife, to which union were born two children: Isabella, deceased wife of Lewis Seaton, and John F. Mrs. McCoy survives her husband and is spending her last years with her children. Judge McCoy was a member of the United Presbyterian church, a man of strong religious convictions, and gave liberally of his means toward the erection of the church building at Mt. Vernon. He was a man of broad views and liberal opinions, and one of the leading men of the community, being progressive, enterprising and public-spirited.

JOHN F. MCCOY, youngest son of Hiram C. McCoy, was born May 10, 1857, in Butler county. He received a common school education, and was associated with his father in business until the death of the latter, since which event he has continued alone. He married Clara Christley, a daughter of T. F. Christley, of Cherry township. He has filled the office of postmaster of Anandale, and his wife is now holding the same position. Politically, he is a Republican.

HENRY WOLFORD, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, settled in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, in 1804, where he purchased 125 acres of land, erected a cabin and began life in the forests of this county. His father, John Wolford, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, and came of Dutch ancestry. He lived and died in Westmoreland county where he followed the occupation of a miller and farmer. His family consisted of the following children: George; John; Peter; Henry; Christian; Daniel; Jacob; Betsey, and Susan. All of these died in Westmoreland county excepting George, who settled in Indiana county. John who located in Mercer county, and Henry who came

to Butler county, and spent the remaining years of his life here. After residing in Slippery Rock township for many years, Henry purchased a small place at Coaltown, Cherry township, where he died. He married Mary Frick, of Westmoreland county, to which union were born thirteen children, as follows: Mary, deceased wife of Daniel Kiester; John, of Prospect; Henry, deceased; Betsey, widow of Samuel Ralston; Margaret, deceased wife of Jesse Kiester; Catherine, deceased wife of Joseph Fair; Jacob; Daniel, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of John Kiester; George, deceased; Peter, of Venango county; Eli, a resident of Ohio, and Angeline, wife of Henry Bolinger. Mr. Wolford was a member of the Lutheran church, and both he and wife died in that faith. In politics, he was a Whig.

JACOB WOLFORD, son of Henry and Mary Wolford, was born on the farm in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, April 22, 1817. He attended the pioneer subscription schools, and worked upon the farm assisting his parents in the home duties. At the age of twenty-two he settled in Clay township, and in 1848 he purchased 100 acres of land where he now resides, to which he has since added fifty acres, and also owns an adjoining farm of sixty-two acres. He has one of the best improved farms in Cherry township, but of late years has practically retired from active labor, being now in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Wolford married Lavina Adams, a daughter of John Adams, who bore him the following children: Perry; Emeline, wife of Foster Hindman; Milton, a resident of Illinois; Lewis, of the same State; Charlotte, and Nelson, both deceased; George; John, deceased; Sarah M., wife of William Stewart, and Angeline, wife of W. Tinker. Mr. Wolford is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director and other official positions in his township. He is one of the original members of the United Presbyterian church of West Sunbury, in which society he has been a trustee for twenty years. He has been a liberal contributor towards the erection of three church buildings in West Sunbury, and is a generous supporter of every worthy enterprise. He is one of the leading citizens of Cherry township, where he has resided for nearly half a century.

GEORGE BOOK, a native of Germany, came to the United States after the Revolutionary war, and subsequently settled in what is now Worth township, Butler county, where he died, February 5, 1823. He married Isabella Vogan, who survived him until October 25, 1854. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Ruth, who married Charles Brant; Christine, who married Joseph Studebaker; John; George; William; Samuel; James; Polly, who married Harlan Vogan, and Isabella, who became the wife of Thomas Shannon. The family were among the early settlers of Worth township.

JAMES BOOK, son of George and Isabella Book, was born upon the homestead in Worth township, Butler county, in 1812. He was reared in his native township and learned the trades of stonemason and shoemaker, which he followed there and at New Castle. He subsequently purchased a farm in Cherry township, where his sons, Charles H., and Uriah H. now live. After his settlement in Cherry township he worked at the stonemason's trade in connection with his farm until a few years preceding his death, which occurred April 8, 1868. Mr. Book married Mary Studebaker, a daughter of David Studebaker,

one of the first settlers of Butler county. She died in February, 1885, the mother of the following children: Isabella, deceased wife of Aquilla Miles; David P., who was captain of Company E, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Elizabeth N., who died in early youth; John G., who died in 1874; Charles H., and Uriah H. Mr. Book was one of the original members of Zion Baptist church, and in politics, he was a Democrat.

CHARLES H. BOOK, son of James and Mary Book, was born in 1847, in Worth township, Butler county. He was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and settled upon a part of the homestead in Cherry township, where he made the present improvements. He married Martha Wasson, a daughter of William Wasson. They are members of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder. He is an ardent Republican, has filled the position of school director, etc., in his township, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1893.

URIAH H. BOOK, youngest son of James and Mary Book, was born October 8, 1850, in Worth township, Butler county, was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He learned the carriage-maker's trade, which he followed in Kentucky and Tennessee until 1880, when he embarked in the mercantile business at New Hope, Butler county, and subsequently removed to Kiester, where he continued the same business. In 1894 he engaged in oil producing, and is now operating in the Washington field. Politically, Mr. Book is a Democrat, and is one of the representative citizens of his township. He is a member of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church.

JESSE HALL was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1799, son of Isaac Hall, a native of the same State, and of English extraction. Jesse followed farming in his native county until 1837, in which year he traded his farm for 500 acres of land situated in what is now Cherry, Brady, Clay and Slippery Rock townships, the larger portion of which is yet owned by his descendants. He built his house upon the farm in Clay township now owned by Amos Hall, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying in 1869. He married Mary Alexander, of Cecil county, Maryland, who survived him about ten years, and both are buried in St. John's graveyard. Ten children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Isaac A.; James W.; Robert B.; William P.; Caroline, widow of William Scott; Jesse R.; John N.; Mrs. Rachel Brown; Amos, and Isaiah. In politics, Mr. Hall was a Republican. Some fifteen years before his death he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the leading spirit in the organization of St. John's church and the erection of the building.

ISAAC A. HALL, eldest son of John and Mary Hall, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, January 5, 1824, came with his parents to Butler county, and grew to manhood upon the homestead in Clay township. At the age of twenty-two he received thirty-seven acres of his father's farm, and commenced the work of making a home, clearing off the timber and otherwise improving it. He has since added to his original farm 113 acres, and has erected all of the improvements. Mr. Hall has devoted his entire life to agriculture, and is the owner of one of the best improved farms in the northern part of the county. He retired from active business life in 1892, leaving the management of the farm to his son

Milton. Mr. Hall married Hannah McJunkin, a daughter of James McJunkin, to which union were born four children, viz.: Mary A., and Nancy, both deceased; Milton, who married Agnes Glenn, and Sarah, widow of James Bovard. Mrs. Hall died January 21, 1895. She was a member of West Sunbury Presbyterian church. Mr. Hall is a member of the same society, and in politics, he is a Republican. He has led a very busy life, and although taking no active interest in public affairs, he has filled the office of school director in his township, and done his full share in the social and material development of the community.

JOHN SPROUL, a native of Down county, Ireland, settled on Oil creek, Venango county, about 1811. In 1816 he came to Butler county and purchased a farm near Mt. Chestnut, which he cleared and improved, and spent the remaining years of his life there. He was a weaver, and left his native land in company with a family named Robinson. On the voyage Mr. Robinson died, and our subject subsequently married the widow. Six children were born to this union, viz.: Andrew; Robert; Margaret, who married William Howe; Sarah, who married Samuel Howe; Fannie, who married John Weigley, and Ellen, who married Joseph Dodds, all of whom are dead. His second wife was Eleanor Kincaid, *nee* Pillow, who bore him four children: William, deceased; James, of Marion township; Susan, wife of Andrew Rose, and Hugh. Mr. Sproul died in 1887; his widow survived him until 1854. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HUGH SPROUL, youngest child of John and Eleanor Sproul, was born on the homestead farm near Mt. Chestnut, Butler county, July 4, 1824. At the age of sixteen he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, and in 1848 he located in Cherry township, where he established himself in business, and was one of the leading carpenters and builders of that locality for thirty years. He also performed the duties of a millwright, and still continues to work at his trade in connection with farming. In 1851 he purchased and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which he has since improved and cultivated. Mr. Sproul has been twice married; first in 1848, to Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1850, leaving two children, who are still living, viz.: John P., a physician of Plain Grove, and Elizabeth, wife of C. S. Stoner, of Butler. In 1851 he married Sarah Glenn, a daughter of James Glenn, of Clay township. The children of this marriage are as follows: William, and Ellen, both of whom died in early youth; James, who died in 1884; Andrew, a merchant at Gomersal; Addie, wife of Jacob Reinck; Clara, wife of John Christy; Rella, wife of Samuel Hindman; Minnie, wife of D. L. Hockenberry; Everett, and Ross. In politics, Mr. Sproul is a Republican, has filled the office of school director, and is at present collector and assessor of his township. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of West Sunbury. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He and Edwin G. Sproul built the grist mill at Anandale, which is operated under the firm name of Hugh Sproul & Company.

JAMES SPROUL, son of John and Eleanor Sproul, was born in Franklin township, Butler county, November 15, 1820, and was reared in his native township. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has resided in

Marion township since 1880. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott, of Franklin township, and is the father of four children, viz.: Edwin G.; Francis, deceased; James, and John. Mr. Sproul is the oldest living member of the family. In politics, he is a Republican, and a respected citizen of the township.

EDWIN G. SPROUL, eldest son of James and Elizabeth Sproul, was born in Butler township, Butler county, in October, 1852, where he was reared and educated. After attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering and in operating saw mills in different parts of Butler county, and in partnership with his uncle, Hugh Sproul, erected the Anandale grist mill, at Anandale station, in Marion township, which has since been operated under his management, the firm name being Hugh Sproul & Company. The mill is equipped with modern improvements, including the roller process, and is one of the leading mills in this section of the county. Mr. Sproul was married July 9, 1873, to Mary Croup, a daughter of Abraham and Harriet Croup, of Butler township. They have four children, viz.: Clara; Hugh; Cora, and Cortie. Mr. Sproul is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

THOMAS BRYAN was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1789, and was a son of Zephaniah and Elizabeth (De Vorce) Bryan. His father was a native of Maryland, and settled on the line of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, where he died. He was a veteran of the Revolution. His wife was Elizabeth De Vorce, and their children were as follows: John; Mary, who married Conrad Snyder; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Spears; Jennie, who married John Double; Effie, who married John Wilson; Thomas, and Prudence, who married John Abner. His second wife was a Miss McLane, and their children were: James; Zephaniah; Zachariah; Phoebe; Mrs. Margaret Wilson; Nancy, who married James Wilson; David, and Hamilton, all of whom are dead. In October, 1819, Thomas Bryan came to Butler county and purchased 300 acres of land in Brady township, where his son Thomas now resides. He was a manufacturer of spinning wheels, and worked at his trade in connection with farming. He died upon his farm in Brady township, January 23, 1874, and his wife Margaret, in 1879. He married Margaret Steel, a daughter of Robert Steel, of Westmoreland county, to which union were born the following children: Eliza J., deceased wife of John T. McCandless; Robert S.; Zephaniah, of California; Thomas J. D., deceased; John, a resident of Beaver Falls; Thomas, of Brady township, and Archie L., of Beaver Falls. Mr. Bryan was a Baptist, and Mrs. Bryan a Presbyterian. In politics, he was a Democrat.

ROBERT S. BRYAN, son of Thomas and Margaret Bryan, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1818, and was reared in Brady township, Butler county. He worked with his father at the spinning wheel trade, at which he was engaged for many years. In 1841 he purchased sixty acres of the old homestead farm, upon which he resided until 1864. In that year he bought 318 acres in Cherry township, which he has since improved, and now owns one of the best farms in the community. Mr. Bryan was married in 1844, to Margaret English, a daughter of James English, of Muddy Creek township. The following children are the fruits of this union: Priscilla, wife of Casper Hockenberry; Mary

A.: Eliza J., deceased wife of Robert Hogg; Thomas J., of Concord township; Margaret A.; Archibald L., of Franklin township; Elizabeth A., deceased, and Marinda C. Mr. Bryan and wife are members of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and has filled many of the township offices. He is one of the most extensive farmers of his township, and gives a liberal support to every worthy enterprise.

THOMAS F. CHRISTLEY, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Christley, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, February 7, 1828. He received a common school education, and learned the plasterer's trade in early manhood. In 1858 he purchased his present farm in Cherry township, which consisted of 196 acres, a portion of which he has since sold. He now owns 100 acres of well improved land, where he has followed agricultural pursuits, in connection with his trade, up to within a few years. In July, 1857, he married Ann C. Hill, a daughter of Daniel K. Hill, of Centreville, and has the following children: Clara M., wife of John F. McCoy; Alfred M., an attorney of Butler; Samuel J., a lawyer residing in Chicago; Wilbur H., deceased; Emma, wife of Andrew Sproul; John and Herbert, both deceased; Laurell E.; DeWitt, deceased; Blanche, and Maude. Mr. Christley was a Republican until 1884, when he became a Prohibitionist. He has filled the offices of school director and supervisor, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, etc. In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Centreville, and was one of the original members of the Anandale church. He is a member of Dickson Post, G. A. R., of West Sunbury, and one of the leading citizens of his township.

WILLIAM D. McCUNE, physician and surgeon, is a son of Robert and Jane (Devin) McCune, and a grandson of Archibald McCune, one of the early settlers of Lawrence county. He was born near Grove City, Mercer county, October 5, 1848, and was educated in the public schools and at Grove City Academy. He read medicine with Dr. M. P. Barker, of New Castle, and graduated at the Medical University, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878. The following year he located at Bovard, Butler county, where he has continued in practice up to the present. Dr. McCune married Cary Cosgrove, a daughter of James Cosgrove, of Lawrence county, and has one son, Harry B. In politics, he is actively identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of New Hope Presbyterian church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F., and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

GEORGE K. McADOO, M. D., son of W. F. and Maria (Dumars) McAdoo, was born in Sugar Grove township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Greenville, Grove City College and at Thiel College, read medicine with Dr. L. H. Henry, of Kennard, and graduated at West Penn Medical College, Pittsburg, in March, 1892. He began practice at Coraopolis, but in May, 1892, located at Anandale, Butler county, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. McAdoo was married in June, 1891 to Ethyl Nelson, a daughter of J. J. Nelson, of Emlenton,

and has one daughter, Dulce M. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Pleasant Valley Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM BELL, SR., was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Butler county about 1796. He entered a tract of about 500 acres of land in what is now Washington township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was killed while assisting in the erection of a neighbor's house, and left a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are dead. The names of the sons are as follows: John; William; Samuel; George, and Walter, all of whom were in the War of 1812. The daughters were: Polly, who married David Christie; Rosa, who married Thomas Taylor; Betsey, who married Robert Phillips, and Rebecca, who became the wife of John Campbell. Mr. Bell was a man of considerable prominence in his locality, and was widely known for his great antipathy to Indians, against whom he had seen much service. He had lost several of his brothers and ancestry during the Indian wars, consequently had little love for the red man.

WILLIAM BELL, son of William Bell, Sr., was born in Westmoreland county, April 11, 1788, and came to Butler county with his father when about eight years old. He grew to manhood in Washington township, served in the War of 1812, and was married to Catherine McKimmons, May 3, 1814. They settled in this township, and lived and died upon the old homestead, now the property of their son Alexander. Mr. Bell was the father of the following children: Samuel; John; Gabriel; William; Alexander; Patton; Polly; Rebecca; Eliza J., and Martha. His wife was a daughter of Gabriel McKimmons, a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Butler county. Mr. Bell died January 30, 1850, and his wife, August 22, 1852. They were among the original members of the United Presbyterian church, at Mt. Vernon.

ALEXANDER BELL, son of William and Catherine Bell, was born on his present homestead in Washington township, May 23, 1829. He inherited the property from his father, and has always been engaged in farming, and recently in oil producing. He was married September 12, 1854, to Ellen Stewart, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Stewart, the former a native of Butler county, and the latter of Ireland. Mrs. Bell was born June 28, 1835, and is the mother of ten children, all of whom are living, viz.: Ada A.; Amanda J.; Thomas P.; Lizzie A.; Emma C.; Sarah L.; Charles E.; Edwin E.; Jessie M., and Harriet E. In August, 1864, Mr. Bell enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being present at the surrender of Lee's army. Politically, he has been a Democrat, but of late years has supported the Prohibition party. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL BELL, third son of William Bell, Sr., was born in Westmoreland county, and grew to manhood in Butler county. The family located in Washington township, Butler county, and later Samuel opened a store at North Washington, being one of the early merchants of that place. He subsequently purchased 200 acres of land, which embraced the farms now owned by his sons, Nelson P. and Andrew I. Bell, on the line of Washington and Concord townships. Here he resided until his death. September 18, 1843. Mr. Bell married

Barbara Campbell, a daughter of Samuel Campbell, to which union were born the following children: James C.; Rosanna, wife of Henry Shane; Samuel S.; William and Archibald, both deceased; Martha J., wife of Ira Campbell; Andrew Irvin, and Nelson P. Mrs. Bell died about 1879. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination her husband also belonged. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in politics, he was a staunch Democrat.

ANDREW IRVIN BELL, fifth son of Samuel and Barbara Bell, was born on his present homestead farm in Washington township, December 9, 1837. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. After reaching his majority, he bought fifty acres of land from his mother, to which he has added fifty-one acres and made all of the improvements. In connection with farming, he is also interested in oil producing, having several wells upon his farm. Mr. Bell married Sadie Miller, who has borne him the following children: Eveline, wife of W. P. Hilliard; Albert S.; Minnie May; Leroy; Harry E., deceased; Plummer E.; Lester, and Lilly. Politically, Mr. Bell is a Republican, and in religion, is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of North Washington.

SAMUEL MEALS was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, whither his parents immigrated from Germany prior to the Revolution. He grew to manhood in his native county, whence he removed to Adams county, there married and reared the following children: George, who married Elizabeth Studebaker; Peggy, who married George Daubenspeck; William, who finally settled in Clarion county; Samuel, who married Miss Hoover; Jacob, who married a Miss Varnum, and Daniel, who married Catherine Studebaker. In the spring of 1796 the eldest son, George, came to what is now Butler county, took up several hundred acres of land on the line of Washington and Concord townships, and made some improvements. The following year the father and balance of the family came and settled on this land. Mr. Meals was a blacksmith, as were also his sons George and Samuel, and built the first shop in the township, which he carried on in connection with farming. He was quite a prominent man in his neighborhood and filled many of the township offices at different periods. He and all his children attained a ripe old age, and their descendants are numerous in Butler county.

GEORGE MEALS, eldest son of Samuel Meals, Sr., was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and there grew to maturity. In 1796 he came to this part of the State and took up the large tract of land referred to in his father's sketch, upon which the family settled the following year. George afterwards went to Westmoreland county and there married Elizabeth Studebaker. About 1811 he returned to Butler county and settled at Mechanicsburg, in Worth township, where he carried on a blacksmith shop. In 1817 he removed to Concord township, and later to Washington township, where he continued to follow his trade in connection with agriculture. To George and Elizabeth Meals were born seven children, as follows: Samuel G., who was born in Westmoreland county, July 4, 1809, and died on his farm in Washington township, September 21, 1877; Lydia, who married John Mahood; Mollic; Joseph G.; Peggy, who mar-

ried Joseph Pisor; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Pisor, and Susanna, who married Daniel Pisor. The parents and all of the children are deceased.

JOSEPH G. MEALS, second son of George Meals, was born in Worth township, Butler county, June 6, 1813. He removed with his parents into Concord township when about four years old, and later to Washington township. He married Hannah Hilliard, a daughter of Isaac Hilliard, to whom were born ten children. Five of these grew to maturity, viz.: Isaac; Samuel P.; Naomi J., wife of E. E. Kidder; Thomas J., and Sheridan T. Mr. Meals was a stonemason, and followed his trade in connection with farming until his death, May 5, 1893. His widow resides with her daughter in Warren, Ohio. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican.

JOHN SHIRA was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, of German origin, and served in the Revolutionary war. After its close he married and settled in Westmoreland county, his wife being Maria Ann Frifugle. About 1798 he removed to Butler county, accompanied by his wife and five children, and settled on what is now known as the Fletcher farm, in Washington township. He soon afterwards purchased a large tract of land in the southern part of the township, of which, however, he was afterwards dispossessed by fraud. He then bought a tract of 300 acres near the center of the township, which is now owned by his grandsons, Alfred L. and David H. Shira. He reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, as follows: Daniel; Susan, who married Adam Mooney; Polly, who married Jacob Hilliard; John, who served in the War of 1812; William; Jacob; Peter; Lewis; Elizabeth, who married Robert Hanna, and David, all of whom are dead. Mr. Shira was one of the original members of the Lutheran church at North Washington, was an exemplary man and a good citizen.

DAVID SHIRA, youngest son of John and Maria Ann Shira, was born March 4, 1805, in Washington township, Butler county, and grew to manhood in that locality. He married Maria Hutchison, whose parents were among the early settlers of the county. They reared seven children, whose names are as follows: William M.; Samuel; Robert O.; Alfred L.; David H.; Eliza J., and Anna. Mr. Shira and wife were pioneer members of the United Presbyterian church, at Mt. Vernon. He died April 9, 1885, and his wife, April 7, 1890.

WILLIAM M. SHIRA, eldest son of David and Maria Shira, was born June 23, 1823, upon the old homestead, grew to maturity in his native township, and received a common school education. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California, in pursuit of the riches stored in the gold mines of that state, and followed mining until 1858. In that year he returned home via the Isthmus of Panama, bringing with him the accumulations of the four years spent in the mines. In the meantime he had sent sufficient money here to purchase his present farm, upon which he settled and has since resided. Mr. Shira was married on June 29, 1850, to Elizabeth M. Christy, a daughter of William Christy, of Venango county, where her father served as justice of the peace for many years. Six children have been born to this union, viz.: Margaret L., wife of George W. Meals; Maria E., wife of James B. Young; Leonidas, who married Edith Mitchell; Alvin L.; Jennie, and Adda M. The family are adherents of the

United Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Shira has filled the office of ruling elder for several years. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican, has taken quite an active part in public affairs, and was elected prothonotary of Butler county in 1884, in which office he served three years. He has also filled the office of school director many years, and is one of the leading farmers of the community.

SAMUEL SHIRA, second son of David and Maria (Hutchison) Shira, was born January 7, 1836, upon the homestead farm in Washington township. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer, and is now the owner of 125 acres of well improved land. Mr. Shira was married on February 22, 1859, to Ruth E. Steintorf, who was born July 6, 1840. They are the parents of the following children: Calvin C., who married Clara Dodds, and lives in Butler; Ida M., wife of J. Horace Glenn, of Washington township; Annie E., wife of Edward Bell; Madge A.; David W.; Thomas P., and Eva F. Mr. Shira has a fine oil development on his farm, one of the most productive wells in the Washington field being struck there in 1893, which now contains nine oil wells and one gas well. He is one of the progressive business men of the township, and gives his support to every worthy enterprise. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and has filled most of the local offices of his township. He and family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

PETER SHIRA, son of John Shira, was born October 15, 1800, and is still living in Washington township at the remarkable age of more than ninety-four years. On January 2, 1826, he married Jane Hutcheson, born May 12, 1800, and immediately following their marriage they settled in Washington township, Butler county, and began the work of making a home. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, viz.: William H., of Parker township; Margaret A., wife of William Lewis, of Washington township; John M., and Fergus M., both residents of Parker township; Matilda, wife of M. J. Christy, of Washington township; Esther, wife of William Christy, of Venango township; Pelina, wife of D. M. Waldron, of Mercer county, and Alfred G., who enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in the service. The mother died April 6, 1892, after a happy married life of sixty-six years.

FERGUS M. SHIRA was born in Washington township, Butler county, February 4, 1833, third son of Peter and Jane Shira. He was reared upon a farm and received his education in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute. On January 1, 1857, he married Catherine J. Kelly, a native of Slippery Rock township, where she was born September 1, 1839. Her father, Samuel Kelly, was born in Down county, Ireland, December 25, 1800, and died April 28, 1880. Her mother, Eliza (McKee) Kelly, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1814, and died April 17, 1880, eleven days before her husband. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Shira took up their residence in Washington township, where he followed the carpenter's trade, and also engaged in oil operating in Venango county. In 1869 he located near Parker City, which has since been his home. He followed his trade for some years, but later devoted his attention to oil producing, which he still continues to follow. Mr. and Mrs.

Shira are the parents of two children, viz.: Samuel Curtis, born December 6, 1857, and Caspian H., March 17, 1860. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the Royal Templars. Politically, he is a leading Republican of his township, has served as justice of the peace, and was a candidate for sheriff in 1882.

JAMES MAHOOD was a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States, where he married Sally Mahood, whose parents had immigrated to this country at the same time. They stopped for a short period near Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, coming to Butler county about 1800. His wife's family settled in what is now Penn township, while he located on a tract of 500 acres lying northwest of the site of North Washington, a portion of which is still owned by his grandson, James A. Mahood. He reared a family of seven children, as follows: John; George; James; Adam; Thomas; Ann, and Sarah, who married Jacob Miller, all of whom are dead except James and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Mahood became a man of some local prominence. He was killed in middle life.

JOHN MAHOOD, eldest son of James Mahood, was born in 1800, grew up amidst the scenes of pioneer life, and endured the privations incident to that period. He married Lydia Meals, whose parents were pioneers of Washington township, and reared four children, viz.: James A.; George W.; Samuel, and Joseph. Mr. Mahood was one of the original members of the United Presbyterian church of Mt. Vernon, and died in 1851. His widow belonged to the same organization, and survived him more than forty years, dying January 16, 1893, aged eighty-six years.

JAMES A. MAHOOD, eldest son of John and Lydia Mahood, was born on the farm near where he now resides, January 14, 1830, was reared to farm life, and has followed that vocation up to the present. In early manhood he worked for a few years at wagon-making. On March 18, 1856, Mr. Mahood married Marilda Hilliard, a daughter of Samuel R. Hilliard, a descendant of one of the early settlers of the township. They are the parents of six children, as follows: John L.; Margaret A.; Samuel E.; Cora M., wife of W. R. Turner; William E., and W. Scott. Mr. Mahood and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Mt. Vernon, and in politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB HILLIARD, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was a son of Isaac Hilliard, a native of Germany. Jacob was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and after its close engaged in farming. In 1802 he located in what is now Washington township, Butler county, purchasing 300 acres of land where Oscar Meals now resides. Soon afterwards he and two of his sons secured a second tract of about 300 acres, and in the course of a few years the family owned about 1200 acres in that locality. Jacob Hilliard reared a family of nine sons, all of whom lived to a ripe old age, and became heads of families, except Philip, who never married. Their names are as follows: Francis; Jacob; Peter; George; Abraham; Isaac; John; Philip, and Elisha. Abraham and Isaac served in the War of 1812. The father died at the age of eighty-one years. He was a man of considerable local influence and prominence, and led an active and useful life.

JOHN HILLIARD, son of Jacob Hilliard, Sr., was born August 3, 1795, and came to Butler county with his parents when a lad of seven years. He was reared in Parker township, and was married December 11, 1820, to Mary Parker. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. Four of the sons served in the Rebellion, viz.: Eli, Israel, Peter and James. Eli was a lieutenant, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1823 Mr. Hilliard erected the first grist mill on Slippery Rock creek, at Hilliards, and followed that business the remainder of his life. He died December 11, 1869.

PHILIP HILLIARD, fourth son of John and Mary Hilliard, was born in what is now Washington township, February 10, 1828, was educated in the common schools and at Butler Academy, and taught several years in the public schools of the county. In 1856 he was elected a county commissioner, and at the close of his term was twice appointed to fill a vacancy as clerk of the board. In 1860 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served continuously for twenty years. In 1870 he was census enumerator for six districts in the northeast part of the county. In 1877 he engaged in merchandising, which he followed for six years. He is at present filling several township offices, and is one of the useful men of the community. Mr. Hilliard was married on June 7, 1859, to Mary S. Coe, to which union were born four children, all of whom are dead. Politically, he is a Republican, a high protectionist, and a staunch supporter of the principles of his party. He served as postmaster under Harrison's administration, and for forty years has filled some official position. He is the oldest living representative of this pioneer family, after whom the village of Hilliards was named.

PETER P. HILLIARD, miller, is the seventh son of John and Mary (Parker) Hilliard, and was born in the village of Hilliards, December 24, 1832. He received a common school education, and in boyhood commenced to learn the milling business with his father; subsequently became his partner, and at his father's death succeeded to the business, which he continued down to 1888. He and his brother Philip are the only surviving members of the family in this vicinity. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served eleven months. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was kept in Libby prison for twenty-three days, when he was exchanged. He participated in many hard fought battles, and was mustered out of service with the rank of corporal. Mr. Hilliard was married to Sarah A. Rider, September 18, 1860, who became the mother of four children, viz.: John M. F.; Newton E.; Nancy Bell, deceased, and Margaretta A. Mrs. Hilliard died July 11, 1863. He was again married, to Effina M. Hilliard, a grand-daughter of Z. A. Hilliard, of Washington township, who is the mother of one daughter, Chloe M. Politically, Mr. Hilliard is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

HILLIARD BROTHERS, farmers and manufacturers of brick and tile, consist of P. Lyman Hilliard, born December 18, 1848; M. Luther Hilliard, born September 21, 1861, and William P. Hilliard, born in July, 1869. All were born upon the old homestead, where they now reside, and are sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jamison) Hilliard. Samuel was a son of Isaac Hilliard, and a grandson of Jacob Hilliard, Sr., the first of the family to settle in Washington

township. Their mother was the grand-daughter of a Hessian soldier who served in the German contingent of the English army, in the Revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania at the close of the war. The old homestead of Samuel Hilliard has been divided into three farms, the property of his sons. In 1887 they established a brick and tile yard upon the old farm, which is rapidly developing into a lucrative business, being the only one of the kind in the township. The family are Republicans, in politics. The Hilliard Brothers are recognized as enterprising and progressive business men.

THOMAS KELLY, JR., son of Thomas Kelly, was born in Parker township, Butler county, received a good common school education, and followed school teaching for many years. He afterwards settled in Washington township and engaged in farming. He was a Whig during the existence of that party, and afterwards a Republican. He filled many of the offices in his township, and one term as county commissioner. From his youth he was a member of the Seceder church, and after the union, in 1858, he was a United Presbyterian. He was an elder in both denominations, and was known as one of the most pious, God-fearing men in Butler county. Mr. Kelly married Miss Miriam Wilson, and to them were born the following named children: James W.; John T.; Richard; Melinda, now the Widow Maxwell; Thomas D., deceased; Nancy, deceased wife of H. H. Daubenspeck; Isabella; Milton A., and Melvin B., the last three of whom are dead, and Amelda J., wife of Frank Peffer. Mr. Kelly was a natural mechanic, an industrious man, a fine penman, and was strong in body, mind and character. He died on October 2, 1867, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife, a sincere Christian and a kind mother, survived him until March, 1871.

HARMON SEATON was born in Washington township, Butler county, June 9, 1842. His grandfather, Robert Seaton, came from eastern Pennsylvania to Butler county in 1800, and settled in Marion township, entering 400 acres of land, upon which he afterwards carried on a tannery and woolen mill. The subject of this sketch enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1861, and served three years. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded in the right thigh, and has been a pensioner since the Rebellion ended. In politics, Mr. Seaton is a Republican, and is now filling the offices of collector and constable.

ALEXANDER CLARK was born in eastern Pennsylvania, May 30, 1800, a son of Col. William Clark, a native of Scotland, who served in the Revolution. After the war Colonel Clark settled in this State, and married a Miss Nesbit. Alexander was reared in Pennsylvania, came to Butler county in 1835, and settled on a farm near the center of Washington township, where he remained the balance of his life. He was one of the prosperous farmers of the community for half a century. He was twice married; first to Eliza Storey, May 23, 1848. She was born in Fairview township, Butler county, March 18, 1817, and became the mother of nine children. By his second marriage Mr. Clark was the father of seven children. He died December 25, 1889. He was a Republican, in politics, and filled the various offices in his township. A member of the United Pres-

byterian church, he always manifested a commendable interest in religious affairs.

JOHN C. CLARK, fourth son of Alexander Clark by his second marriage, was born upon the old homestead where he now lives, December 31, 1856. He was reared and educated in his native township, and has devoted his energies towards agricultural pursuits. He has recently engaged in oil producing on his own farm, most of which he has leased for that purpose. He is an active Republican, and one of the prosperous young farmers of his township.

WILLIAM ROYLE was a native of Chester county, England, and by trade a machinist. He married Sarah Simmons in his native land, and immigrated with his family to Pennsylvania in 1837. In 1840 he came to Butler county, and ten years afterwards purchased a farm in Allegheny township, upon which he lived until his death. They had a family of four sons, named as follows: William, of Allegheny township; Charles, deceased; Robert, deceased, and Henry, of Washington township.

HENRY ROYLE, farmer and coal dealer, was born in England, in August, 1825, and came to Butler county with his parents. He purchased his present homestead in 1867, consisting of seventy acres, upon which he has since resided. In 1876 he leased some coal lands near his farm, which he has developed into a very lucrative trade, shipping as many as thirty tons per day. He has recently constructed a switch to his mine, and hopes in the near future to largely increase his business. Mr. Royle was married November 13, 1851, to Eliza Crozier, a native of Armstrong county. Eleven children have been born to this union, whose names are as follows: Mrs. Sarah Jenkins; Mrs. Harriet Cook; William; Mrs. Julia A. McKee; John; Robert; Washington M.; Clara; James H.; Isabella, and Catherine. Four of the sons, Robert, Washington, James, and John are in business with their father. Mr. Royle was a Democrat up to 1893, when he declared his intention to henceforth support the Republican party and a high tariff.

EDMUND JENKINS was born October 5, 1842, a son of Joseph Jenkins. On May 14, 1874, he married Sarah Royle, a daughter of Henry and Eliza Royle. He was then a resident of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. Mrs. Jenkins was born August 31, 1853, and has two children, viz.: Mary, born December 6, 1877, and Hattie, born March 29, 1879. Her husband died August 8, 1878.

JOHN BEATTY, a native of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania with his parents in boyhood, and settled in Westmoreland county. He grew to manhood in that county, and there married Jane Guthrie, December 31, 1789, a sister of Jack Guthrie, a celebrated Indian scout of that period. Her brother William was killed by the Indians during the massacre at Hannahstown. In 1792 John Beatty removed to Perry township, Armstrong county, and settled on a farm, where he spent the balance of his life. His children were as follows: Jane, who married William Campbell; Agnes, who married James Shepard; Margaret, who married a Mr. Hall, and after his death, James Guthrie; John G.; Samuel; William; Elizabeth, and Sarah.

WILLIAM BEATTY, youngest son of John and Jane Beatty, was born in 1805, in Perry township, Armstrong county. He there grew to maturity, and married

Elizabeth A. Sedgwick. They lived upon the old homstead in Armstrong county until 1854, in which year they located upon a farm at Annisville, Washington township, Butler county, where he died the same year. Mr. Beatty was an old-line Whig and an Abolitionist, and was a strict temperance man. He served as a justice of the peace in his native county for many years. He reared a large family, and has many descendants residing in this section of the State.

JOHN L. BEATTY, druggist, was born in Perry township, Armstrong county, November 1, 1833. On the death of his father the care of the family largely devolved upon him, as he was the eldest. He worked for his mother for some years, and then purchased the farm and carried it on until 1871, in which year he sold out and engaged in oil producing. He followed the oil business for four years, removing to Hilliards in 1875, where he engaged in the lumber trade. He continued in that business until 1883, and then embarked in a drug store, which he has since conducted. Mr. Beatty was married June 25, 1857, to Henrietta D. McCool, whose ancestors came from Ireland. Nine children were the fruits of the union, five of whom are living, viz.: Edwin C.; William S.; Gertrude E., wife of Joseph Burnett; Maud M., and Clarence L. The deceased are: Laura B., who married W. B. Fowler; George P.; Philo A., and Elizabeth L. Mr. Beatty and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he fills the office of Sunday school superintendent. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held many of the offices in his township. He is the owner of a farm of 125 acres adjoining the village of Hilliards, from which the Standard Plate Glass Company of Butler obtain the sand for polishing purposes. It is thus a valuable property, and brings him in a respectable income.

REV. R. B. STARKS, pastor of the Lutheran church at North Washington, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1842. He is a son of Robert P. and Margaret (Wills) Starks, natives of Mifflin county, of Scotch ancestry, and of the same lineage as Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. His father was a laborer, and had a brother who died while serving in the Mexican war. The subject of this sketch was educated at Selins Grove Missionary Institute, and was ordained in 1879. He commenced his ministry in Will county, Illinois, where he remained for two years, and then located at Elderton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he was pastor of a Lutheran charge for four and a half years. In January, 1885, he became pastor of his present charge, which position he has occupied up to the present. Mr. Starks served in Company C, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nearly three years, being honorably discharged on May 29, 1865. He was wounded in the right thigh by a gun shot in front of Petersburg, for which he draws a pension from the government. His brother, Charles T., served in the same company, and died in the rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina. Mr. Starks was married May 12, 1880, to Jennie Kistner, who died July 27, 1882, leaving two sons: Benjamin K., born February 27, 1881, and Robert W., deceased. He was again married August 8, 1883, to Maggie Black, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Crissman) Black, of Indiana county. Since becoming pastor of his present charge, Mr. Starks has done much towards its spiritual and material prosperity, and the congregation is now in a flourishing condition.

O. P. PISOR, physician and surgeon, North Washington, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, January 16, 1853, son of John and Mary (Emery) Pisor, both natives of this county. The Pisors were among the first settlers of this section of the State, and located in Butler county as early as 1795, their original entries being situated in what is now Worth township. We find in the first assessment of original Slippery Rock township, made in 1803, the names of Jacob and John Pisor, spelled in records "Poyzer." Jacob is assessed with 400 acres of land, one horse and one cow, and John with a saw mill and distillery. Adam and George Pisor came about the same time as John and Jacob, and settled in the same locality. Adam married a daughter of David Studebaker, the first settler of Worth township, and their son John, was the father of our subject. The family is of German origin, and numerous descendants of the original settlers are still living in the county. John Pisor, son of Jacob, was the first white child born within the limits of Worth township, his birth occurring on October 31, 1798. David Studebaker, the maternal great grandfather of our subject, came to Butler county from Westmoreland county. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, and a captive among the Indians in boyhood for nine years. John Pisor married Mary J. Emery, located in Worth township in 1857, and was quite a successful farmer. He was a Democrat, in politics, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, attended the common schools in boyhood, and completed his education at Pine Grove Academy and at Waynesburg College. He afterwards engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for several years, commencing in the meantime the study of medicine with Dr. Patterson, of Slippery Rock. He attended lectures for two seasons at the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1881 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in March, 1881. He began practice at Harrisville, Butler county, remaining there for seven years, and then removed to North Washington. He has since built up a lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the progressive physicians of the county. Dr. Pisor is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, and takes a deep interest in the growth and development of medical science. He is prominent in educational affairs, and has served as a member of the school board, and secretary of the same for several years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and for some years superintendent of the Sunday school. Dr. Pisor was married October 4, 1881, to Margaret A. Jordan, a daughter of Henry and Isabella (Orr) Jordan, a native of Lawrence county. Three children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Marshall Orr; John Plummer, and Frank Jordan. Politically, Dr. Pisor is a Democrat, and is a staunch supporter of the principles and measures of his party.

CAMDON MCKEE, of the firm of McKee & Company, merchants and manufacturers, was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, September 11, 1857, son of Josiah and Julia A. (Low) McKee. His father was born in Armstrong county, in 1819, and his mother in Butler county, in 1822. They removed to Ohio in 1887, where they now reside. His maternal grandparents were early settlers of Allegheny township, where the subject of this sketch was reared. On September 23, 1887, he married Loretta Sloan, a daughter of Samuel and Mar-

garet (Irvin) Sloan of Venango township, Butler county, where her family were pioneers. Mrs. McKee died February 21, 1891. The firm of McKee & Company carry on an extensive business in hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and also conduct a planing mill at Hilliards. The mill was established by Mr. McKee's father at Six Points, Butler county, in 1870, and removed to Hilliards in 1876. It was carried on by Josiah McKee until 1884, in which year it came into the possession of its present owners.

WILLIAM K. PARTRIDGE, of the firm of McKee & Company, was born in French Creek township, Venango county, February 19, 1853, son of Thomas and Margaret (Kilgore) Partridge, both natives of Mercer county, who located in Venango county about 1843. William K. was reared on a farm, and on May 25, 1882, was married to Ada McKee, a daughter of Josiah and Julia A. McKee. She was born in Allegheny township, Butler county, and is the mother of two children: Mabel, born February 17, 1883, and Fred, April 17, 1885. Mr. Partridge located at Hilliards in 1884, where he formed a partnership with Camdon McKee in the mercantile and manufacturing business, which they have since carried on successfully. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Washington.

OZIAS M. PATTERSON, agent of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, at Hilliards, was born in Delaware township, Mercer county, March 18, 1855, son of William C. and Mary (Colton) Patterson, the former a native of Mercer county, and the latter of Erie county. His grandfather, Andrew Patterson, a native of Maryland, located in Mercer county about 1803. His father died in 1886. His maternal grandfather, Luther Colton, a native of New York, first removed to Erie county, and thence to Mercer county at an early day. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow drew a pension as long as she lived. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, but has been connected more or less with railroads since boyhood. He has been an employee on regular station work since 1881, and became agent at Hilliards in March, 1888. Mr. Patterson was married on January 1, 1875, to Lucy Patterson, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hart) Patterson, of Crawford county. Her grandfather was one of the early settlers and owned a part of the land where the town of Sharon now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have a family of four children, as follows: Blanche; Lloyd L.; Wade W., and Raed J. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Grove City.

JAMES VINCENT, SR., a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1794, and located in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. While there he married Charity Gilmore, and early in 1796 they removed to Mercer county. Becoming dissatisfied with the locality in which they settled, Mr. Vincent purchased, the same year, a tract of 400 acres in what is now Marion township, Butler county, and early in 1798 he settled upon it with his wife and two sons, Thomas and John. The children born here are as follows: James; Robert; Jane, who married Robert Allen; Mary, who married Alexander Scott; Margaret, who married James Barnes; Gibson; William, and George C. Some time in the twenties he purchased 200 acres of land near Cadiz, Ohio, and gave to Thomas and John,

100 acres each, upon which they settled, but they sold their farms in 1839, and removed to Washington county, Iowa. About the same time Mr. Vincent purchased another 200-acre tract in what is now Slippery Rock township, Butler county, upon which his sons Robert and William located. He built a grist mill there, operated by water power, but in the fall of 1835 it was burned. He soon afterwards rebuilt it and the mill is still standing and in successful operation. Gibson Vincent married Matilda Baird, a daughter of Thomas Baird, of Venango county, owned the larger part of the old homestead, and died there in 1864. His widow is still living on the old place. The youngest son, Rev. George C. Vincent, became a Presbyterian minister, and for nearly fifty years preached the gospel in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania. He was also a prominent educator, being a professor in Westminster College at one time, and president of Franklin College for even years. He was an editorial writer of considerable ability and continued his labors in the ministry until a few months of his death, which occurred at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1889. James Vincent, Sr., died upon the old homestead, March 18, 1847.

JAMES VINCENT, son of James and Charity Vincent, was born in Marion township, Butler county, August 11, 1798, and is said to have been the first child born in that part of the county. He resided on part of the old homestead all his life. In early days he served as captain of a militia company, and took an active interest in public affairs. He married Nancy Kerr, a daughter of John Kerr, of Mercer county, who bore him three children: Harriet, who married James Porter; John K., and Charity, wife of Levi Porter. Captain Vincent was a staunch Republican, and was a leading member of the United Presbyterian church. He died on August 10, 1870, aged seventy-two years.

JOHN K. VINCENT, only son of James and Nancy Vincent, was born on the old Vincent homestead in Marion township, August 6, 1830, and has spent his entire life thereon. In 1862 he married Martha Baird, a daughter of James Baird, and a grand-daughter of Thomas Baird. Her grandfather was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, a surveyor by profession, and settled in Clinton township, Venango county, in 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are the parents of three children, viz.: Hattie; William J., and Charles G. They are members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served one term as justice of the peace.

WILLIAM J. VINCENT, son of John K. and Martha Vincent, was born on the Vincent homestead, Marion township, January 20, 1866, received a common school education, and has followed farming as an occupation. On October 20, 1887, he married Nannie Snyder, a daughter of Jonathan and Rose (Nutt) Snyder, of Mercer county. Three children are the fruits of this union, viz.: Mary; Wilda, and Rose. Politically, Mr. Vincent is a Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

HUGH MURRIN, SR., a native of Londonderry county, Ireland, immigrated to America prior to the Revolution, and served in a New Jersey regiment throughout that struggle for liberty. He was married in New Jersey to Catherine Shaw, and they were the parents of the following children who grew to maturity: James; Joseph; Hugh; John; Philip; George; William; Peter;

Catherine, and Mary. After his marriage he settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1799, in which year he removed with his family to Butler county, and settled upon a tract of 400 acres in what is now Venango township. His sons, James and Joseph, each took up 200 acres near their father's entry. Mr. Murrin erected a cabin and began the work of making a home in the primitive forest of Butler county. Both he and wife died upon the farm, and were buried in a private graveyard located thereon. They were staunch members of the Catholic church, and erected on their farm, as early as 1805 a small log church building where services were celebrated by the early missionary fathers of western Pennsylvania. In his will he left some money towards the erection of a more commodious church, which was carried into effect at a later day through the efforts of his son John. The lands settled by himself and sons are yet in possession of his descendants.

JOHN MURRIN, fourth son of Hugh and Catherine Murrin, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and was twelve years of age when his parents came to Butler county. He grew to manhood upon the homestead farm, and obtained such an education as the schools of that period afforded, but in after years he acquired through observation and reading a wide knowledge of men and books. After attaining his majority he purchased 200 acres of land adjoining the old homestead, where he established a store about 1830, and conducted that business for some ten years. He also purchased a grist mill, erected saw mills, and was an extensive lumber manufacturer for many years. At his death he owned between 1200 and 1500 acres of land. He also operated a distillery for some years. In 1820 he was appointed by Governor Wolfe a justice of the peace, and served continuously through re-elections to the same office for over forty years. He was widely and intimately known throughout western Pennsylvania as 'Squire John Murrin, and was one of the most prominent men in this section of the State. Politically, he was an ardent Democrat, was a candidate of his party for the legislature, associate judge, etc., and always active in public affairs. He was the founder of the village of Murrinsville, and gave liberally of his means towards the erection of the Catholic church at that point, being one of the leading members of the congregation throughout his life. He married Elizabeth Keating, a daughter of Hugh Keating, of Centre county, and reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Hugh, and William, both deceased; John, of Butler; Francis P., a resident of Ohio; Margaret, deceased wife of William Forquer; Catherine, wife of Patrick McBride; Mary, deceased wife of C. McBride; Julia Ann, who married Alexander Simpson; Matilda, wife of Michael Gormley; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Henry Gormley, and Louisa, wife of J. S. Neeson. 'Squire Murrin died July 19, 1863, his wife having passed away on August 31, 1848. They sleep side by side in the Catholic graveyard at Murrinsville.

HUGH MURRIN, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Murrin, was born in Venango township, Butler county, April 4, 1817, was reared upon the farm, and received a common school education. In early manhood he located in Marion township, upon the farm now owned by his nephew, John Z. Murrin. He later spent four years at Emlenton, where he was engaged in the hotel and mercantile business,

and then returned to his farm in Marion township. In 1866 he removed to Murrinsville, locating on the property now occupied by his children, where he continued farming, and also carried on the hotel business for sixteen years prior to his death, which occurred September 28, 1885. He married Jane Gormley, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary Gormley, of Marion township, to which union were born nine children, as follows: Elizabeth; John F.; Anna, wife of Michael Higgins; Harry; James A.; Josephine L.; Cornelius G.; Catherine, and Matilda. His wife died February 12, 1888. Mr. Murrin was a practical member of the Catholic church, and reared his family in that faith. In politics, he was a Democrat, and in early days was captain of a militia company.

WILLIAM MURRIN, son of John and Elizabeth (Keating) Murrin, was born in Marion township, Butler county, April 10, 1827, and was reared upon his father's farm. In early manhood he conducted a store at Murrinsville in partnership with Patrick McBride, and later was proprietor of the Murrin House, at Franklin, for fifteen years. He then returned to Murrinsville, and was engaged in merchandising from 1874 until 1881, when he located upon his farm in Marion township, and continued to follow agriculture until his death, which occurred December 20, 1887. He married Elizabeth Fielding, a daughter of Zachariah and Rosanna (Carr) Fielding, of Slippery Rock township, Butler county. She became the mother of seven children, viz.: Bessie, wife of Bernard McCrea; John Z.; Rosanna, deceased; William E.; Estella, now Sister M. Norberta, of the order of Sisters of Charity; Maude, and Katherine. Mrs. Murrin is a resident of Franklin, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Catholic church, in which faith her husband lived and died. Politically, he was a Democrat, and an enterprising, progressive citizen.

JOHN Z. MURRIN, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Murrin, was born at Murrinsville, Butler county, October 31, 1858, and was reared in Butler and Venango counties. He received a common school education, and has been engaged in farming in Marion township since 1879. On August 20, 1880, he married Catherine McBride, a daughter of Michael and Grace (Friel) McBride, of Venango township, and has six children, viz.: Marie; Grace; W. Lawrence; John B.; Catherine, and Ella. Mr. Murrin and family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he is a Democrat. After serving four years as justice of the peace of Marion township, he resigned to accept the post-mastership at Boyers, to which position he was appointed in July, 1893. He is a descendant of Hugh Murrin, Sr., who came to Butler county nearly one hundred years ago.

JOHN BLACK was born in Donegal county, Ireland, son of John Black, a native of the same county, where he died in 1783. His grandfather, James Black, born near Letterkenny, Ireland, was a son of James Black, a native of Scotland, who removed to Ireland towards the close of the Seventeenth century. The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1793, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he married Jane Criswell, a native of Derry county, Ireland, in 1795. In 1797 they removed to Westmoreland county (now Armstrong), and in 1799 settled in what is now Marion township, Butler county, upon the land where William and Joshua T. Black reside. He subsequently purchased

another farm of 400 acres on the Middle Branch of Slippery Rock creek, where he built a saw mill in 1825 and later a grist mill, the only mill in this section for many years. It was known as Black's mill, and was a familiar landmark in pioneer times. Here he died on October 3, 1832, and his wife, in January, 1864. He was one of the founders of West Unity United Presbyterian church, and a leading Democrat of his day. The children of John and Jane Black are as follows: Martha, who married Robert Breden; Matthew, who died in 1850; Jane, who married John Kerr; Robert C., who died in 1850; John, who died in Butler, in 1889; James, a resident of San Jose, California; William, who died in 1891; Alexander M., who died in 1834; Rebecca, who married David Vance, and Julia A., who married John Porter. Several of the sons became leading citizens of Butler county, and were prominent factors in its social and material development. During the Rebellion thirteen grandsons of John Black, Sr., served in the Union armies, and four of the number laid down their lives in defence of the flag. No other family in Butler county exhibited a greater devotion to the Union cause than the descendants of this Irish pioneer of Marion township.

MATTHEW BLACK, eldest son of John and Jane Black, was born in Marion township, Butler county, in October, 1800, was reared in the old log cabin erected by his father in the primitive forest of Marion township, and received a meager education in the pioneer schools of that period. He made farming his life vocation, and owned a portion of the original tract entered by his father, to which he added thirty-three acres, owning at his death a farm of 110 acres of well improved land. He died on June 8, 1850, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Black was twice married. His first wife was Eliza Curry, of Marion township, who bore him three children, viz.: John A., deceased; James C., a resident of Iowa, who served in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, in the Rebellion, and Matthew I., deceased. His second wife was Charlotte Tinker, a daughter of Joshua Tinker, of Cherry township, but a native of England. Six children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Uriah J., who enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and died in the service; Jarvis W., deceased; Abigail, wife of W. F. Maxwell, of Kansas; Robert W.; Silas T., deceased, and Joshua T. Mr. Black was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, was a supporter of the Whig party.

JOSHUA T. BLACK, youngest son of Matthew and Charlotte Black, was born upon the homestead farm in Marion township. March 17, 1845. He was educated in the common schools, and soon after attaining his majority he purchased the old homestead, upon which he has resided since his birth. On July 24, 1873, he married Annetta M. Byers, a daughter of Resa and Ellen (Patterson) Byers, of Waterloo, Venango county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ira E.; Frank B.; Alda M., and Charles E. Mr. Black is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he is a Republican. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, and is recognized as one of the representative citizens of his community.

JAMES BLACK, fourth son of John and Jane (Criswell) Black, was born in Marion township, Butler county, August 31, 1808, and was reared upon the old

homestead. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade and followed that business in connection with farming until 1865. Removing to Franklin in that year he engaged in the furniture and carpenter business, which he followed until September, 1874, and then removed to San Jose, California, where he now resides at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. During his residence in Butler county he took a deep interest in educational matters, and was a director in the public schools for several years. He has been an elder in the United Presbyterian church since arriving at the age of twenty-five, and a liberal supporter of that organization. In politics, he was originally a Democrat, but afterwards united with the Republican party. Mr. Black married Nancy A., daughter of David Russell of Marion township, Butler county, June 20, 1833, to whom were born the following children: John C., a lawyer, residing in San Jose, California; David A., a farmer of Santa Clara county, California; William M., a resident of Illinois, who served in Company K, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, from June, 1861, to July, 1865; James H., of Leavenworth, Kansas, who served in Company H., Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers; Isaiah, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, who was fife major in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers; Newton, attorney at law, Butler; Josiah B., an oil producer of Butler; Perry N., of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Jennie M., who died March 8, 1893; Lysander, a physician of Butler, and Alfred P., assistant district attorney of San Francisco, California.

ROBERT SEATON was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage, in 1763, and came to Butler county in 1800. He settled in what is now Marion township, and at once set to work and erected a log cabin, in which his daughter, Eliza, was born the fourth day after the family arrived at their destination. Mr. Seaton was a millwright, and built nearly all the mills in this section of the country in his day, furnishing the lumber for the same, in payment of which he received a certain share of the profits of each mill for seven years. About 1815 he built a fulling mill on the South Branch of Slippery Rock creek, and subsequently a tannery. These he carried on until his death, in 1852. He married Mary Davis, of Huntingdon county, and their children were as follows: Polly, who married Robert Shaw; Alexander; Eliza, who married Stephen Vanderlin; Ann, who married Robert Hutchison; Margaret; Thomas; Robert; William; James, and John.

ALEXANDER SEATON, eldest son of Robert and Mary Seaton, was born in Huntingdon county, in 1790, and came to Butler county with his parents when about ten years old. On attaining his majority he purchased a farm on the line of what is now Mercer and Marion townships, his residence being in the former. He was a millwright and farmer, and erected a saw, grist and cloth mill, which he operated for many years. Mr. Seaton married Isabella Donaldson, a daughter of Andrew Donaldson, and reared a family of eight children, viz.: Margaret, who married James Bailey; Robert F.; Andrew; Mary A., who married John Buchanan; John; Thomas; William A., and Abner. Mr. Seaton was a member of the United Presbyterian church. In politics, he was a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace many years.

ROBERT F. SEATON, eldest son of Alexander Seaton, was born upon the Seaton homestead in Marion township, in 1821. He learned the stonemason's trade and subsequently engaged in farming. He married Mary, a daughter of Alexander McMurray, and their children were as follows: Samuel M.; Eva J., wife of John Ray; Matilda, deceased; Samantha; Seretta, wife of John Murrin, and Scott A.

WILLIAM A. SEATON, fifth son of Alexander and Isabella Seaton, was born in Mercer township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1831, was reared on the homestead farm, and acquired a common school education. When eighteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade with James McDowell, of Harrisville, Butler county, and served an apprenticeship of two years, for which he received fifty dollars in store goods. He next worked one year at Clintonville, Venango county, for which he was paid seventy-five dollars. In 1851-52 he followed lumbering at Irwinsburg, on the Conowango river, and in the spring of 1853 he located at Mercer, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade until the summer of 1854. He then entered Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he spent the fall term of 1854, and the winter and summer term of 1855. In the fall of the latter year he went to California and worked at his trade in the mining region until the spring of 1857. He then purchased a claim and embarked in mining, which he followed two years. In the spring of 1859 he sold his claim and engaged in farming in Feather river valley, which he continued until April, 1861, and then started for his old home in Butler county, where he arrived in safety. On September 16, 1861, Mr. Seaton enlisted in Company L, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated with his command in the Seven Days Fight before Richmond, Gaines Hill, Mechanicsville, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Shepherds-town, and many other engagements, and was honorably discharged September 17, 1864. After his return from the army, he worked at his trade in Grove City for eight years, and then purchased his present farm, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Seaton married Ann E., a daughter of Robert Hutchison, of Marion township, August 6, 1863, and has two daughters: Anna B., and Ella M. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, also of the G. A. R., and is a man of upright character and strict integrity.

SAMUEL M. SEATON, eldest son of Robert F. and Mary Seaton, was born March 9, 1847, on the Seaton homestead in Marion township. He received a common school education, and was reared upon his father's farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served with his regiment until the battle of Amelia Springs, where he was taken prisoner and held until the surrender of Lee. When the war closed he returned to his home and engaged in the lumber business, but subsequently located upon the homestead, where he remained engaged in farming until 1888. In that year he removed to his father-in-law's farm, but in 1892 settled upon his present farm in Marion township, which he had purchased some years previous. In 1893 Mr. Seaton was elected, on the Republican ticket, prothonotary of Butler county, and began his official duties in January, 1894. He has been always an active participant in local politics, and has filled the offices of collector and secretary of the school board

of Marion township. He was married in 1872, to Juliann, a daughter of William Black, of Marion township. Five children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Cora B.; Tillie; Robert W., and two that died in infancy. Both he and wife are members of West Unity United Presbyterian church, in which he fills the office of elder. He is a member of Z. C. McQuillen Post, G. A. R., and Mylert Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Centreville.

WILLIAM SEATON, son of Robert Seaton, was born in Butler county, in February, 1804. He was reared on the old Seaton homestead, and resided there until his death, in 1886. He married Rebecca Vanderlin, a daughter of John Vanderlin, of Venango township, to whom were born the following children: Kate; Margaret, who married Thomas Hovis; Caroline, who married James Jack; John; William G.; Hettie, who married Stephen Cooper; Amos; Elias, and Lewis.

AMOS SEATON, third son of William and Rebecca Seaton, was born in Venango township, Butler county, August 23, 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed four years. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and participated in the first battles before Richmond, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross Roads, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and other engagements, and was wounded in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. He was honorably discharged on June 20, 1864, and re-enlisted on August 24, following, in Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was mustered out of service June 20, 1865, and returned to his home, where he resumed his life upon the farm. He has devoted his entire attention to agriculture, with the exception of four years residence in Butler. Mr. Seaton married Mary Laughlin, a daughter of Samuel Laughlin, of Marion township, who has borne him seven children, viz.: Hettie; Delphine; Ada; Ersie; Fannie; Homer, and Darley M. Politically, Mr. Seaton is a Republican, and has served one term as treasurer of Butler county. He is a member of the G. A. R., and the U. V. L., and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALEXANDER MORTLAND, a native of Ireland, came from Juniata county, Pennsylvania, to what is now Marion township, Butler county, in 1806. He settled on a farm near the site of Murrinsville, which he continued to clear and improve until his death, in 1818. He was twice married, his first wife bearing him a family of six children, viz.: John, who served in the War of 1812; William; James; Ann, who married Hugh Orlton; Mary, who married John Snyder, and Sally, who became the wife of William White. Mr. Mortland was a Democrat, in politics, and a Presbyterian, in religious faith.

WILLIAM MORTLAND, son of Alexander Mortland, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and was ten years of age when his parents came to Butler county. On attaining his majority, he settled on the farm now occupied by his son Newton, in Marion township, cleared and improved it, and resided there the balance of his days, dying March 19, 1856. He married Tamar Orlton, a daughter of John Orlton, of Marion township, to whom were born four children, viz.: Harvey; Newton; Jerusha, wife of W. H. Gilchrist, and Alvin. Mr. Mortland was a member of the Presbyterian church, was a Demo-

crat in politics, and held various township offices during his residence in this county.

NEWTON MORTLAND was born in what is now Marion township, Butler county, December 24, 1835, son of William and Tamar Mortland. He was reared in his native township, received a common school education, and has made farming his life vocation, succeeding to the old homestead at his father's death. On November 12, 1857, he married Ellen Gilmer, a daughter of John and Margaret (Kilgore) Gilmer, of Marion township, and has five children, viz.: Sarah E.; Maggie A.; William H.; John G., and James C. Mr. Mortland is a veteran of the late war. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 13, 1862, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, assisted in burying the dead at Antietam, and was honorably discharged after nine months' service. On March 31, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in Company F, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. At the last mentioned engagement, June 2, 1864, he was taken prisoner. After eight days spent in Libby prison, he was transferred to Andersonville, where he remained four months. He was then sent to Savannah, Georgia, soon afterwards to Millen, same State, and after six weeks at that point, with many other sick and wounded, he was brought back to Savannah, was there paroled and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. In December, 1864, he was sent home on furlough, rejoined his regiment on June 2, 1865, at Petersburg, and on July 14, following, was honorably discharged. Mr. Mortland is a member of the G. A. R. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and has held most of the local offices in Marion township, being at present justice of the peace.

GEORGE RAY, SR., was born in Fairview township, Butler county, in 1802, and in 1810 removed to what is now Marion township, where he found a home with his uncle, George Ward, at that period one of the largest land-holders in the township. He was reared by his uncle, and spent seventy-four years of his life on the Ward homestead, a large portion of which he owned at the time of his death. He was recognized as one of the leading farmers of the township. He married Elizabeth Gilmore, a daughter of Hugh Gilmore, a native of Ireland, who settled in what is now Marion township in 1796. To this union were born eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, viz.: William, deceased; Mrs. James Buchanan; Hugh; Mrs. J. S. Neely; John; Jane, who married William Johnson; Isabel, who became the wife of J. E. Miller, and George. Mr. Ray died in 1884, at the age of eighty-two.

GEORGE RAY, youngest son of George and Elizabeth Ray, was born on the homestead farm in Marion township, February 15, 1850. He was reared and educated in his native township, and has made farming his life vocation. He married Cynthia McCoy, a daughter of James M. McCoy, of Pine township, Mercer county, and has four children: Mame R.; Ettie G.; Laura B., and George N. Mr. Ray is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He resides upon the old homestead, and is one of the progressive farmers of the community.

ROBERT ATWELL, a native of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania towards the close of the Eighteenth century, and settled in what is now Scrubgrass township, Venango county, prior to 1800. By survey of October 24, 1801, he became the owner of 190 acres of land, by virtue of settlement and improvement. About 1816 he removed to Marion township, Butler county, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided down to his death, in 1840. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a man of quiet manners and unobtrusive character. He was a member of the Associate Reformed church, known at that time as the Seceder church. Mr. Atwell was twice married. His first wife was Mary Dixon, who bore him one son, Dixon. His second wife was Margaret Russell, to whom were born seven children, as follows: Ellen, who married William Brandon; William; George; John; James; Robert, and Mary, who became the wife of Alexander Watt.

GEORGE ATWELL, second son of Robert and Margaret Atwell, was born in Venango county, in 1808, and removed with his parents to Marion township, Butler county, where he grew to manhood and resided until his death, in 1877. He married Mary McKissick, a daughter of David McKissick, a pioneer of Mercer township, Butler county, to which union were born eleven children, viz.: Sarah, who married William Vogus; Margaret, who married Robert Donaldson; Nancy, who became the wife of Samuel Vanderlin; David M.; Julia A., who married Samuel Eakin; Maria, who married John Kimes; Thomas J.; John; Mary E., who married Samuel Kramer; Elizabeth, and Jane, who married Martin Hoffman. Mr. Atwell was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died in that faith.

DAVID M. ATWELL, eldest son of George and Mary Atwell, was born in Marion township, Butler county, December 8, 1837, received a common school education, and was reared upon the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as an occupation for twenty-five years, a portion of the time in the various oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he also operated as a producer to some extent. He has been a resident of Marion township since 1874, where he owns and occupies what is known as the James Black homestead, and devotes his attention to farming. In September, 1869, he married Nannie Daubenspeck, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hoover) Daubenspeck, of Washington township, Butler county. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: Harry P.; Catherine, wife of A. P. Painter; Jacob C.; George C.; Samuel S.; David F.; Mary M.; Margaret M., and Olive N. Mr. Atwell is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the community, and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the oil region. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religion, is an adherent of the United Presbyterian church.

ALEXANDER PORTER was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about 1761, a son of Samuel Porter, a native of Ireland, whose father was born in Scotland, and whose grandfather was a native of Holland, from which country he was driven on account of religious persecution. Alexander had five brothers who were soldiers in the Revolution, three of whom never returned. He settled in Clinton township, Venango county, in 1794, and was the first blacksmith in that locality, carrying on his trade under great difficulties. It is related that an

iron wedge driven into a stump did service as an anvil, a piece of an old axe was used as a hammer, and the bark of trees utilized for fuel. Iron was brought from the furnaces in Huntingdon county, on pack-horses, through the trackless forests. Mr. Porter settled on 400 acres of land, where his grandsons, Samuel and Thomas V. Porter, now reside, which has been the property of the family for over 100 years. He carried on his trade in connection with farming, and died September 26, 1847. His widow survived him until 1850, and both are buried on the old homestead. Her maiden name was Margaret Braden, and she was the mother of twelve children, viz.: Joseph; Mary; Elizabeth; Isabel, who married William Coulter; Nancy, who married William Osborn; James; Annabel, who married James Kerr; Samuel; John, whose first wife was Juliann Black, and second wife Rachel Barr; Margaret, who married Benjamin Yard; Lucy, and Alexander, whose first wife was Margaret McKinley, and second wife Levina Mitchell.

JAMES PORTER, second son of Alexander and Margaret Porter, was born in Clinton township, Venango county, December 21, 1801, and resided upon the old homestead until 1828. In that year he purchased a farm in Marion township, Butler county, now occupied by his son Levi, where he lived until 1857, when he purchased the old homestead in Venango county, upon which he resided down to his death. While a resident of Butler county, he filled the office of justice of the peace. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and quite prominent in temperance circles. He was twice married; first to Sibellah, a daughter of Patrick Coulter, of Clinton township, Venango county, who died, leaving two sons, Levi, and James C. His second wife was Harriet Vincent, a daughter of James Vincent, of Marion township, Butler county, who bore him two sons, Samuel and Thomas V. Mr. Porter died on June 18, 1887, in his eighty-sixth year.

LEVI PORTER, eldest son of James and Sibellah Porter, was born upon his present homestead in Marion township, Butler county, July 11, 1829, where nearly all his life has been spent. He received a good common school education, and is a surveyor by profession, which he has followed for many years in connection with farming. His farm was purchased by his father in 1828, and was originally settled by Edward Canaan, about 1799. He erected a water-power sash saw mill on his place in 1852, and built his present frame residence in 1877. On November 20, 1882, his barn, built in 1839, was burned, with horses, etc., the loss amounting to \$2,300. He rebuilt it in 1883. Mr. Porter enlisted in Company K, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 13, 1864, and participated in the Seven Days Fight before Richmond, the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Trevellian Station, Haws Shop, Hanover Court House, St. Mary's Church, Petersburg, and many other engagements, and was honorably discharged from the service, October 18, 1864. Being refused re-enlistment on account of disability, he returned home and resumed farming and surveying. On November 4, 1869, he married Charity Vincent, a daughter of James and Nancy (Kerr) Vincent, of Marion township. Mr. Porter and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and stanch advocates of prohibition principles.

JOSEPH PORTER, eldest son of Alexander and Margaret Porter, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and removed with his parents to Clinton township, Venango county, when two years old. He there grew to manhood, and in 1817 married Martha VanDyke, a daughter of John VanDyke, of Marion township, Butler county. The following year they located in Cherry township, where he cleared and improved the farm now occupied by his son Alexander, and resided thereon the remainder of his life. To Joseph and Martha Porter were born the following children: Lucy, who married Robert Seaton; John; Isabel, who married Cyrus Kerr; Braden; Polly, who married Abner McCallen; Martha, who married David Dunn; Sarah, who became the wife of Robert Sankey, and Alexander. Mr. Porter was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died February 25, 1886, in his ninety-fourth year. He was always known as a most worthy citizen, strictly honorable in all his dealings, and was never sued or brought a suit during his long and eventful life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

JOHN PORTER, eldest son of Joseph and Martha Porter, was born on the homestead in Cherry township, Butler county, February 13, 1823. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. In June, 1852, he settled in Marion township, on the farm where he now resides, on which he has made all the improvements. Mr. Porter was married October 21, 1847, to Martha C. Turner, a daughter of William and Mollie (McCandless) Turner, of Parker township, who has had a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary A.; Maggie L., wife of John H. Crawford; Jennie J., wife of Abner Buchanan; Joseph T.; Ada E., wife of Martin McGill, and Laura H., wife of Lewis Sankey. Mr. Porter is a member of the Presbyterian church, is an ardent advocate of prohibition, and votes the Republican ticket. He served in the Union army ten months during the Civil war.

JOSEPH T. PORTER, only son of John and Martha C. Porter, was born in Marion township, Butler county, February 2, 1859, was reared on the old homestead, and was educated in the common schools and at Grove City College. He was married September 24, 1884, to Melda E. Carson, a daughter of William and Prudence (Calvin) Carson, of Marion township, and has four children, viz.: James C.; John R.; Grace M. P., and William H. Mr. Porter has always followed agricultural pursuits, and resides upon the farm where he was born. Politically, he is a Republican, an advocate of prohibition, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES MILFORD was born in Antrim county, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in 1807. After a varied career he located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, removed to Clay township, Butler county, about 1824, and in 1827 settled in Marion township, on the farm now owned by his son Samuel F. He cleared and improved this property, and resided upon it until his death, in 1859, aged about seventy years. He married Martha Findley, a daughter of Judge Samuel Findley, a pioneer of Butler county, and one of its first associate judges. Four children were born to this union, viz.: Mary J., who married J. J. Dunn; Samuel F.; James, and David. Mr. Milford was a member of the

Associate Reformed church, afterwards the United Presbyterian, and in politics, he was a Republican. He was one of the honored and respected citizens of the community during his residence therein.

SAMUEL F. MILFORD, eldest son of James and Martha Milford, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1822, came with his parents to Butler county, and has lived in Marion township since 1827. He assisted in clearing and improving the old homestead, which he inherited upon the death of his father, and has always resided upon this farm. Mr. Milford enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 20, 1864, and served until honorably discharged, June 2, 1865. In 1873 he married Mrs. Margaret Rea, a daughter of John and Margaret (Scott) Morton, of Antrim county, Ireland. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Milford is a successful farmer, and is one of the progressive citizens of the township.

JOSEPH KERR was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, a son of John Kerr, grandson of Thomas Kerr, Jr., and a great grandson of Thomas Kerr, Sr., who was born in Ireland in 1721, and came to America about the middle of the last century. In early life Joseph Kerr removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, served in the War of 1812 from that county, and soon afterwards settled in Venango township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided down to his death. His wife was Margaret Braden, to whom were born the following children: James; Thomas; John; Zachariah; Joseph; Harvey; Lucy, who married Samuel Briggs; Amanda, who married Calvin Graham, and Eliza.

JOHN KERR, third son of Joseph and Margaret Kerr, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and removed to Venango township, Butler county, with his parents after the close of the War of 1812. He grew to manhood in this township, and soon after his marriage, in 1834, he settled in Marion township, where he cleared and improved the farm now owned and occupied by his sons, Joseph, James H., and William. He died upon this farm on March 21, 1872. He married Jane Black, a daughter of John and Jane (Criswell) Black, of Marion township, who bore him a family of eight children, viz.: Joseph; Alexander P.; Nancy J., who married James Vanderlin; John B.; James H.; Rebecca A., who married Samuel McMurray; William, and Carlisle, deceased. Mr. Kerr was a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served three terms as justice of the peace in Marion township.

JAMES H. KERR, fourth son of John and Jane Kerr, was born in Marion township, Butler county, on the farm where he now resides, January 12, 1836. He received a limited education in the common schools of his district, and has followed farming as an occupation since childhood. He has always resided on the old homestead, a portion of which he now owns and occupies. In July, 1863, he married Eliza J. Vanderlin, a daughter of Stephen and Eliza (Seaton) Vanderlin, of Venango township, Butler county. Eleven children have been the fruits of this union, viz.: Lodusky J., wife of Marion Kohlmeier; Ida; Ella; Louisa; Stephen; Nannie; James; Maud; John A.; Samuel A., and Lottie.

Mr. Kerr is one of the leading farmers of Marion township, is a Democrat, in politics, and has filled the offices of assessor and school director.

WILLIAM KERR, fifth son of John and Jane Kerr, and grandson of Joseph Kerr, was born in Marion township, Butler county, October 9, 1840, and was reared on the homestead farm, on a portion of which he now resides. He received a common school education, and learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for fifteen years, having also been engaged in farming more or less for the past twenty-five years. In 1864 he married Matilda Vanderlin, a daughter of Stephen and Eliza (Seaton) Vanderlin, of Venango township, Butler county. They are the parents of six children, named as follows: Eli V.; William F.; Lida J.; Etta M.; Lewis B., and Hulbert S. Politically, Mr. Kerr is a stanch Democrat.

CORNELIUS GORMLEY, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, came to Philadelphia in 1840, and settled in Marion township, Butler county, the same year, locating on the farm now owned by his son Cornelius, where he resided down to his death. He married Mary McCullough, who bore him ten children, viz.: James; Patrick; Kate, who married Michael Conway; Sally, who married Hugh McCollough; Henry; Michael; Mary; Jane, who married Hugh Murrin; Cornelius, and Francis. Mr. Gormley and wife were members of the Catholic church, to which denomination the family also belong.

MICHAEL GORMLEY, fourth son of Cornelius and Mary Gormley, was borne in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1827, and came to Butler county, Pennsylvania, with his parents in 1840. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming in Venango county, and later was proprietor of a hotel in Franklin, Pennsylvania, for three years. For over thirty years he has been engaged in farming in Venango township, Butler county, and cleared a part of the farm whereon he now resides. He married Matilda Murrin, a daughter of Squire John Murrin, of Venango township, of which union ten children survive, viz.: John H.; James; Mary L., wife of Michael McBride; Michael; William; Elizabeth; Francis; Kate; Birtilla, and Charles. Mr. Gormley and family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics, he is a stanch Democrat.

JOHN H. GORMLEY, eldest son of Michael and Matilda Gormley, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1850. He was reared upon the homestead farm, received a common school education, and was engaged in farming until thirty years of age. In 1880 he embarked in merchandising at Murrinsville, in which he has since successfully continued. In February, 1875, he married Catherine McBride, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Friel) McBride, of Venango township, Butler county, and has four children, viz.: Matilda M.; John A.; Patrick M., and Mary G. Mr. Gormley and family are members of the Catholic church. He is one of the influential citizens of Marion township, is a stanch Democrat, and has been postmaster of Murrinsville since 1893.

JOHN WALTER was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, eldest son of John Walter, a native of Germany. His father and uncle Peter settled in Irwin township, Venango county, about 1800, where the former resided down to his death. His children were as follows: John; Peter; Jacob, and Philip. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and

followed milling in connection with farming. He married Elizabeth Walter, a daughter of Peter Walter, of Venango county, to whom were born eight children, viz.: David; Craft; John; Peter; Mary A., who married David Ayers; Ann, who married Jacob Hoffman; Ellen, who married Michael McFadden, and Sarah C., wife of Ghost Hoffman. Mr. Walter died at the age of sixty-two years.

CRAFT WALTER, son of John and Elizabeth Walter, was born in Irwin township, Venango county, April 9, 1826, and was there reared to manhood. He received a limited education in the public schools, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he located upon his present homestead in Marion township, Butler county, most of which he has cleared and improved. Mr. Walter has been twice married, first to Martha McMurdy, a daughter of George McMurdy, of Irwin township, Venango county, who bore him two children: Melissa, wife of John Kimes, and Martha, wife of Craft Hoffman. His second wife was Lucy A. Gilmore, a daughter of John Gilmore, of Irwin township, to whom have been born the following children: Carlisle; John G.; Louisa, wife of James McFadden; William J.; Emma; James, and Alice. Mr. Walter is a member of the Church of God, and in politics, he is a Democrat. He has held the offices of constable and collector, and is one of the substantial farmers of his township.

JOHN MCFADDEN was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was a son of Edward McFadden, a native of Ireland, who located in that county in 1797, whence he removed to Irwin township, Venango county, in 1803. He subsequently removed to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where he resided until his death. His children were: William; John; Michael; Charles; Sarah, who married George Green; Anna, who married Ed Megargil, and Mary, who married George Sheffler. John was reared in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and Perry county, Ohio. From thirteen years of age he lived in Irwin township, Venango county. He was a natural mechanic, and followed the trades of a carpenter and a millwright. It is said he built nearly all the blasts for furnaces, and the saw and grist mills in his locality. He owned a farm of 160 acres of land in Irwin township, which he cleared and improved, and there died in 1881. His wife was Barbara Hoffman, born in 1801, a daughter of James Hoffman, of Clinton township, Venango county, who bore him twelve children, as follows: James; Sarah, who married John Layton; Michael; John; Daniel; Mary A., wife of A. J. Morrow; Philip G.; Perry; Margery, wife of James Farren; Jacob; Carlisle, and Barbara. Mr. McFadden was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, a Democrat.

CARLISLE MCFADDEN, youngest son of John and Barbara McFadden, was born in Irwin township, Venango county, April 10, 1841, and received a common school education. He learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed ten years, but since 1871 he has been engaged in farming, in Marion township, on the farm where he now resides. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on March 17, 1865. In 1870 Mr. McFadden married Elizabeth Farren, a daughter of William Farren, of Marion township, and has three children: Sarah J., wife of E. Sutherland; Lafayette T., and Anna D. Politically, he is

a Democrat, is a member of the G. A. R., and is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PATRICK McDOWELL was born upon his father's farm in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Patrick McDowell, a native of County Down, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1768, and served in the Continental army five years. Patrick, Sr., married a Miss Turner, and at an early day settled on a tract of 400 acres of land in Venango county, upon which he died in 1828, aged seventy-six years. He reared a large family, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch. When sixteen years of age, Patrick, Jr., went to Mercer county, there learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that occupation for a period of forty years. After a short time spent in the oil fields of Armstrong county, he settled in Venango township, Butler county, where he is now living in the eighty-first year of his age. He was twice married; first to Lucinda, a daughter of Daniel Waldron, of Mercer county, who bore him two children, one of whom is living, Patrick. Mr. McDowell's second wife was Susan Beach, a daughter of Stephen W. Beach, of Venango county, to whom were born three children. Of these, Cynthia married Jacob Kellerman and died in 1892, and John resides in Marion township.

JOHN McDOWELL, son of Patrick and Susan McDowell, was born in Centretown, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1847, received a common school education, and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which business he followed about fifteen years. He then engaged in farming in Marion township, Butler county, where he has resided since 1874. During this period he was also an oil producer in the Armstrong, Clarion and Bradford oil fields. He married, on September 9, 1873, Lena, a daughter of Ernest Slicker, of Clarion county, and has five children, viz.: Susan; Henry; Charley; Minnie, and Ernest. Mr. McDowell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the Epworth League. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the school board, and an enterprising and respected citizen of his township.

ROBERT L. BARNES, son of John and Sarah (McCune) Barnes, was born in Mercer township, Butler county, November 13, 1845, was reared on the homestead farm, and received a common school education. He lived in Mercer township until 1884, then removed to Allegheny township, and in 1892 located on his present home in Marion township. For twenty years Mr. Barnes has been engaged in the oil industry, as a producer, driller and contractor, first at Pithole, Venango county, then at Petersburg, Clarion county, and Byrom Centre, and is now operating in the Washington township field. During this period he has also been engaged more or less in farming. Mr. Barnes was married May 9, 1867, to Lucy E. McCoy, a daughter of Thomas McCoy, of Pine township, Mercer county, who bore him three children: Thomas E.; Minnie M., and Sarah H. His second marriage occurred January 1, 1879, to Etta Richmond, a daughter of Isaac Richmond, of Pine township, to whom has been born one son, Charles R. Mr. Barnes is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

THOMAS JOLLY, SR., came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Venango township, Butler county, in 1796, purchased a tract of land, erected a

log cabin, and brought his family to his new home in the spring of 1797. His purchase was the farm now owned by his grandson, Thomas Jolly. He cleared a part of this tract, set out an orchard soon after his coming, and resided here until his death, May 25, 1841, aged eighty-five years. He married Betsey Mitchell, who bore him the following children: David; John; James; Thomas; Jane, who married Patrick Layton, and Mrs. Betsey McDowell. Mrs. Jolly died on May 10, 1840, at the age of eighty-six.

CAPT. THOMAS JOLLY, son of Thomas and Betsey Jolly, was born in Westmoreland county, February 19, 1798, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1797. He was reared upon the homestead farm in Venango township, and resided upon the same until his death, which occurred December 1, 1885, at the ripe age of ninety-three years. Captain Jolly was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was afterwards a captain of a militia company for twenty-one years. During early manhood he devoted considerable attention to hunting, and he estimated that his father, himself and brothers, killed over 100 bears in the vicinity of his home during pioneer days. He married Rebecca Jolly, a daughter of Samuel Jolly, of Venango county, on December 27, 1824. Four children were the fruits of this union, as follows: Samuel; Sarah, who married Samuel McGinnis; Jane, who married Eli Williams, and Thomas. Captain Jolly and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and throughout his life he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

THOMAS JOLLY, JR., son of Capt. Thomas and Rebecca Jolly, was born on the Jolly homestead in Venango township, Butler county, October 30, 1839. His entire life has been spent upon this farm, and he obtained in the common schools a good English education. On October 27, 1859, he married Marilda A. Russell, a daughter of David and Sarah (Searles) Russell, of Venango county, to which union have been born seven children, viz.: S. Calvin, who married Mina Rupert; Simeon, deceased; D. Theodore; Sarah E.; John E., deceased; Charles O., and Oliver P. Mr. Jolly and wife are members of the Seceder church, and like his father, he has always been a Democrat. He is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the county, a man of broad views and liberal opinions.

JOHN VANDERLIN was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, and was a son of Nicholas Vanderlin, a native of Holland, who served under Washington in the French and Indian War, and was present with General Forbes in 1758, in the second expedition against Fort Duquense, Washington leading the Virginia forces. John Vanderlin was a soldier in the Revolution, and was serving under Washington during the dark days of Valley Forge. He came with his father to what is now Venango township, Butler county, in 1799, where they settled and purchased together 540 acres of land, which he improved into a fine farm, now valuable for its oil production. Here his father died in 1817, at a ripe old age. He was interred upon the old Vanderlin farm, which is now the property of Robert Vanderlin. John Vanderlin married Elizabeth Kimes, in Chester county, and their children are as follows: Stephen; Elizabeth, who married Philip Stoops; Mary, who married James Mortland; Margaret, who married Thomas Hutchison; Rebecca, who married William Seaton; Nancy, who became the wife of John McCauslin; Hannah, who married John Hutchison;

Harriet, who died unmarried, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Vanderlin was a Democrat in politics, and was a commissioner of Butler county in 1833. He was noted for his strong determination, courage and wit, and died in 1856, aged ninety-six years.

STEPHEN VANDERLIN, only son of John Vanderlin, was born in Penn's valley, Centre county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1799. Here he grew to manhood in the backwoods, and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Seaton, and they were the parents of ten children: John; Robert; James; William, deceased; Samuel; Eli; Joseph C.; Eliza J., wife of James Kerr; George S., and Margaret M., wife of William Kerr. Politically, Mr. Vanderlin was a life-long Democrat, a good citizen and an honest man. He died in 1886, in his ninetyeth year. His wife died in 1888.

JOHN WILSON was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Jane Wilson, the former a native of Scotland, and his wife of Ireland. They were among the pioneers of Adams county, and lived and died there, being life-long members of Brush Creek Presbyterian church, near Gettysburg. John Wilson was reared to manhood in that county, afterwards located in Washington county, where he married Nancy Conn, and then removed to Venango township, Butler county, where his three eldest children were born. He returned to Washington county, remained there for several years, and in 1818 again settled in Butler county, first in Venango township, and afterwards in Washington township. Later in life he took up his residence in Venango township again, and spent his remaining years in that subdivision. He was the father of nine children, as follows: William; Robert; Margaret, wife of Samuel Hilliard; Jane, who married Robert Cochran; Joseph; Mary, who married Joshua Griffin; Miriam, who married Thomas Kelly; Richard, and John, all of whom are dead but Richard, a resident of Clintonville, Venango county. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH WILSON, third son of John and Nancy Wilson, was a native of Washington county, and came with his parents to Butler county in 1818. In 1837 he settled on a farm in Venango township, now occupied by his sons Robert C. and Adam C., the larger portion of which he cleared and improved, residing there until his death. He married Eliza Curry, a daughter of Adam Curry, one of the pioneers of Venango township. Of this marriage seven children grew to maturity, as follows: Mary J., who married Robert L. Black; Robert C.; Margaret A.; Nancy C., wife of James S. Martin; Adam C.; John G., and Eliza C. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Wilson was a liberal supporter of religion. He died in 1868.

ADAM C. WILSON, second son of Joseph and Eliza Wilson, was born on the old homestead in Venango township, Butler county, May 5, 1842. He received a common school education, such as the schools of his period afforded. He was reared a farmer, and has always resided upon a portion of the old homestead. Mr. Wilson was married June 10, 1875, to Sarah, a daughter of Gilbert and Jane (Dickson) Christy, of Cherry township, and has five children, viz.: Mary; Margaret J.; Gilbert C.; Joseph McN., and Rhoda. Mr. Wilson is a

member of the Associate Presbyterian church; in politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the office of justice of the peace for fourteen years.

ROBERT C. WILSON, eldest son of Joseph and Eliza (Curry) Wilson, was born in Washington township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1836. He was reared in Venango township, and received a limited education in the common schools. With the exception of two years spent in the mercantile business at Farmington, he has followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns and occupies a part of the Curry and Wilson farms, on which he has made all the improvements. Mr. Wilson was married December 27, 1860, to Eliza Blair, a daughter of William and Eliza (Eakin) Blair, of Venango township, and has a family of seven living children, viz.: Eliza J.; James A.; Elma; Louisa; Miriam; Harry, and Blanche. Mr. Wilson and wife, and their three eldest daughters, are members of the Associate Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat.

LEWIS CHAMBERS, a native of New Jersey, and a son of Daniel Chambers, a native of Scotland, came to Butler county about 1818, and settled in what is now Venango township, on the farm now occupied by his son James L. He cleared and improved this property, and resided upon it until his death, May 22, 1871. He married Elizabeth Hilliard, a daughter of Guy Hilliard, a native of Ireland and one of the pioneers of Venango township. Her mother, Margaret Hilliard, lived to the remarkable age of 102 years. Seven children were born to Lewis and Elizabeth Chambers, as follows: Lydia, who married William Tebay; Thomas; Daniel; John; James L; Margaret, wife of D. C. McCandless, and Elizabeth, wife of David Conn. Mr. Chambers was a member of the Methodist church nearly all his life, and a class leader for many years. In politics, he was a Republican.

JAMES L. CHAMBERS, fourth son of Lewis and Elizabeth Chambers, was born in Venango township, Butler county February 23, 1835, and was reared, upon his present homestead, which has always been his residence. He received a common school education and has devoted his attention to farming. In 1870 he married Caroline Marshall, a daughter of Joseph Marshall, of Marion township, and has five children, viz.: Mandam McC.; Burgess; Lewis; Mary C., and Anna M. Politically, Mr. Chambers is a Republican, and in religious faith, is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL FLEMING, a native of Ireland, was among the early settlers of Venango township, Butler county, where he purchased seventy-three acres of land, which he continued to clear and improve as long as he lived. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Lindsay, to whom were born several children, only one now living, James, a resident of Missouri. His second wife was Matilda Becket, a native of Ireland, who bore him four children, viz.: William; Mary J., who married Hosea Oliphant; Samuel C., and Thomas J. Mr. Fleming was a member of the Presbyterian church, was a Republican, in politics, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years.

SAMUEL C. FLEMING, son of Samuel and Matilda Fleming, was born in Venango township, Butler county, November 3, 1860, was reared on the old homestead, and with the exception of three years when engaged in teaming in

the Butler oil field, he has resided upon the same place up to the present. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN EAKIN, a native of Derry county, Ireland, born in 1776, was a son of John and Margaret (Posten) Eakin. In 1837 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and after a voyage of ten weeks and four days in the ship "Harmony," landed with his family at Philadelphia, August 6, of that year. He came westward to Venango county, and settled in Irwin township, where he engaged in teaching school and farming, and resided there until his death. He married in Ireland, Margaret McClelland, a daughter of John McClelland, a dry goods merchant of Londonderry. She bore him a family of five children who grew to maturity, viz.: Elizabeth, who married William Blair; John; David; Margaret, who married Robert Bovard, and Thomas. Mr. Eakin was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and died May 10, 1846, in his seventieth year.

THOMAS EAKIN, youngest son of John and Margaret Eakin, was born in Donegal county, Ireland, November 10, 1818. He was reared and educated in Derry county, and came to Venango county, Pennsylvania, with his parents in 1837. He lived in Irwin township, Venango county, until 1863, and then removed to Venango township, Butler county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. Mr. Eakin was married March 27, 1845, to Eliza, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Eakin) Blair, of Venango township, and has eight living children, viz.: Nancy J., wife of C. P. Reynolds; John McC; Robert S.; Thomas; Lavina, wife of William McMillan; Emma, wife of Oliver Kohlmeier; Mary, and Mina E., wife of Joseph Meals. Mr. Eakin is one of the substantial farmers of the township, is a member of the Associate Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BLAIR was born in Donegal county, Ireland, October 31, 1810, and was a son of John and Margaret (Hawthorn) Blair. He immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1837, and settled in Venango township, Butler county, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son John. He cleared and improved this property and resided thereon to his death. He married Elizabeth Eakin, a daughter of John Eakin, a native of Ireland, who settled in Irwin township, Venango county. Seven children were the fruits of this union, five of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Margaret E., wife of Robert Wilson; John; Rachel, wife of A. M. Reynolds; Rebecca J., wife of Oliver Lewis, and Louisa, wife of John Stalker. Mr. Blair died May 5, 1871. He was a member of the Associate Presbyterian church, and in politics, an ardent Democrat.

JOHN BLAIR, only son of William and Elizabeth Blair, was born upon the homestead in Venango township, Butler county, May 29, 1843. He was reared upon his present farm, and, with the exception of three years spent in mercantile business at Farmington, has passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He married Nannie, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Wilson, of Venango township, who has borne him the following children: Gertrude; William; Frank P.; Edward; John M.; Thomas A.; Ralph S.; Mamie; Louisa, and Bertha. Mr. Blair is a member of the Associate Presbyterian church, in which he is a ruling

elder. In politics, he is a Democrat, has held various township offices, and is one of the progressive and representative farmers of his township.

LEVI WILLIAMS, a son of Benjamin and Tamar K. (Wood) Williams, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1781, and came to Sandy Creek township, Venango county, with his parents about 1803. His father was a native of Wales, and married Tamar K. Wood, a native of England. They settled first in Lancaster county, whence they removed to Northumberland county, remaining until 1803, when they removed to Venango county and settled in Sandy Creek township. Benjamin Williams was a tailor, and followed his trade among the pioneers. He was the father of the following children: John; Jessie; Levi; Sarah, who married William Crawford; Mrs. Polly Stofelt; Benjamin, and Eli. In 1812 Levi removed from Clinton township to the extreme southwest part of Scrubgrass township, Venango county. He owned 109 acres of land, which is still in possession of his sons, and in 1836 erected the stone house now occupied by Simeon Williams. He, too, was a tailor, but devoted his principal attention to farming. With the assistance of his sons he cleared and improved the farm upon which he resided at his death, in April, 1867. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 from Venango county. Mr. Williams married Polly Phipps, a daughter of John Phipps, of Scrubgrass township. Their children were as follows: John; Tamar, who married John Scott; Benjamin; Levi; Jesse; David; Samuel; Simeon; Eli; Thomas; Catherine, who married Thomas Christy, and Mary A., who married A. J. Jack. Mr. Williams and wife were pioneer members of Scrubgrass Presbyterian church.

JOHN WILLIAMS, eldest son of Levi and Polly Williams, was born in Scrubgrass township, Venango county, February 13, 1812, and was reared on the old homestead. In 1844 he settled in Venango township, Butler county, where he cleared and improved the farm upon which he has since resided. On November 2, 1837, he married Mary Scott, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Scott, of Scrubgrass township. Ten children were born to this union, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Levi J.; J. W. Milton; Lavina, wife of W. J. Eakin; Sarah, wife of H. B. Stalker; Samuel C.; Margaret, wife of Austin Eakin, and Selina, wife of Samuel Beyers. Mr. Williams is in his eighty-third year, and still hale and hearty for a man of his advanced age. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS, son of John and Mary Williams, was born on the homestead farm in Venango township, Butler county, January 25, 1856, and has resided thereon up to the present. In 1880 he married Sarah Moore, a daughter of James and Clarinda (Hovis) Moore, of Clinton township, Venango county. They are the parents of four surviving children, viz.: Mary C.; Charles F.; James A., and William E. Mr. Williams is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN MCNAMEE, son of Neal and Bridget (McCullough) McNamee, was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1792, was reared in his native land, and in 1836 immigrated with his family to the United States, settling the same year in Venango township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was employed for ten years in the furnaces of that locality, and then purchased a farm in Venango.

township, which is still owned by his heirs. He cleared and improved this property, and died thereon, July 15, 1887, at the age of ninety-five years. His wife died on March 30, 1887, aged eighty-seven years. He married Sarah McNally, a daughter of Harry McNally, of Ireland, of which union five children grew to maturity, viz.: Bridget; Ellen; Patrick; Francis, and Sarah A. Mr. McNamee and wife were members of the Catholic church, in which faith they lived and died.

FRANCIS MCNAMEE, son of John and Sarah McNamee, was born in Derry county, Ireland, in August, 1833, and came to Butler county with his parents. He was reared in Venango township, and on attaining his majority engaged in lumbering for several years, also as a pilot on the Clarion and Allegheny rivers. In 1862 he located on the farm in Venango township where he now resides, cleared and improved it, and has since been engaged in agriculture. On March 3, 1862, he married Ellen C. Reid, a daughter of John and Mary (Coakley) Reid, of Venango township. They are the parents of eight children, as follows: John L.; William P.; Hugh A.; Mary C., wife of Jacob Downey; Francis H.; James P.; Annie C., and Charles J. Mr. McNamee and family are members of the Catholic church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of constable, collector, assessor and school director.

HAMILTON MORROW was born in eastern Pennsylvania, in 1800, a son of Thomas Morrow, and settled in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, about 1820. He was a furnaceman and farmer, and cleared and improved a farm of fifty-three acres in that township, upon which he resided until his death. He married Jane Davis, a daughter of Lemuel Davis, of this county. She bore him a family of seven sons and seven daughters, whose names are as follows: Nancy, who married Daniel Wolford; Margaret, who married Williamson Christy; Washington; Elizabeth, who married George Blakeney; Andrew J.; Jonathan; Kate A., who became the wife of Hartley Bell; Prudence, who married Samuel Bell; Mary, who married William McConnell; Perry, who died while serving in the Union army during the Rebellion; James; David; Annie, and William. Mr. Morrow was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he supported the Democratic party.

ANDREW J. MORROW, son of Hamilton and Jane Morrow, was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, in 1834, and resided there until thirty-five years of age. He then removed to Venango county and engaged in mining, which occupation he still continues, having followed agriculture in connection therewith since 1871. In that year he purchased a farm in Venango township, Butler county, and has since added to his original purchase, until his farm now contains over 200 acres, a good share of which, with the assistance of his sons, he has cleared and improved. In 1858 Mr. Morrow married Mary McFadden, a daughter of John and Barbara (Hoffman) McFadden, of Irwin township, Venango county, and has eight children, viz.: John; Barbara; Jacob; Margery; Michael; Lewis; W. Jackson, and Albert. Mr. Morrow is a Democrat, and has held the offices of supervisor and school director in Venango township.

ANDREW ADDLEMAN, son of John and Sarah (Gnow) Addleman, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and was of German extraction.

He came to Venango township, Butler county, in 1843, and settled on the farm at that time owned by Andrew and Thomas Sloan, now the property of Amos Seaton, where he died in 1871. He married Margaret Henry, a daughter of Alexander Henry, of Huntingdon county. She was born in 1808, and died in 1894. The following children were the fruits of this union: Angeline, who married James Feely; Lucinda, who married Samuel Rosenberry; R. Miles; Sarah; James A.; Margaret; John W.; Benjamin P.; Lindley H.; Robert A.; Eliza, and Porter. Mr. Addleman was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he was a Republican.

REUBEN MILES ADDLEMAN, eldest son of Andrew and Margaret Addleman, was born in Huntingdon county, May 15, 1832, and came to Venango township, Butler county, with his parents when he was about eleven years old. He received a common school education, and assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm upon which he now resides. In 1860 he married Nancy J. Atwell, a daughter of James and Martha (Boyle) Atwell, of Marion township, and has the following children, viz.: Louisa, wife of Leander Lewis; Margaret, wife of Frank Calvert; Olive, wife of William Graham; Addison P.; Andrew; Elmeda; Vera, and Fannie. Mr. Addleman is a Republican, and has held various offices in Venango township.

JOHN PARKER was one of the pioneer surveyors of Butler county. He was a son of General Parker, was born in 1776, and came here before his marriage, in 1794, in the employ of a Mr. Moore, to survey the lands in what is now Parker township, adjacent to Parker City. He was from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and took up 600 acres, a portion of which is now within the limits of the town. He subsequently married, brought out his wife and settled in Parker township, Butler county. John Parker was one of the early associate judges of the county, a man of wide influence in the community, progressive, public-spirited and energetic, and one of the most useful citizens of his day. In 1815 he surveyed a part of his land into town lots and named the place Lawrenceburg, which is now a portion of Parker City. He married Jane Woods, on December 7, 1797. She was born near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and became the mother of eight sons and one daughter, as follows: James; John; Juliet, who married John Gilchrist; William M.; Fullerton W.; Washington; George P.; Thomas, and Wilson. Judge Parker died in 1842.

GEORGE PARKER, son of John and Jane Parker, was born in Parker township, Butler county, September 8, 1812. He grew to maturity upon the homestead farm, his education being limited to the advantages afforded by the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. He took an active interest in military matters, and served in one of the militia companies of the county. Mr. Parker was married July 20, 1843, to Jane Pollock, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pollock, and niece of John Pollock, one of the early sheriffs of Butler county. She was born near Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, May 3, 1818, and is at present residing at Parker City. Her husband died December 10, 1887. For many years he filled the office of trustee in the Presbyterian church of that town, and gave liberally of his means towards religious and charitable purposes. He was a staunch Republican, and quite active in public affairs. Mr. Parker accumulated through

the passing years a large fortune, by successful oil operations and the development of that industry on the lands which he owned.

ARCHIBALD KELLY, a native of Ireland, was a grandson of James Kelly, who died at the siege of Derry, leaving one son, James. The latter married and reared four sons and one daughter. The sons were: Thomas; Archibald; John, and Samuel. Archibald was reared in his native land, there received a good education, and immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, where he taught school for several years. In 1796 he came to Butler county and located a claim in what is now Washington township, erected a cabin thereon, and then went back to Westmoreland county for provisions. Returning to Butler county, he found his claim had been taken possession of during his absence, and he selected another one, this time in Parker township, and then returned to Westmoreland for his wife and family. Some years previously he had married Margaret Dunseth, who had several children prior to their removal to this county. They made the journey on pack-horses through the trackless forest, being compelled to cut a pathway much of the distance. On arriving at his second cabin in Parker township, he found it occupied by John Jameson's family, who, after some forcible persuasion, vacated the property to the rightful owner. Mr. Kelly began at once the work of clearing and improving his farm, upon which he and wife resided the remainder of their lives. He was one of the first school teachers in this section of the State, and for many years wrote the deeds and articles of agreement for the early settlers. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and died in April, 1839, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His wife died some years before. They were the parents of the following children: James; Thomas; Hannah, who married John Jameson; Martha, who married Thomas Martin; John; Sarah, who married Daniel Cannon; David; Esther, who married Hugh Fleming; Margaret, who became the wife of Edward Fleming; Betsey, who remained unmarried; William, and Andrew, all of whom are dead.

THOMAS KELLY, son of Archibald and Margaret Kelly, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1789, and was nine years of age when his parents settled in Butler county. He was reared in Parker township, and attended the pioneer subscription school of the neighborhood. When eighteen years old he engaged in the distilling business, followed that vocation for thirty-seven years, and then settled on the homestead in Parker township, where he died on November 1, 1868. Mr. Kelly married Elizabeth Donelly, and reared a family of seven children, viz.: Archibald, deceased; James; Margaret, deceased; Hannah, widow of John Thompson; Matilda, widow of John Scott; Jane, wife of Robert Storey, and Thomas. Mr. Kelly was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and an elder in that organization.

JAMES KELLY was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1815, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Donelly) Kelly, and grandson of Archibald Kelly. He obtained a good education, and at the age of twenty-six commenced teaching during the winter season, while in the summer he followed farming. This he continued for eight years, and then purchased a farm in Concord township, upon which he resided until 1879, when he traded it for his present home-

stead in Clay township. Mr. Kelly was married December 28, 1848, to Isabel Turner, to which union have been born eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth M.; Matilda J.; Miriam C., and Thomas W., all of whom are dead; Hannah V., wife of Harvey Cumberland; Nancy A., deceased; James E., who married Sarah Carothers, and has two children, Clarence and Isabel; Emma F., deceased; Sarah M., wife of Charles Mershimer; John H., of Butler, and Charles A., a resident of Chartiers, Pennsylvania. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, and in politics, Mr. Kelly is a Republican.

DAVID KELLY, seventh child of Archibald and Margaret Kelly, was born in Parker township, Butler county, March 22, 1800, and grew to maturity upon his father's farm. In 1824 he married Jane Tweedy, a native of Westmoreland county, born March 30, 1805. For some years they kept a hotel at New Alexander, and at Bairdstown, but removed to Butler county in 1833, and located near Bruin. Here David Kelly died, September 21, 1874, and his wife, April 27, 1877. He was quite a prominent citizen of that township, served seventeen years as a justice of the peace and held a colonel's commission in the militia. David and Jane Kelly were the parents of thirteen children, named as follows: John; Archibald, and William, both deceased; Thomas D.; Elizabeth J., wife of David McKelvey; David Porter; Margaret A., deceased wife of James Wilson; Isabella, deceased wife of Abraham Daubenspeck; Johanna, deceased wife of Samuel C. Turner; Evaline, deceased wife of James Fleeger; Alvina, wife of Andrew Bullman; Salina, deceased wife of John Sutton, and Adelia, deceased wife of Myron Brawley. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian church.

DAVID PORTER KELLY, youngest son of David and Jane Kelly, was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Parker township, March 12, 1836, and was reared and educated in that locality. On September 9, 1869, he married Margaret McGarvey, to which union two children have been born, viz.: Nancy Jane, deceased, and Salina M., wife of Frank Black, of Bruin. Mrs. Kelly died October 17, 1872. He was again married May 6, 1878, to Sarah M. Glenn, a daughter of John and Dorcas (McIlvaine) Glenn, born in Clay township, Butler county. She was educated at the Sunbury Academy and for many years was a teacher in the public schools. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Lucy Hays, deceased; Bessie Woods; Ethel Gray, and Bertha Earnestine. Mr. Kelly and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, at Fairview, in which he fills the office of elder. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and has held various township offices.

THOMAS W. KELLY, son of James and Rachel Kelly, was born in Parker township, Butler county, September 17, 1833, and was reared upon the homestead farm. In 1852 he married Rosanna Forquer, a daughter of John Forquer, of Washington township, to which union were born twelve children, viz.: Washington J.; Florence A., who married R. L. Gibson; Margaret E., who married Samuel Clark; Sarah L., who married F. F. Howe; Elmer E.; Nancy J., deceased; Maud B.; Lewis M.; Minnie; Thomas L., deceased, and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Kelly died on August 23, 1894. Mr. Kelly is a member

of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, a Republican. He resides upon the old homestead in Parker township.

CAPT. ROBERT STOREY, one of the pioneers of Parker township, Butler county, was a native of Ireland, born December 25, 1776. He first settled in Westmoreland county, whence he came to Butler county in 1796, and located on a 400-acre tract of land in Parker township. He built his cabin in the midst of the primitive forest, and through the passing years cleared and improved his farm, and resided thereon until his death, July 5, 1850. He married Jane Moore, a daughter of William Moore, an early settler of Oakland township. She died in 1833. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, who married William Adams; Alexander; Jane; Ann, who married Eli Campbell; William; Eleanor; Mary D.; Robert, and John. Mr. Storey was a captain in the War of 1812, serving in a company from this county. He was one of the early members of Bear Creek Presbyterian church, and was widely known and highly respected in the community.

WILLIAM STOREY, son of Robert and Jane (Moore) Storey, was born in Parker township, Butler county, February 11, 1820. He spent his boyhood days with his parents, residing with them until his twenty-fifth year, then located on a tract of land in the same township, which he began clearing and improving. He continued to follow agricultural pursuits until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently served in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment. He participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, etc. At the battle of the Wilderness he received a scalp wound which laid him up in the hospital. He is now disabled from the hardships endured in the service of his country, and draws a pension. After the war Mr. Storey returned to his home, and has since resided near the village of Martinsburg, where he owns 110 acres of land upon which there are valuable coal deposits. Though formerly a Republican, he is now a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the G. A. R., also of Bruin Presbyterian church.

CYRUS CAMPBELL, a leading farmer of Parker township, was born upon his present homestead, May 18, 1826. His father, Joseph Campbell, was of Scotch descent, and came to Butler county at an early day. He married Mary Storey, a daughter of William Storey, and to them were born nine children, as follows: William; John; Alexander; Joseph; James; Andrew; Thomas; Mary A., who married Joseph Henlin, and Cyrus. The father died in Parker township, January 18, 1875, in his eighty-eighth year, his wife having preceded him to the grave, September 22, 1869, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Cyrus remained with his parents until their decease, looking after the farm during the latter years of their lives. He now owns 106 acres of the original homestead, upon which he resides. To this he has added 112 acres adjoining, and has made many improvements thereon, his residence being one of the finest in the township. He has been very successful in business and possesses considerable interests in the oil industry. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, at Fairview, in which he has served as trustee.

JOHN ALLEN, SR., a soldier of the Revolution, was born and reared in eastern Pennsylvania, and came to what is now Parker township, Butler county, about 1796. He subsequently removed to Allegheny township, and settled on a tract of 100 acres. He resided upon this farm until an advanced age, and died at the home of his son William. He was twice married. By his first marriage he was the father of six children. His second wife was Martha Van Dyke, to which union were born the following children: John; Richard; Robert; Washington; William, and Martha, who married William Davidson.

JOHN ALLEN, eldest child of John and Martha Allen, was born in what is now Parker township, Butler county, December 20, 1799, and was reared upon his father's settlement in that township. He afterwards settled upon the farm where his son John R. now resides, in Allegheny township, and died July 4, 1865. Mr. Allen married Elizabeth Redic, a daughter of John Redic, who died February 22, 1864. Their children were named as follows: Eliza, deceased; Martha, deceased wife of W. T. Crawford; Jane, and Mary A., both deceased; John R., who resides on the homestead, and Richard H. deceased. Politically, Mr. Allen was an ardent Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and served in the office of justice of the peace for thirty-five years. He was one of the pioneer members of Parker Presbyterian church, and filled various offices in that society, being elder for many years.

JOHN R. ALLEN, the only living child of John and Elizabeth (Redic) Allen, was born April 4, 1827, upon the farm where he now resides, and received a common school education. He has been a life-long Republican, and has been connected with the Allegheny Presbyterian church since its organization. He was married December 7, 1854, to Mary J. Campbell, a daughter of William Campbell, of Rockland township, Venango county. Their children are as follows: Margaret, deceased wife of James Pearce; Elizabeth L., wife of John Warner; Orrill Emma, wife of Josiah Pearce, and Harvey C., who married Ida J. Shimmel. Mr. Allen is a progressive farmer, and one of the enterprising citizens of his township.

GEORGE DAUBENSPECK was born in Parker township, Butler county, November 30, 1799, eldest son of Philip and Mary Daubenspeck, and grandson of Jacob Daubenspeck, who came from Luzerne county with his wife and family in 1796 and settled in Parker township. Here Jacob's wife died, and he removed to Clarion county. His original settlement came into the possession of his sons, George and Philip, both of whom spent their lives in this township. George Daubenspeck, Sr., married Ann Margaret Meals, and reared ten children. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1858, in his eighty-second year. Philip married Mary Freize, and reared seven children, as follows: Mrs. Catherine Warner; George; John; Mrs. Mary Barnhart; Mrs. Anna H. Kameron; Mrs. Barbara Shakeley, and Lewis. The subject of this sketch attended a subscription school in boyhood, and followed the occupation of a farmer throughout his life. On December 27, 1825, he married Elizabeth Barnhart, a daughter of Daniel Barnhart of Millerstown, and settled in Parker township. Ten children were the fruits of this marriage, viz.: Daniel, who was killed in the late war; Philip; David; Abraham; Lavina, deceased wife of Christopher Daubenspeck;

William B, who was killed at Fredericksburg; Susanna, who was twice married, first to James Hutchison, and second to Shryock Harper, who died recently at North Washington; George F.; Mary J., wife of James Gibson, and Jacob D. Mr. Daubenspeck and wife were members of the Reformed church, in which he filled the office of elder for many years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and served as supervisor, collector, and school director in Parker township. He died on October 7, 1881, and his wife, October 12, 1892.

CHARLES McCAFFERTY was a native of Donegal county, Ireland, where he was born about 1754. He came to this country at an early date, and settled in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Williams. Towards the close of the Eighteenth century, he removed to Butler county and purchased a tract of 110 acres in what is now Parker township. Here he cleared and improved a farm, and resided thereon until his death, in 1848, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife died some years before. The farm upon which he settled is now the property of his grandson, William J. McCafferty, of Butler. In religious belief, he was a Catholic, and in politics, a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. His children were as follows: Mary; Mrs. Jane Kelly; Nellie; William, who located at Fairview and afterwards near Greenville, Pennsylvania, and there died; John, who died in Butler, and Charles, who lived and died in Clarion county.

JOHN McCAFFERTY, second son of Charles McCafferty, was born on the homestead in Parker township, Butler county, May 31, 1813, and grew to manhood in his native township. He received such an education as the pioneer subscription schools afforded, and all of his life was spent upon the old homestead up to 1890, when he removed to Butler, where he died, November 2, 1892. Mr. McCafferty was quite an active man in his locality, and took a deep interest in the growth and progress of the community. He was one of the leading Democrats of Parker township, and filled the offices of collector and assessor many years, and at his death he was one of the jury commissioners of Butler county. He married Mary A., daughter of Joseph Murrin, of Murrinsville, Butler county; she died October 16, 1891. Their children were as follows: Austin J., a deceased attorney of Butler; Louisa, wife of Daniel Wasson; Lena, and Lizzie, both of whom died in infancy; Charles A., of Washington county; Mollie M., wife of John Barbary, of Glade Run; Joseph A., of Glade Run; Matilda, wife of E. D. McKelvy, and William J., of Butler.

JOHN SAY, one of the oldest living citizens of Parker township, was born in this township, January 26, 1811. His father, John Say, emigrated from Huntingdon county at an early day, and settled on a tract of land in what is now Parker township, Butler county. He married Sarah Martin, who bore him a family of four children, viz: John; James, deceased; Fannie, wife of Samuel Jack; and William. The parents spent the remainder of their lives in this county. John was reared amidst the scenes and incidents of pioneer days. In 1836 he married Sarah Fletcher, and to this union were born five children, viz.: Hamilton; Eliza Ann, deceased wife of John Cannon; Sallie J., and Ann Eliza, both deceased, and Perry. Mrs. Say died, and he married for his second wife Hannah Fleming. To this union were born the following children: Edgar F.;

George M.; Matilda, wife of William Butler, and Isabella, wife of John Heckman. Mrs. Say died November 12, 1884. Though well advanced in years Mr. Say is still strong and active. His memory is clear and he vividly remembers many of the incidents connected with the early history of Parker township. He has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and has filled the office of elder in that society.

GEORGE M. SAY, son of John and Hannah Say, was born August 24, 1863, upon the homestead farm in Parker township, and received a common school education. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that vocation. In 1888 he married Lena M., a daughter of George and Jane Knox, of Parker township. They have two children: George K., and Jennie. Mr. Say owns 115 acres of the original homestead, is one of the leading farmers of the township, and takes an active interest in modern agricultural methods, his farm being a model one. Politically, he is a Republican, and a man of enterprise and public spirit.

OWEN THOMAS was a native of Virginia, born June 26, 1795, and spent his boyhood days in Ohio, whither he had gone with his parents during the pioneer history of that State. He married Martha Johnston, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was employed at Mt. Etna furnace, in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, for several years. He was a moulder and collier, and followed these occupations the greater part of his life. About 1830 he settled on a farm in Parker township, and died on July 18, 1868; his widow survived until July 21, 1870. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Thomas was a plain, industrious, honest man, and was highly respected by the community in which so many years of his life were passed.

WILLIAM FINLEY THOMAS was born in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, in 1825, son of Owen and Martha Thomas. He came with his parents to this township when five years old, and spent his boyhood days upon the farm, his education being obtained in the subscription schools. In 1852 he joined a party of prospectors and went to California, traveling overland on the government trail, via Fort Laramie and Salt Lake City. He remained in California eleven years, and in Idaho two years, prospecting with varying success and enduring the privations of the early gold hunter's life. In 1865 he returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in boating oil on the creek at Oil City. In 1867 he went to Missouri, where for a time he followed agricultural pursuits, and still owns a farm in that State. Returning to Butler county in the spring of 1870, he embarked in the oil industry, which business he has since followed, and is a stockholder in the Producers Oil Company, Limited. Mr. Thomas is connected with the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the E. A. U.; he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics, is a staunch Republican.

OWEN J. THOMAS, producer and farmer, was born where he now resides, in Parker township, July 21, 1839. He is a son of Owen and Martha (Johnston) Thomas, and spent his boyhood days beneath the parental roof. In 1861 he went to Oil City and engaged in boating oil on the creek, also in hauling oil in wagons prior to the introduction of pipe lines. In 1869 he returned to Parker township, where he has since resided. Mr. Thomas was married Decem-

ber 16, 1885, to Ida E., a daughter of I. S. and Florence Gibson, of Oil City, and has two children: Owen Gibson, and Robert Bryan. He resides upon a farm of 110 acres of well improved land, containing a splendid production, and devotes his principal attention to the oil industry. Politically, he is a Democrat, and in religious faith, a member of the Presbyterian church. He is connected with the K. of H., the A. O. Ü. W., and the Royal Arcanum.

HARRY M. CALDWELL, general merchant, is a native of Ireland, born in Ballymonney, Antrim county, March 28, 1842, son of Henry and Margaret (McKay) Caldwell. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and learned the linen-maker's trade with his father, who was a manufacturer of linen. When seventeen years of age he decided to come to the New World, and embarked in a sailing vessel at Liverpool. After a voyage of six weeks he landed at Philadelphia, where he found employment in a harness-maker's shop, but afterwards learned the moulder's trade. In 1870 he came to Pittsburg and accepted a position as traveling salesman, later becoming a member of the firm of Morrison & Caldwell. In 1878 he located in the village of Bruin, Butler county, and established his present general mercantile business, which under his careful management has proven successful. Mr. Caldwell has been closely identified with the progress of the village since his coming, and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a stanch Republican, and was appointed postmaster of Bruin in 1888; he has filled various other official positions and has served as a delegate to both state and county conventions. In connection with his varied business interests, he also fills the position of station and express agent at that point. In January, 1876, Mr. Caldwell was married to Mary H. McKallip, to whom has been born one son, Henry K. McK. The family are connected with Bruin Presbyterian church, and Mr. Caldwell is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

DANIEL WALKER was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, November 19, 1832, son of Robert and Margaret Walker, both of whom died in their native land. In 1849 Mr. Walker came to the United States, and from New York proceeded by canal and wagon to Pittsburg, and finally to Clarion county, where he engaged as a laborer at twelve dollars per month. In 1850 he removed to Parker township, Butler county, where he worked as a farm laborer with one man for six years, receiving as a part payment for his labor eighty acres of land. In March, 1860, he married Ann Eliza Guthrie, and settled upon his eighty acres in a little log cabin. His was prosperous from the start, and is to-day the owner of more than 500 acres of land in Butler and Mercer counties. Ten children were born of his marriage to Miss Guthrie, whose names are as follows: William G.; George; Samuel; Margaret J.; Lallah; Annie; John; James; Lulie, and Lillie. The family are connected with the United Presbyterian church, at Fairview, in which society Mr. Walker fills the office of trustee. He is a stanch Republican, and has served on the school board for ten years.

WILLIAM G. WALKER, eldest child of Daniel and Ann Eliza Walker, was born in Parker township, May 6, 1861, and was educated in the public schools and at Grove City College. On March 15, 1886, he married Lizzie J., a daughter of William and Nancy J. Kelly, of Parker township, and has three children,

viz.: Lillie May; Lena Bell, and Charles Roland. In 1891 he located upon his present farm, containing 100 acres, and is one of the progressive young farmers of the community. He is an ardent Republican, is quite active in politics, and has served as inspector of elections.

JAMES GIBSON was born in Parker township, Butler county, on the old Gibson homestead, June 4, 1813, son of James Gibson, who settled in that township in 1797. He was reared amidst the scenes of pioneer days, was a farmer and riverman, and had the contract for shipping the Brady's Bend iron to the different river ports along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1839 he married Jane, a daughter of Walter Sloan, of Pine township, Armstrong county, who bore him a family of seven children, viz.: Miles M.; Harvey S.; Rebecca, who married William Gibson; Eliza J., who married William Wilson; James D., and two that died in infancy. Mr. Gibson was a member of the Presbyterian church, and always took a very active interest in educational matters. He died in 1856. His widow is living with her son, Miles M., at North Clarendon, Warren county.

ELI L. GIBSON was born upon his present farm in Parker township, Butler county, April 20, 1830. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Le Vere) Gibson, were natives of Butler and Armstrong counties, respectively. George Gibson died at his home in Parker township, December 18, 1877, and his wife, September 27, 1886. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Eli L.; Sarah J., wife of A. L. Turner; Sidney M., wife of Aaron Graham; Elizabeth; Nancy; Matilda, and Montgomery K. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the homestead farm, and on reaching his majority took charge of the same, remaining with his parents until their death. He received a good education, and for many years was a teacher in the public schools. He is a stanch Republican, and has served two terms as township auditor, one as collector, and was for one term a member of the school board. He is a member of Bruin Presbyterian church, and is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

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